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Lessons in Practical Writing. No. VIII

BY HENRY C. SPENCER. Copyrighted, January, 1883, by Spencer Brothers



COPY I is a movement exercise, which may be profitably traced lightly, with the dry pen, and then practiced freely with ink, forming and joining the letters throughout the combination with combined movement and making the compound sweeps left and right with forearm movement. Put vim into this exercise, and continue until you can execute it easily and well. Observe that the loops are the same in width as the small o's,

and on the same shut. COPY 2 requires study before practice Ruled slaut lines upon the page, and headlines, each an i-space above the base-line, will assist in securing correct slant and hight. Again, study the relation between short and extended letters: See how the first and second strokes of i and its dot, apply in j; how the third, fourth and tifth strokes in n form also the first part of y_i how the first four strokes of a apply in g; how the first and second strokes of n apply in z and the o, lengthened to 25 spaces, forms the lower half of f. Also, see ie the monogram how all extended letters, both above and below the ruled line, depend upon the loop as their principal stem. Observe that j has no shade, that y, g, z and f are each slightly shaded on their second strokes. Make all the strokes of the letters with prompt movements, watched by a critical eye quick to detect faults. A fault most common in writing the lower loop letters is, slanting the loop too much. If, as is often the ease, this fault be the result of turning the hand over to the right, or, because the third and fourth fingers are not drawn back under the middle of the hand away from the first and second fingers, to allow them unobstructed play in making descending strokes, the only remedy is to correct the position-to thus remove the cause of the defect.

COPY 3. gives word-practice on the letters just taught. Other words giving such practice may also be written. Such words as the following: just, justice; yours truly; faith, faithful; amaze, amazing; good, goodness, etc.

Be careful that you do not make your loops too long

below the roled line - must not exceed two i spaces-or they will interfere with the short letters on the line below; which is a serious fault, one that gives writ-

And TEACHERS'

ing a confused, tangled appearance. COFY 4 teaches figures, sigus and punctuation marks:

The figures are of even greater importance than the letters, because they are so often employed to show important results. They should always be unmistakable. If a letter in a word is uncertain, its character may be determined by its connection; but it is not so with figures-they are independent characters.

The figure I, if commenced on the left with a short oblique stroke, as is often seen, is liable to be mistaken for a seven or a nine; and a naught, O, made with its right side shortened, is liable to be mistaken for

The copy shows all the figures, except the six, to be one and one-half times the i-space in hight. It shows the six to be half a space higher, and the seven and nine to be half a space longer below the base line.

Analyze the figures naming their constituent elements-the straight line, right curve, and left curve; also, study forms and proportions, and observe that each has a slight shade.

Learning to make the figures correctly may be greatly facilitated by placing transparent-paper or tracing-linen over the copy and writing upon that, guided by the correct forms beneath. Then the pupil may write the figures upon his transparent-paper away from the copy, and correct by placing them over the copy, and amcoding them to conform to it.

COPY 5. THE FIGURES IN SQUARES. Practice in writing the figures in squares

our. he itime.

has been found excellent for the purpose of from short letters where their essential charsecuring proper hight, spacing, and vertical columns. Draw a square four medium ruled spaces in hight, which is just one and onehalf inches. Be careful to have the four



sides equal. Divide the square by vertical and horizontal lines into fourths, then into sixteenths, then into sixty-fourths, according to model. With pen and luk write in the figures like the copy. The bight of all, except the six, should be three-fourths the hight of the squares. The six should be the full hight of a square, and the seven and niue extend below base line one-fourth of a souare.

COPY 6. LETTERS SIMPLIFIED. "To save time is to lengthen life," some one has truly said. In this copy we show bow the labor of writing may be materially diminished and much valuable time saved to the writer. This is done, mainly, by omitting the first upward stroke in upper loop letters, and in other letters that have top angular joinings at the beginning of words, as in a, b, c, d, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, o, p, t, u, w; also, by omitting the last curve from lower loop letters occurring at the end of words, and

acter is not affected thereby, as in f, g, o, s, y, z, fical in copy.

The final d in and, r in her, p in peep, t in tint, in copy. are modified in form to s cure greater simplicity. In the figures a saving of strokes is made in the 2, 3, 5, 7; and 8 is somewhat simplified by beginning with a shorter left curve, descending and completing with the usual compound curve. Thus you have, in a nutshell, the method

by which time and labor can be readily saved in writing the small letters and figures. Study and practice will soon put you in possession of the art thus simplified.

In lessons to follow we shall teach the capitals.

The Scrap-Book.

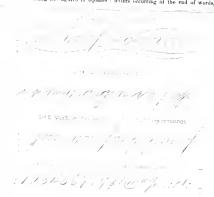
BY A. SHERMAN,

Yes, my son, it is possible in almost every case to judge correctly of a penman's ability from a single page of his work, for a master-band in any department of art will show itself in its every production. Through one combination of simple colors, one finished period, one burst of melody, glows the genius of a great painter, orator or musician. Our opinious are not formed entirely from the merit of the effort itself, but also from an invisible something in even the least work of a master, which seems to say, "The power that made me was not exhausted in my production, but is capable of infinitely more than you see in me." This is an indication of what is called reserved power, and it is always shown in real works of art.

We see this clearly illustrated in the art of penmanship: for the penman whose work does not indicate that he has skill and power in reserve will not be accounted great; and such a one is he who prepared the specimen on the first page of your scrap-book. It is prepared, in the fullest sense of the word, like too many specimens, till it has lost the beauty that is the result of ease and freedom. We, perhaps, might have forgiven him for presenting so meagre a variety of capitals and so few loop letters, if he had not attempted to improve what he had written by fixing the shades, smoothing the lines, and finishing it generally. He has yet to learn that it is the highest art to conceal art, and that no matter how great the production, half the charm is lost if it seems to cost an effort.

But here are a few lines from a peninun who mixes brains with his ink, and work with his genius, till every letter that flows from his pen is the embodiment of grace and beauty, and every word on his pages seems not only proud of itself, but happy that it should be born in such good company. With what ease it all appears to have been done; but that case is the result of hard and

patient study, well-directed to citilei, and long continued effort. But little is attempted, but done so well that we are led



to believe vastly more is possible. Displaylines are few, and so aptly used and perfectly made that they seem a necessary part Every stroke on the page indicates reserved power; and we say, almost unconsciously, he can do even better than this.

The next specimen was written by one of the "movement" penmen. Yes, it is written with remarkable freedom-in fact, freedom is its principal and only noteworthy characteristic. These penmen take more pride in the manner in which they execute, than they do in the work itself; consequently, they are famous only to those who see them write. One common feature in the work of these pennen is the indiscriminate connecting of any or all capital letters, and they might be properly called the Capital-If they had charge of the Connectors. christening of mankind, we would all have at least six initials to our names, that they might show their marvelons skill by writing them all without once taking up the pen, and even after they had linished the sixth letter their pens would still go swooping on, seeking new worlds to conquer. In this specimen, my son, your name is written in a wonderful manner. See the billowy waving lines surrounding that unpretentions little S, and what an effort the G is making to climb up on the back of that great spreading C, whose encircling arm entirely surrounds the microscopical small letters of the surname. It is a marked peculiarity of the Capital-Connectors, that with the most colossal capitals they always use the timest small letters.

That "Dear Sir" is a study, a bewildering study; for it is so thoroughly connected and skillfully written that i has almost lost its identity; but in the signature is the grand culmination-or, better, the grand splorge of all. At first sight the rolling, mazy mass fairly makes one dizzy, and it is only by pa tient effort that the tangled bigs can be made to tell us who it was that made them; but it was written, small letters and all, without taking up the pen, and, stranger still, like space in which the planets revolve, it has, apparently, no beginning nor no end. Yes, all good promen connect capitals to a certain extent, but only those letters whose form permits an easy, a graceful join-The Capital-Connecting Period in the life of a penman is analogous to the Hair Oil Period in the life of a man; something to be expected, the result of which is serious only when the attack becomes chronic.

My sou, remember this: he is accounted the greatest speaker who says the most in the fewest words; and he is : accounted the greatest artist who produces the required effect with the fewest strokes.

(In he continued)

Repetition Skill.

BY C. H. PEIRCE, of Keokuk, Ia.

New things attract. Novelty excites enriosity. Strange things awaken the imagina-We weary of repetition. No one loves drudgery. "Familianty breeds contempt," familiarity also begets love. We may see and aducte a thing in a moment; we may learn a new truth in a few seconds. but skill in the use and application of truth is gained only by familiarity and repetition.

All practical truths require repetition. Precept most be upon precept, line upon hoe; here a little and there a little. Every useful life is one of constant repetition, and repetition of little things.

If you like you may call a useful life a life of drudgery; some even call it slavery Nothing is timer than the old adage: "No excellence without labor." No one ever rises high in anything without labor. "Precept unist be upon precept." It is a law of life-of all life. Constant repetinon, here a little and there a little, is the only way to advance. The idle and careless cannut rise. The diligent, industrious,

persevering do rise. Great things are accomplished little by little, and only so. who neglects little things will never attend to great things. He who wastes pennies will never save pounds; neglecting dimes and neglecting dollars are the same in kind. Do one thing at a time and do that one thing well, if you want to succeed. Learn one thing at a time, and learn that one thing well, if you want to be wise. Do one thing and do it well, and you have done something; try many things and fail in all, and you have done nothing. Such doing implies repetition. Repetition implies familiarity; and familiarity, that the thing is old, dry, and perhaps uninteresting.

Frivolons, idle people want and seek new things; they do it because they want to be amused, entertained.

Good teachers repeat often; they teach a few things and teach them well. They teach old lessons. An old lesson is dry, poky, stupid to the average mind. You must not forget that "there is nothing new under the sun," or above it either as far as we know

There is no thorough knowledge gained. no real skill obtained, no growth anywhere except by repetition, and repetition is a sort of drudgery, a phase of slavi-huess, and must beget weariness.

The laborer, the business man, the artist, the professional, must each alike repeat and repeat the same thing again and again to

in amusements the same is true. No one can be an expert at a game without long and careful practice."

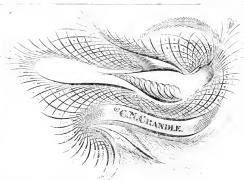
Theoretical knowledge is not enough: applied knowledge is quite as essential, and that comes by practice alone. A man may be a genius, but genius cannot get on without labor. Genius implies ability; it may help to give one inspiration-but to dispense with labor, it cannot. Genius shows us the need of patient, persevering effort; and even the man with smaller gifts-what might not be called genies at all-will oftentimes surpass a real genius or one of greater gifts. inst because he submits to a careful training, pursues a diligent course of application and makes good use of the talent he bas.

The fact is, that many a man who has the name of being a genins, is no genins, but only a careful, diligent, nuremitting worker.

The man of small gifts has the good sense to apply himself, and by application he succeeds; while the man of greater gifts, the genius, lacks the good sense to apply binself, and of course be does and most fail. Every great man is a great worker.

The reason why an expert can do a thing easily, quickly and well, is because he has done the same many many times be-

Study, precept upon precept; thought, line upon line; labor, here a little and there a little, is the only way ever to shine as a doer of great, good and useful deeds.



The above cut was photo-engraved from copy executed by C. N. Crandle, teacher of penmunship at the Western Normal College and Commercial Institute, Bushnell, Ill.

know, to understand and have skill in his calling.

The difference between the ignoranus and the scholar, the amateur and the expert, is that the one has trained the mind, the hand, the eye, the ear, each and every faculty of the budy, or some one particular gift, by long continued practice, till the thing done once has by repetition become second nature, a part and parcel of himself, and repetition has made the whole thing easy and natural.

Why is one man skilled, an expert in business, at a given kind of labor, or some artistic haudicraft? Just because he begins at the bottom, learns thoroughly by careful repetition each bittle thing, and by continued, persevering repetition gains skill in application and manipulation.

Another man may know just as much, but he is not an expert; and he is not, just because he lacks experience, training, the skill that comes only by practice.

What makes one man a scholar and another man not one? It is not knowledge. It is a long continued, careful training of the perceptive and reasoning faculties until one can see quickly, see correctly, compare accurately and judge with precision. The scholar has a well-trained set of mental faculties, while the man of knowledge has only a brain crammed with ideas. One is an expert, the other an amateur. Even | Sample cepies of the JOURNAL, 10 cents. | and I may want them again."

Great souls feel the need and know the value of labor, so do not dispense with it. Small sonls do not appreciate the need and value of labor, of close and careful application, so they fail and must fail. Dull, dry, poky as routine may be, it is withal a

Our nature is such, and the world we live in is such that the only road to knowledge, to skill, to be an artist in anything, to do anything really good, easily and well, is by working it into our nature by long-continued practice, is by making it second nature, is by making it a part of ourselves, working and weaving it into our character.

Practice makes the thing instructive; hard at first, it becomes easy by repetition. After a while we go straight and do the right thing, in the right time, in the right way, just because it is hard not to do so.

There are not many great things for any of us to do in a lifetime, but there are many little things to be done.

We may learn the truth in a moment. but with patience, through weariness, by many repetitions we get skill in execution.

The crowning effort will greet you, not hecause attention was paid to any one thing, but because you were sharp and smart enough to blend everything into one barmonious whole.

Ben, Gaylord on the Situation. By W. P. Cooper.

"Well," said Uncle Ben, setting his staff against the counter, as he entered the store. and turning to the clerk, "I have inst returned from a visit to that commercial college on the corner. A fine concern upon the whole-a fine concern that. Those professors are well qualified, energetic and efficient. They evidently understand everything about their hosiness, and they spare no pains to put their pupils ahead, and they," said Uncle Ben, emphasizing the word they, "sir, themselves work early and late They deserve encouragement and something more-they should reach success. But in this as other businesses, there are difficulties in the way, difficulties, perplexities, obstruc-Yes, sir, I have looked about; I think I comprehend the situation,"

"There are grand fellows at some or those desks; noble fellows; I could pick out chaps worth their weight in gold in any office, any counting-room - sharp, quick critical and correct." "Yes, sir," repeated Uncle Ben, in a voice loaded with terrible emphasis: "They are critical, temperate, reliable and correct. That is the sort wanted here, there, everywhere. Those fellows need no orging; they are on hand at eight in the morning. They leave when the halls close, and not before. Not a note, principle, paragraph, explanation, or suggestion es-

capes them. If they crowd their teachers a little with business, they treat these masters with the most profound respect. They know their value to themselves, and they have faith in their words,"

"But in that school there are other fellows-other fellows of quite another sort; in fact, many sorts. They are not from any special craft or quarter. They hail from all localities. These voting mon are, first of all, our countrymen-Americans to the manner born. They have health, muscle, physical stamina, brains, quick eyes and ready ears, and plenty of means; but they want backbone, steadfast energy and firmness of purpose. They require urging, need watching, long for flattery, ask too many graces, beg too many privileges, fag the professors with repeated importunities too often, and, most of all, they lack attention, perseverance and application. They abound too much in fits and starts, iu stops, absences and rests. Some of these fellows are spoiled boys, loaded with the pernicious fancies, whims, caprices of princely names."

"Or, they have rocked off the golden days of many seasons in the well-feathered and wadded cradles of Hamilton, Yale, or other princely endowed institutions. These are not all alike, are not all affected in the same way. They fill up the benches, but are poor stock. The windows are too near their desks. They see too much of the outside of the college, too many pretty faces, fast borses, gay equipages, fine fancy articles of dress, etc., etc. Their minds are absorbed with foreign matters, tritles, fictions, stale and unprofitable trash. All of these drawbacks are not the fault of the original material, but they are the unhappy drawbacks of accident -- of national, local and home foolishness and nonsense. I say it is a great pity that all of this sort of college stock could not be revivified and converted to use.

"This thing is possible. I wish," said Uncle Ben, after a moment's pause, "I wish that I could reach the capable ears of all of these fellows myself, a few times. I believe that I could impress their really bright minds, naturally, with the true status of the situation. I should love to welcome them to a place in the front line. Indeed, I have in my life given the right hand of fellowship to a great many of these very fellows, after all drawbacks. The college is a good thing, and I heartily wish it success, and I am ready to help and encourage these enterprises on as I have in the past. I have had grand clerks from these very concerns.

THE PENDING THE STATE SHEET

Robert C. Spencer.

BY S S. PACKARD,

It would have been the graceful and proper thing for the eldest son of the author of Spencerian Penmanship to have inherited and intensified the paternal qualities; to have realized, in the work of his own hands, the higher ideals to which his father's genius ointed. But Robert, though a dutiful son, and having a proper sense of his derived greatness, discovered early in his career, that while his intellect could grasp the principles of "pure Spencerian," and his muscles execute the straight lines and curves which enter iuto good writing, he lacked the artistic temperament, if not the plodding patience, necessary to make a proficient pen-artist. By the time he had arrived at man's estate. he was a good, strong, plain penman, his writing possessing a force and character sel dom acquired at that age, and was

qualified to teach the art. At the age of twenty-three he became associated with Mr. Rice, as teacher of penmanship in the public schools of Buffalo, succeeding that gentleman as the Superintendent of Writing. In 1853 he joined Mr. Rice in a commercial school in Buffalo. which, the following year, was merged into the Bryant & Stratton enterprise, being the second link, as Cleveland was the first, of the renowned "chain" of Colleges. the Fall of 1856 he went to Chicago to assist Mr. Ulinh Gregory in his attempt to compete with Dighy V. Bell, who for six years had been building up a vigorous institution in that smart town. About this time, Mr. Stratton concluded that a "chain" of National Commercial Colleges without a link in Chicago would be too much like the play of Handet without the Prince of Denmark, and so began at once to move on the enemy's works. Gregory had conceived the heilliant idea of placarding Robert as the great exponent of Spencerian Penmanship. Stratton "saw" the challenge, and "went one better," in the production of the veteran author hims If; and a grouter business competition was waged between the two schools, father and son being played against each other, with all the warmth and zest of those ninneer days. Finally, the tamily harmony was restored by the induction of Robert into the principalship of the Beyant & Stratton school. The success of the Chicago enterprise was monedate and positive, eventually absorbing the two other schools. In the Fall of 1859, Mr. Spencer went to St. Louis, to establish another link of the rapidly lengthening chain. He remained here for four years, and finally, in 1563, west to Milwankee, establishing there, in connection with Bryant & Stratton, the school of which he is now proprietor.

During all these many years Mr. Spencer has been a most faithful

worker in the educational field. Although by choice and from peculiar fitness in ability and temperament, devoted to the specialty of business or commercial education, he has taken a deep and wale interest in general education, and in philosophical and humane movements. ing a large share of his sojourn in Milwaukee he has been an active member of the School Board. He was also one of the original promoters of the Wiscousin Humane Society, and its first secretary, and has been president of the Wisconsin Phonological Somety, devoted to the education of deaf motes upon the German or articulation method.

Mr. Spencer has always stood well with co-workers, and there has been no time in the history of business college associations when the highest positions of honor were

not at his service. Of the old Bryant & Stratton Association he was always an active and influential member, as also of its successor, the International Business College Association, of which he was a president. When the Penman's Convention - subsequently merged in the Business Educators Association of America - held its first session in New York, Mr. Spencer was the one spoken of for the presidency, but being absent, Mr. Mayhew of Detroit, was called to fill the chair. At the meeting in Cleveland, in 1878, he was mentioned for the position, but graciously withdrew in favor of Mr. Peirce, of Philadelphia. In 1879, at the meeting in Chicago, he was cho-en resident, which position he held at the Cincinnati Convention in June last; and no one who was present at that convention will soon forget the signal ability and judicial Drill-Drill,
By W. P. COOPER.

The columns of the JOURNAL on the subject of drill have heen sufficiently explicit, but inasmuch as every professor or amateur knows that there is no soch thing as fixing or converting knowledge without review, if we again urge the consideration of matters already quite thoroughly discused, it will be nothing of surprise to the eart.

We spoke quite fully, in the December number, of Stem Capitals and their legitimate drill—muscular movement. We have said that there are persons who can produce all capitals, large and small, with whole arm movement. This power is secured partly by tenacity of drill, and partly it is reached through a natural muscular and mechanical ability possessed by but very few persons. enough. It is worth a round hundred dollars—that is, with hand or muscular morement; still, to get it is possible, and that is enough; and forther to aid you in getting this power, we will give a few more suggestions. You will remember that we are told that while practicing this movement we rest the arm two or three inches helow the elbow. This rest is more properly a semirest or novable rest; that is, it is not a fixed and immovable rest at all. You will observe by trial, that a point under the orm here describes, only on a smaller scale, each charaster produced by the pen upon the paper, from first to last.

The exercises furnished, in the past numbers of the Journal, to perfect this feature of the drill, are all good for practice. Here is a very good one: commence a line with O, twice medium size, lap the ovals as you

go on one-half, reducing a trifle each oval successively until the line is filled; also increasing the speed of motion throughout the line. Practice this exercise ten or twelve minutes, repeating the practice in other lessons, until you have mastered the drill. Try, after this drill, the oval in coils, until you produce the perfect flourish almost every time. Try the other letters of the direct movement set, one after another, as a part of each drill, until these two are all mastered. Then make up a drill of these and stem capitals made alternately, always passing from slow to fast and from large to small, avoiding by all means all jerking and movements. Having fixed the forms in the mind, but using no permanent rest of either arm, or third and fourth Engers, and using the wrist on the curves naturally and freely. If in obedience to these directions, you still repeat the diagrams, looking sharply to the correct structure of characteristics, you will-that is, if you indulge in no careless practice-ultimately secure the power above indicated in its completeness, a power which, as you have been often told before, is the greatest justrumentality of modern penmanship.

ern penmanship.
It would always be well to practice certain lambs of flourishing in direct movement, to familiarize and perfect this muscular power. One-half of the flourisher in pen-work are not better proinced by the pen in the natural, rather than the reversed, position. A good flourisher will always use both; both principles will always use both; both pentitions of the pen and every movement direct or reversed.

ment direct or reversed.
You will never see the day, write
or flourish as well as you please, in
which you may not be benefited by
recurring again and often to drill,
practice. In all of this practice,
place yourself square front to the
table, bold the pen essily and
firmly place the feet essily and
firmly upon the floor; fortify the
Rimness of the body and muscles
firmness of the body and muscles

by a slight and decided support and stay rest on the left arm, and bring your whole moral brain power and altibly to the support of the work. Work to succeed, work to win, work to improve, correct or perfect some power, letter or movement. Work methodically and courageously, and the skill desired will be and remain yours. But when you are tired, step. When attention lags, and the mind gets lary and careless, step. Bure up all trash hourt your table, save your best marks, and run your eye critically were these at another time.

We shall if desired to do so, show you in another number how to force flouristing into the service of drill, how to let ornament alone or use it, how to get form, and, above all, how to get that speed and dispatch which few possess, have even the educational b—bugs and business men esteem so highly



ROBERT C. SPENCER.

ROBERT C

fairness with which he discharged his duties.

Mr. Spencer is getting to be one of the
"old fellows," having passed his fifty-third
year, but he does not show it either in personal looks or in actions or tastes. It is
much easier to call him "Boh" than anything else, and he always responds to the
familiar more with great sweetness and zest.
His winkling black eye moves backward
and forward, when in conversation, with the
alettness of thirty years ago, and his sonorons hough, when he catches the point of a
joke, is just as infectous as it was before
his lead was so bald, or it became necessary
for him to look at the world through eyetherm.

Now is the time to subscribe for the JOURNAL, and begin with the year and new volume.

NPLNCER.
Whole arm movement is hard enough to acquire, but muscular novement is one hundred per cent. more difficult to fix and convert, and it is worth as much more when possessed. A right line is easy enough, so is the left, so is a vertical line, but the stem curves or stem oval is far harder to get, and a great deal harder still the direct oval, as found in O, E, H, M, D. We may indeed get the movement in O alone, quite sure, "by practice in direct ovals," but in the shifts in miscellaneous practice it grows far harder to hit. It is very likely in E the worst, and in the old English II the easiers.

We will here say there is such a thing as getting the ability to produce fixed; that is, so you will never lose the power to produce; but toget the power to produce the direct oval, large, medium, or small, and always on the atmead where you please, always, is hard But in this evolutionary labor, we ask you to go very often to these other eminent masters. Put up some of Ames's best pen sheets in your rooms, and as well as horrow from others, create for yourself.

Writing in Country Schools.

By G. N. S. In the December number of the JOURNAL is an article headed as above, by C. G. Porand, being a teacher in a country school and somewhat interested in the art of writing, I would like to make a few observations on the same subject. Mr. Porter is dissatisfied with the present condition of our country schools as regards writing. So am I. He does not agree with the scholar who thinks if he can write legibly, that is good enough. 1 do. Remember, I am speaking of country schools only. He also says it is not to be supposed that a school-teacher should be a pen-artist. Of course not. No peu-artist can be found teaching school for \$25 per month. Hence, the impossibility of producing fine penmen. Since, then, the first degree of proliciency is unsatisfactory, and the second muttaiouble. I would like to know just where Mr. Porter thinks the line should be drawn. How good a peninsu should we look for in such cases? I think the student may consider himself very fortunate if he can learn to write a rapid legible hand. My reasons for thinking so are these: first, the desks in our schoolhouses are so narrow and of such improper heights that it is with difficulty a good penman can write on them. Position is simply out of the question, especially for the student, who knows nothing about it. Second. These schools are made up of scholars who have always been used to doing heavy manual labor. I ask if it is possible to train the muscles of the wood-chopper or fencebuilder to do auything beyond plain writing, if that, in three or four months' time. Experience and reason say not. Third. Suppose a teacher devote thirty minutes each day to the writing-lesson. This is as long a time as he can give-frequently, longer Prof. Peirce tells us one hour a day is insufficient in business colleges to acquire a handwriting suitable for book-keeping, in two to six mouths' time. What, then, can be expected from belf that amount of study in a country school? Fourth. The change of teachers with each term, would of itself discourage many, and produce poor results. I agree with Mr. Porter, that a higher grade of peumanship should be required in teachers than exists at present. In this country (Mo.) it would be very appropriate to say scholarship, in place of penmanship. Yet the average teacher can and does write a better hand than the average business man. We are educating our youth for business. Then 1 say legibility and rapidity are enough. If the student should evince a great "love for the art," let him go to a good business college, or subscribe for the Penman's ART JOURNAL, or both. I approve of teaching correct position, as nearly as possible; pen-holding, and the forms of letters and movement exercises; but it is useless to expect very good resulta. I agree with Mr. Porter writing is as important as other branches of study. But it is an art, and more difficult to learn than the others, and hence we cannot expect the same results as in them. There are many things I could eay on this subject, but fear of becoming tiresome and the desire to hear others, forbid. I would like to hear from Mr. Porter again, as I am oaly a novice. I am a great admirer of good peumauship, and think the JOURNAL is a perfect gem, and of inestimaable value to the aspiring peninau. I take other papers on penmanship, but it excels them all. Is addition to this, I indorse all that has been said in its praise by others.

Sample copies of the JOURNAL sent only on receipt of price—teu cents.

Autographs.

The Autograph stands for the man;
For what he is has been,
For all his future's promise holds.
And all he hopes to win.

The secrets of his bygone faith, With all his seal's warm strife, His energy, his pride, his will, Stand forth portrayed to life.

The Autograph speaks for all time, His faith-dream from ite's deeps; The hidden thought springs forth to light, The soul-pulse through it leaps.

Life's progress from the shoreless Past,
For each is here made plain;
Its germs, conception, birth and growth,
With all growth's promised gain.

The history of cause, effect,

The Autograph dish speak,
From standing of tile's present worth
To all its trust shall seek.

Through stage by stage of loss or gain, Or gain, and toss, and change. The friumph or detent stands clear For being's boundless range.

For being a numerices range.

Eternal mysterics of birth
And soul-growth here find voice;

Tronsmitted graces, gifts and gains,
In pride through it rejoice.

The gifts of spirit from on high,
In special love bistowed,
The pride of genius, wealth of thought,
Have found expression's mode.

Life, with the soul of all its past, Back to its primal source, Lengs to the finger tips to pledge The future's caward course.

Unthinkingly, unknowingly, Full off the tale is told, Which, written, we can ne'er recall For love, or grief, or gold.

The insight of propheto view, In line, and stroke and curve. Buth revelations framed to light Of soul, and mad, and neve.

The why of this, result of that,
Through boundlessness he sees,
The clave and freeman here are found,
The today bends his knees.

The noblemen is birth and growth,
With majesty of miet;
The coward, slucking from himself,—
All hyes of man are seen.

The Autograph stands for the type
To intuition s right;
All we have been, or e'er shall be,
In Autograph we write.

MADDE MAPLE.

Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. Kelley, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.] Georgia's school population is 507,861.

Ediuburgh University has 3,237 students

this year.

There are in Atlanta, Ga., four colleges

for colored students

877.

The moment a man ceases to be a systematic student, he ceases to be an effective teacher.—American Journal of Education.

The average daily attendance in the public schools of New Orleans is 16,142, the

uumber of pupils registered being 19,946.

Hou. John Evaus, Ex-Gov. of Colorado,
has giveu \$46,000 to the University of

Denver since the beginning of the enterprise.

Nevada pays the largest monthly salary
to both male and female public school teachers; the former averaging \$101; the latter

The Sacramento School Board offer a prize of \$20 to the young lady graduate who shall wear the cheapest dress on Commencement Day.

The Texas School Fund, which can never be diverted, now amounts to the magnificent sum of \$114,000,000, including land worth \$110,000,000.

At the meeting of the National Pedagogic Congress of Spain, at Madrid, there were in attendance 827 male and 505 female teachers. An address was made by the King.

The percentage of illiteracy of the native white population in the State of New York, as given by the bulletia lately issued by the Ceasus Department, must be considered quite too utterly utter, it being 2.2.

Siace the war, three men-Peahody, Slator and Tulaue-have given \$5,100,000 for the

promotion of education in the South. The distribution of these funds is to be almost equally divided between white and colored.

—Nashville Advecate.

Dr. Robert Morris, of Kentucky, said that in Syria teachers receive ten cecus a month for salary. The schoolhouse is mother earth; the pupils are boys only, sitting cross-legged on the ground. The course of instruction consists of learning the Koran by heart.—The Age.

In Italy during the year 1879, 48 per cent of the bridegrooms and 70 per cent of the brides were unable to sign their names. In England, 86 per cent of the men married during that year, and 80 per cent of the women were able to sign their name, but with a large per cent of these a knowledge of writing extended no farther.

In a Chicago school recently the children wero asked to give a sentence with the word "capillary." A little girl wrote: '1 swide across the ocean in a capillary." When asked what she meant by that, she turned to Webster's Dictionary and triumphantly pointed out this definition: "Capillary, a fine vessel." Further investigation showed that more than twenty scholars had made the same blunder.—Detroit Free Press.

But 7 of one per cent. of the variew white population of Massachusetts, from ten y ara of age and upward, are unable to write. This is the hest showing of any State or Territory. The per cent. for Alabama is 25 0; Arkansas, 25.5; Georgia, 23 2; North Carolina, 31.7; Tennersee, 27.8; New Mexico, 64.2; Nevada, 1.1; New Hampshire, 1.1; Connecticut, 1.0; Wy moning, 1.7. Wyoming has the smallest percentage of persons who cannot read or write, when the whole population is considered.

In Syria and Palestine, in 1881, there were 30 societies or individuals conducting 302 schools; of which 120 were of the Am. Pres. Mission, 45 of the Church Miss. Soc. of London; 95 Diritish Syrian schools; 10 under Friend Missions. These schools bad 7,445 mile and 7,449 female pupils. In Beirut alone there were at non-Protestant schools, 8,183 pupils, of whom 1,250 are in the Jesuit schools. Of Protestant missionaries there are 81 male and 110 female foreign laborers; 581 native laborers; preaching stations, 140; organized churches, 26.

EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

[In every instance where the source of any item used in this department is known, the proper credit is given. A like courtesy from others will be appreciated.]

Kerosene is had grammar; you should say Kero was seen-with her fellow.

say Kero was seen—with her fellow.

Archimedes invented the slang phrase,
"Give us a rest," when he offered to move

the world with his lever.

As express-wagon driver in Lynn, Mass., is master of seven languages. He is evidently ready for his team to balk.

Professor: "How is power applied to this machine †" Junior: "It is turned by a crank." Professor: "Just step forward and illustrate."—Ex.

"Twas but a simple pin on a chair, and the little hoy did grin like a hear when the teacher took a seat, and in a manner very fleet flew several feet in the air.

"Why should you celebrate Washington's birthday more than mine?" asked a teacher. "Because he never told a lie!" shouted a little boy.—Educational Review.

Is anything more stubborn than a mule? Certainly, for marked as is a muley stubbornness, there is a "mulier," and that our Latin dictionary tells us is a woman.

A Sunday-school teacher asked a pupil how many sacraments there were. "There aim't any more left." "Why, what do you mean!" "Well, I beard that our eick neighbor received the last sacrament yester-day."—Healt's College Journal.

Prefessor in Mechanics: "What is the strongest force in nature 1" Student: "The force of habit." Compelled by the same force, the professor recorded a zero.—Ex.

"My son," said a tutor of doubtful morality but severe aspect, putting bis hand on the boy's shoulder, "I believe Satan has got hold of you." "I believe so, too," replied the boy.

Master: "What does Condillee say about brutes in the scale of being?" Scholar: "He says a brute is an imperfect awimal." "And what is a mau?" "Man is a perfect brute."—Ex.

"In what condition was the patriarch Job at the end of his life?" asked a Sundayschool teacher of a quiet-looking boy at the foot of the class. "Dead," calmly replied the quiet-looking boy.

"Speaking of shad, would you say the price has gone up, or has risen?" inquired a schoolboy of the fishmonger. "Well," replied the scale-scraper, "speaking of shad, I should say it had roes."

Scene in Latin A.—Professor B: "Conjugate the present subjunctive of sum." Student: "Sin, sis—I have forgotten the third singular." Professor B: "Very well, sir, you may sit."—Academy Trio.

Teacher: "John, what are your boots made of?" Boy: "Of leather." "Where does the leather come front?" "From the hide of the ox." "What animal, therefore, supplies you with boots and gives you meat to eat?" "My father."

A man spends eighteen cents for lager, ten cents for tobacco, twenty cents for eigars, fifteen cents for street-car fare, and loses \$1.50 at poker; he then permits his wife to purchase a button-book for three cents, and figures that her extravagaace will ruin him in three years. What is his capital?

Said the teacher: "'And it came to pass, when the king heard it, that he reat his clothes.' Now, what does that mean, my children—the rent his cluthes'?" Up went a little hand. "Well, if you know, tell us." "Please, ma'an," said the child timility, "I spose he hired'em out."

Send Money for the "Journal."

Persons desiring a single copy of the JOURNAL must remit ten cents. No attention will be given to postal-card requests for same.

Card for the Public.

To purchase pictures for home ornamentation is evidently a commendable thing; but to always judiciously select is not so easy, or always possible.

Å few chromos, a few steel—say, historical—engaratines, an "oil" picture or two, as means will warrant; to these may be added, a few portrait pieces, a home picture or two, and albuns for photos, art selections, etc.; and, finally, you should not fail to send for and display, with these selections, a few of D. T. Aues's grand illustrations of pennanship.

What shall we commend? Why, first, the Eagle and the Antelope sheets. These illustrate floorishing wholly. Then cones that wonderfol gem, the Lord's Prayer, in Annes's best manner; and then the Centennial card or sheet. All of the above specimens are nitrates of sit—not equaled in this line in the Old World at all. The manner is neither hought, stoken, borrowed, or imported, but equal it if you can.

You will, having filled the above list, want more. Their possession will, first of all, delight you and your frieeds; next, they will force you to improve your peamanship, whether you will or not; and, lastly, they will do all of this without a scuse of either labor, trouble, or expense on your part.

W. P. COOPER.

Writing is the one art of which everybody should be a master.

And maits embodied thought a the To be able to write a letter-elegant and appropriate-in all the numerous departments of correspondence, is a most desirable and useful accomplishment to either lady or gentleman. A letter reflects largely the character and attainments of its author. One slovenly, careless or awkward in his writing is very likely to be so in other

things, while the degree and quality of his mind as well as education, refinement, and even amiability of character, are sure to be made manifest in any extended correspondence.

Not only is such au accomplishment a most potent agency for opening avenues to employment and success in a business point of view, but it is a most pleasing and fruitful source of friendly and social enjoyment. It is now a somewhat prevalent custom in our large cities, with merchants, professional men and others, who desire elerks or assistants, to seek them through advertisements in our daily popers directing applicants to address in their own handwriting, and by the character of such ommunications the applicants are judged, and fairly, we date say, in most instances.

The experienced man of business, the asture lawyer, or other professional, reads in these communications, almost unerringly, the talent, attaiuments and genera character of then authors. Such letters reveal—first, as a matter of observation, the artistic skill and literary attainments of the writer; second, by iuference, his general taste and judgment. The inference is drawn from all the attendant circumstances; from the selection of writingmaterial to the superscription and affixing of the postage-stamp,

Perhaps there are one hundred applicants for a position; one is chosen; just why, he will not know; while ninety-nine will be left

to wonder why their application was unsuccessful. Some were bad writers, some were bad spellers; one made a fatal revelation of his lack of good taste and judgment by selecting a large-sized letter or foolsrap sheet of paper, which he folded many times and awkwardly to go into a very small-sized envelope, upon which the superscription was so located as to leave no place for a postage-stamp upon the upper right-hand corner, where it should be; it was therefore placed at the lower left-hand corner, and head downwards. The post-office clerk, from force of habit, of course strikes with his canceling stamp upon the envelope where the postage-stamp should be, thus distiguring the superscription. wrote, with red ink, a large sprawling hand;

while another covered three pages with awkward, ungrammatical composition, where half a page properly composed would have sufficed. One touched off his writing with a profusion of flourishes and other superfluities; another waited long for a respouse that could not be given from his omission to name the street and number of his residence. And so to the end of the list, each writer has, through faults of omission and commission, or the excellencies of his communication, proved or disproved to the satisfaction of a would-be employer, his capability and fitness to render satisfactory service, and has accordingly gained

subject in its general aspect, treating upon those things which are essential to all departments of letter-writing-such as the selection of material, style of composition, and method of arrangement of the several parts of a letter, superscription, etc., with proper illustrations.

A Strange Tradition.

Among the Seminole Indians there is a singular tradition regarding the white man's origin and superiority. They say, when the Great Spirit made the earth he also made three men, all of whom were fair-complex-

was found to contain spades, boes, and all the implements of labor; the second unwrapped hunting, fishing, and warlike apparatus; the third gave the white man pens, inks, and paper, the engine of the mindthe means of mutual, mental improvement, the social link of humanity, the foundation of the white man's superiority.

Autographs. BY W. P. COOPER.

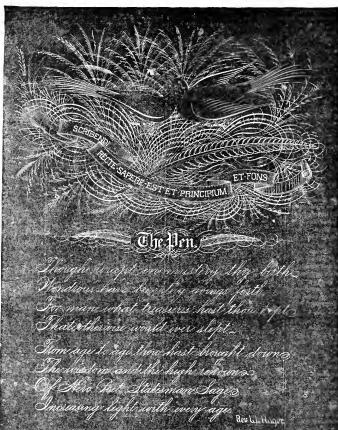
We are glad to learn that the matter or autographs is beginning to receive a little of

> the long needed attention. In this great and wonderful country the time of crosses for signatures, is nearly passed. The Greeley and Wade Bubemian alphabet is nearly played out. An nxcart and a stone-hoat and a cat-track superscription, still here and there worshiped with Buddhist devotion, we bope will soon be things that were, and not what the present either tolerates, craves

or needs. One envelope now in about twenty goes properly backed into the office. One lawyer of a Bar, one priest in a city, one professor in a college, one pupil in a high school, we can now commend for properly written documents, letters, etc., etc. A very revolutionary and encouraging condition of things. Thanks to Father Spencer, deceased! thanks to the nations of the whole phalanx of writers and publishers for this move ahead. There was a time when to write one's name respectably would have evoked banishment. Looking over carefully and critically, yet in a Christian spirit, the array of names, great and small, on the registers and documents everywhere, we venture to say that there is still a chance for improvement, and especially with the young, the gifted, the brilliant and the gay. If we have an aristocracy of dollars, we also have one of learning; and we may or should have one of art. We should leave now to China-

men under proscription, Irish bog-trotters, Dutch boors and Bohemian tramps, the desired accomplishment of a name without a letter, and a signature without a shape, and try ourselves, each and all of us, to have that mystical combination, the child of our own bandy creative ability, called a name or signature, tolerably well written.

Penmen now, we see, begin to propose to teach by diagram the people, and especially the young, bow to write the name as well, or nearly as well, as it should be done. Twenty cents for a name, or twenty cents for one shirtcollar or ruffle for your neck, this is not had. But hark-neighbor, while learning to write properly your own name, you are logically learning to write also your correspondent's



The above is one of several cuts, prepared at the office of the "Journal," for Collier's "Cyclopadia of Social and Commercial Information The work consists of about 700 pages of useful and volumble inform nation, elegantly printed and bound, by P. F. Collier, New York.

or failed to gain place and favor.

In view of the great importance of this subject, and its very intimate relation to good penmanship, we have deemed it a fitting theme for a series of articles or lessons in a pruman's paper; and especially so in view of the fact that thousands of this journal's readers are yet pupils in our public or private schools, and are, therefore, favorably circumstanced to profit most fully by such a It will be our earnest endeavor to render the articles as interesting and practical no possible. They will be accompanied with numerous illustrations and examples, photo-engraved from carefully-prepared pen-and-ink copy, illustrative of every department of correspondence.

In our next article we shall present the

them to the margin of a small lake and bade them leap in and wash. One obeyed, and came out purer and fairer than before; the second hesitated a moment, during which time the water, agitated by the first, had become muddled, and when he bathed, he came up copper-colored; the third did not leap until the water became black with mud. and he came out with his own color. Then the Great Spirit laid before them three packages, and out of pity for his misfortunes in color, gave the black man the first choice. He took hold of each of the packages, and having felt the weight chose the heaviest; the copper-colored man chose the next heaviest, leaving the white man the lightest. When the packages were oponed, the first

ioned, and that after making them he led

6

r your friend's. Is not this encouraging? You are not an artist, but you want an antograph and a good one. You forward your way of doing the thing; the master sees at a glacce your lack and your capability to produce; in short, reads you up artistically, and divines the very fashion of antograph you need. He sends one in character, but; business-like and practical, he gives you further-a choice between others. He does not aim in what he sends to glority himself. but to suit your case and also please your taste and your correspondent's acumen and fancy. He, therefore, the master, should aim, in his samples, to give you a new, a practical, a business-like and artistic signature, that you, in a few evenings, can master and write anywhere and everywhere, legibly and well and quickly too; and this is what you need ic this direction, and no more.

The Power of Position.

By C. H. PEIRCE, of Kenkuk, Ia.

The execution of superior work of any kind with the pen necessitates a position that will give the greatest power.

There are many, many minor points to hook after in the execution of good writing, but all may justly be considered under "Form," "Position," "Movement."

Form may be considered under five heads, viz., "Size," "Shape," "Slant," "Shading," "Spacing,"

Movement under four beads, viz.:
"Wholearm," "Forcarm," "Finger,"
"Combination."

"Position gives power," if it is properly taken. Practice unders perfect if it be intelligent. The lifs have it the greater part
of the time, however, and so reduce the
statements almost to utter nothingness. You cannot get the desired power in any of
the many many incorrect positions. You
cannot improve your writing by incressant
practice, if it be not of that intelligence
requisite and necessary to advancement.
There is but one right way to many many
wrong eners; and left to your own selection,
without the proper judgment or intelligence,
you invariably fall into the wrong way.

Position is only one of the essentials to good writing, but, as such, "must weigh in the balance and not be found wanting,"

Position: Wholearm Movement. 1st. Of the person—body: fect; arms; hunds; ; fingers; wrists. 2d. At deck or table, sitting or standing—Front; Right; Right Oblique; Left Oblique. 3d. Of Pen. 4th. Of Paper.

Position: Foreirn Movement. Position: Finger Movement. Position: Combination Movement.

The spine should be kept straight—not vertical—and, as the support of the body, must be permitted to head but slightly, as the greater the convature the weaker must be the position. Another scrious objection is, the shoulders are thrown forward, courtracting the chest, which in time will produce discover.

The position for the execution of pragrammes ${}^{\alpha}B^{\alpha}$ and ${}^{\alpha}E^{\beta}$ is not necessarily the same as ${}^{\alpha}A^{\alpha}$ ${}^{\alpha}C^{\alpha}$ and ${}^{\alpha}D^{\beta}$. In other words, the position for forearm is not necessarily the same as wholearm. They may be the same as wholearm, and the convenience, but to say that they must be the rame would not be in keeping with the times.

A good position of the hody; wholearm is not the same with different persons, and not necessarily the same with any indixidual; i. c. good work may be done wholearm with the hody varying in inclinasion from forty-five to cighty-five degrees from represidualar, the difference in excention and being perceptible. While this can be done, I would charge all amateurs to strike a happy medium until good work is established, then vibrate to suit your fancy.

A good position for the feet is to have the left foot in the general direction of the body, a little forward, with the right thrown on the right of chair with the beel resting on the lower rung, thus giving a very great sup-If a desk or stool is used, part to the spine. merely have the right foot under the body. When desirable, the feet can change position, which always gives rest. Unless something of this kind is done, the weight of the body upon the spive will give pain across the small of the back. Observe book-keepers, and you will readily see that my theory is well-founded, because they invariably do like the Dutchman's hen-sit standing.

This I term a live position, because the feet are placed so as to give the student the greatest possible power, thus producing work with dash, grace and ease, which is

other words, in ease of fire, you could spring in an instant and show a little life.

Let us then be up and doing. With a heart for every tate, Still achieving, still pursuing, Learn to labor and to wait."

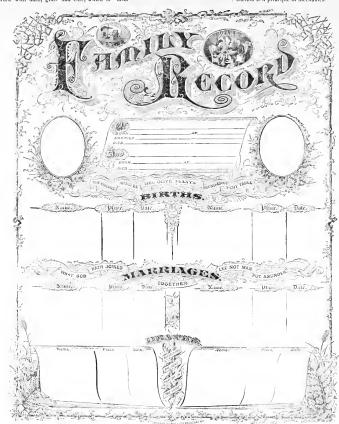
The position of the arm and forearm should always form an acute angle—possibly a right—and should rest within easy distance from the body. I caution annateurs not to get either arm too far from the body, and by all means keep the forearm on a level, and not with the elhow raised in air, as is generally the case.

The hands should turn a little outward—at least it appears so—and keep the side of hand next the hody, straight with forearm.

add very materially in giving a smooth stroke—and the general direction of paper, a little to the right of a straight line with the right forearm, and not straight with the forearm.

The position for finger movement should be erect, but by no means necessary in order to produce good results. This is the child's first power, and has been treated at length in October JOURNAL, 1881.

In the position for Forcarm and Combination movements the body must assume a more creet carriage than for wholearm, in order to allow the muscles of the forcarm to move with that rase consistent with good results. The best results are secured with the greatest ease, and do not forget that friction is a principle of mechanics.



The above cut is photoeogeneed from an original pen-and-ink design (22.28), executed at the after of the "Journal." Copies have been finely printed (18.22, and 11.11) on Reistol board, and the smaller size on bond paper, for fidling. A copy is given, free, as a premium with the "Journal." Price of large size, by mail, 50 cents, small size, 25 cents.

Send for Journ's Firedor.

indicative of character. Besides, the arm, swinging as it does from the shoulder—with that speed necessary to produce a smooth yet firm stroke in case of shade—the body must be braced, as does any machine, while this action is going on, else a waver or a move of the shoulder must change the centre of motion and thereby produce a variety of incorrect results.

A good set of capitals, or any other work of like character, cannot be executed while assuming a dead position. The muscles of the entire body must be tensioned a little or the work will show a liminiess too common among many of the so-called results.

Sit as though you meant basiness,

Remark. The fingers considered with pen-holding.

The wrists are properly kept straight with the forearm and not allowed to drop down.

As to position at desk, I would recommend the front for sitting, at least outil you get some taugible results, and the left oblique for standing. See article, August JOURNAL, 1981.

The pen is held as per instructions in the "Piercerian" System of Penmauship, which, by the way, differs somewhat from that of any other.

The paper, to consist of a single sheet, resting on a good blutting-pad—that will

The body should incline a little forward and to the left, with support on left foot and left forearm. This will give the desired freedom of the right forearm and securevery possible advantage.

While in these movements, generally, the feet can be placed together, or with one over the other if desired, should you wish to give extra expression to any work upon an culary discale, you must govern yourself similarly to that in wholearm.

Peculiarities of Position.—As in other things, we here find peculiarities or characteristia features. No two sitting precisely the same. No two holding the pen precisely the same, owing doubtless to various



conditions, among which might be meationed the difference in stature and general make-up. The difference in formation of hands, etc.

We differ in taste, style of dress, manner of thinking, etc. We are even so particular that we cannot wear our hats just as they are placed on our heads by other hands.

A professional teacher cat give general ideas of how to do everything pertaining to this most beautiful art-the amateur can usually do more-yet if the student fails to do that which is recognized as his part of the play, failure must be the ultimatum. Or, if the student is easily satisfied, and bis aspirations meagre, then ordinary results will be in keeping with ordinary ideas.

The physician may do his part nobly and

Ouestions for the Readers of the "Journal."

By PROP. C. H. PEIRCE.

1. Why are there so many failures in teaching penmanship ?

2. Why do so many abandon, early, the

profession ? 3. What will increase the dignity of the

profession ? 4. Certain capitals are made too straight, others too slanting, by 70ths of professionals

and 1000 of amateurs. Is there any remedy? 5. Is pervousuess, as generally considered, mere whim !

6. How would you teach pervous pupils? 7. What is the usual cause for nervousrepresented, by some of our leading sys-

18. Why do amateurs produce different incorrect results at each attempt of execution ?

19. What determines the handwriting of any one?

20. No two write alike even under like pressure. Is this a matter of choice i

21. The A, N and M containing stem are very difficult to form well, and are not used in general writing by the mass. Why are they called standard capitals !

22. How are the copies of our leading systems prepared-with pen or pencil? Is each part prepared singly, or is the whole of any copy banded to the engraver just as we see it in the copy-books?

the misuaderstandings arising from his illegibility.

MICHAEL ANGELO .- In his case there ras sometimes a peculiarity which it is not desirable that anyhody should imitate. So long as he kept within the hounds of real drawing, his work was full of grandeur; but be sometimes, in the exuberance of an overheated imagination, passed beyond drawing altogether, and exercised bimself in the flourishes of calligraphy. A bold and rapid pea-sketch of his, representing three recliuing figures, is distinctly executed with the dashing curves and flourishes of the calligraphist. It looks as if it had been done by some clever writing-master, as a flourishing translation of a study by a learned artist.



The above cut is photo-engraved from an original design executed at the office of the "Journal," and is given as a specimen of peu-drawing and lettering. The above design has been printed, in fine style, on Bristol-board, writing and bond paper; size, 11x 14. The Bristol-hoard is for framing, and • the paper for rolling or folding. It is also printed upon a fine quality of Bristol-board, for framing, 17x22. This des beheved to be the most artistic and tasty f-rm yet published for a Marriage Certificate. Single copies of size 11x11 mailed for 50 cents; 18x22, \$1. Free as a premium with the "Journal." Either size given. This design is

subscribers.

well; yet, if the patient causet do his, death is inevitable. Again I repeat, " Position gives power,"

if it be properly taken,

Study carefully the minutize, and as you improve in a general way, you will find Position keeping pace with all the rest of the essentials to good writing.

THE SLEEP OF THE JUST.

THE LAWYER.

I stept in an editor's bed had night

When no other chanced to be nigh.

How I thought as I tumbled the editor's bed.

How easily editors lie?

TIO EMTOR

If the lawyer slept in the editor's best.

When no lawyer chanced to be nigh,
And though be has written and nuively said,
How cooling editors inc.
He must then admit as he lay on that bed.

And sirts to bus heart's do-And stept to his heart's desire,

'hate'er he may say of the editor's hed,

Then the lawyer himself was the lier.

— Chambers's Journal.

8. Why do so many fail in attempting to do their best i

9. What are the advantages of combina-

10. Why are extended movements that contain capital letters easier than single capitals? 11. What constitutes a standard set of

capitals? 12. What has determined our present

system of writing?

13. What determines the slant of each capital, supposing the standard forms be taken f

14. What is the difference between an amateur and a professional ?

15. Can any professional penman execute a set of capitals with ink as perfectly and satisfactorily at a single dash as when several efforts are given each letter?

16. Is it objectionable to check the hand suddenly at the finish of a capital letter? 17. Why are A, N and M so given, as

Extra Copies of the "Journal" will be sent free to teachers and others who desire to make an effort to secure a club of

The extraordinary illegibility of the late Dean Stauley's handwriting is known to all friends, and has been supposed to arise simply from baste and carelessness. Certain correspondents have lately sought to prove that the Dean was preconscious of his sine in this direction, but a statement from his old friend Max Muller goes far to disprove their theories. Muller complained to him one day of a difficulty experienced by himself in writing, and well known to all who wield a peu many hours daily, being called by some ductors, Schreibekrampf, or writers' eramp. "Ah, don't you know," Stanley hastened to answer, "I have had something like that all my life. I cannot control my fingers, and t at is why my handwriting has always been wretched." So far from being unconscious

the Dean himself told anmberless stories of

M. Angelo, in this design, appears to have been intoxicated with his own facility and to have lost the self-control without which there can be no truthful modulation of line. - Hamerton's Graphic Art.

Remember, that if you renew, or send in your subscription to the JOURNAL, before February 1st, you will get a 75 cent book free, or a \$1 book for 25 cents extra.

A Munich professor has invented a bracelet that will remedy the affliction known es writer's cramp." eued to the bracelet in such a manner that it can be used to write with case and without bringing the flugers into use at all. The hand can rest on the table, moving easily along as the letters are traced, and it is said that little practice is required to give expertuess in the use of the invention .- Boston Transcript.





And TEACHERS' GUIDE.

Published Monthly at #1 per Ye

D. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
205 Brasilway, New York.
Single copies of the JOURNAL sent on receipt of 10e
Specimen copies furnished to Agents free

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LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.

hope to render the JOHNAL sufficiently interest and attractive to secure, not only the perhange of secutions in the set of in shiftful ording or teaching, our earnest and active co-operation as correspond-and agents, yel, knowing that the inhorser is worthy little, we offer the following

PREMIUMS:

The all who result \$1 before Peb lat, we will small the DERNAL one year and a copy (bound to paper) of Armede Hand book of Artista Penmaship*, or, for 2% a copy bound in sloth. For \$2 the "Hand book," right, and the "Stundard Pinelled Permanship," will the multiple with the first copy of the JOHENAL.

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any person sending their own and another miriters, enclosing \$2, we will mail to ease NAL and premium one year and forward, by all to the scaler, a copy of either of the following sendings.

Congdon's Normal System of Letterns

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The JOURNAL will be lessed as nearly as possible on the first of each month. Matter designed for magrico-must be received on or below the 20th. Homitaness should be by Post office Order or by Rega-tered Letter. Minny included in letter is not sent at our

Address
PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL
205 Brandway, New York.

LONDON AGENCY.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY 11 Boxono Street, [Fleet]

Notice will be given by point end to sub-the expectation of their subscriptions in which paper with half cases, be stopped until the sub-trement 1.

New York, January, 1883.

Our New Year's Greeting. In entering upon a new, and the seventh, year of its existence, the JOURNAL greet, many thousands of readers with its best wishes for their prosperity and happiness. The past year has been one of unusual prosperity throughout the land, and in it the JOLENAL has enjoyed a large share -its subscribers now numbering nearly three-fold those of last New Year, while every indication for increase during the present year is superior to that of the last The promptness with which tenewals are being made, and in most rustances accompanied with one or more new names and the most flattering messages on behalf of the Jor RNAL, is at the same time encouraging and inspiring to its editors; and to all by whom such favors are bestowed, the JOURNAL bears the most earnest reciprocation and thanks. Prospects bright for the JOURNAL are equally so for its patrous, for, proportionate to the liberality of their support, will be the means in the hands of its publishers for enhancing its beauty and ex-

During the past year the regular size of the JoJanua has been enlarged from eight

to twelve pages, and, several times, sixteen pages have been found necessary to contain the matter which seemed to demand a place in its columns. That we shall soon find it necessary to make the issue regular at sixteen pages is very probable; enlarged as it is to twelve pages, (and probably an in-crease to sixteen), without change from its originally low price of subscription, is certainly a pledge to its patrous of a liberal course in the future.

We believe that nowhere else are combined so many circumstances favorable to the publication of a model penman's paper as in the metropolitan city of the new world, and in the present publication offices of the Journal; and it is our purpose to avail ourselves of these circumstances to the fullest extent possible for maintaining the Jour-NAL, as it is now recognized to be, pre-emineatly the chief of peamen's papers.

The "Penman's Art Journal" and "Teachers' Guide."

On the first day of January the subscrip tion-list and the goodwill of the Teachers' Guide, published by J. D. Holcomb, at Cleveland, Ohio, were transferred to the publisher of the Penman's Art Journal. hence the addition to its furmer title, which will be observed upon this issue. The Guide, as conducted by Mr. Holcomb, has been well edited, interesting and spicy, and bas

We have frequently and cheerfully commended the merits of the JOURNAL, and now that it is to visit our friends in place of the Guide, we bespeak for it a hearty welcome. It is an able exponent of a much-needed educational reform, and teachers, especially, should give it the benefit of their influence and support.

We trust that all the readers of the Guide who are not already familiar with the Jour-NAL will thank us for bringing such an excellent publication to their notice, and that they will forward their subscriptions to Prof. Ames, the publisher, as soon as our obligations to them are caucelled.

Thanking our subscribers for their geurous support of the Guide, and boping that this change will meet with the approval of all, we remain, their friends,

J. R. HOLCOMB & Co., Late Publishers of Trachers'
Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 1st, 1883.

Report of the Convention.

The Report of the Convention held last June at Ciucinnati, Ohio, by the Business Educators and Penmen of America, is now ready for distribution. It constitutes a volume of 130 pages, and will be very interesting and valuable to all persons interested in any department of business education or penmauship. It is to be regretted, however, that many of the most interesting disopening of an account in the name of the subscriber, the making out and sending of a bill, which, if done with all, would require a number of assistants, to pay whom would lead to bankruptcy, and if credit is given to one, why not to all who request it ? So far as ability or willingness to pay is concerned there are very few of our subscribers with whom we are acquainted that we should be unwilling to trust for many times the price of a subscription. There are some we know, and all strangers, we should be unwilling to trust-who is to discriminate? Certainly not a mailing clerk. Hence, we should be personally burdened with all such responsibility and detail; besides, much unpleasautuess would arise from the discriminations we should be obliged to make. We must, therefore, in all cases decline to recognize requests for renewals or subscriptious when unaccompanied with the cash.

Charles Chabot.

ENGLISH EXPERT IN HANDWRITING.

A London daily newspaper, in a recent editorial on the death of Mr. Chabot, the expert in bandwriting, says: "Brothers frequently write singularly like each other, and any oue who has paid the slightest attention to the subject cannot fail to notice the broad peculiarities which the calligraphy of certain people possesses in common There is no mistaking the plain, expansive,



won an euviable place among its contempo-rary educational periodicals. Its mergence in the JOURNAL adds at once many thousand names, chiefly of active teachers, to the already very large subscription-list of the JOURNAL. The addition of its title to that of the JOURNAL we drem to be very appropriate in view of the fact that a very large proportion of each issue of the JOURNAL has been devoted to practical instruction in writing and to other departments of education and business. It will be the special effort of the editors of the consolidated paper to so conduct it that, while it shall be althe interesting and valuable as a representative of the penman's art, and as a guide to good and efficient teaching, its general educational and literary merit shall be such as to commend it to its many patrons, and enable it to hold an bonorable rank among the educational periodicals of the day.

The "Teachers' Guide" Consolidated with the "Journal." To the Subscribers of the Teachers' Guide

In accordance with previous announcement, and for sufficient reasons already published, the subscription-list of the Teachers' Guide bas been transferred to that of the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, the publisher of which assumes all of our chligations to subscribers. The Journal will be mailed, regularly, without extra charge, to our subscribars until their subscriptions expire.

cussions and blackboard expositions of writing and methods of instruction could not be given in the report, partly from their very nature, and partly from the absence of th reporter from the special afternoon and evening sessions of the peumen; but it is, to say the least, an interesting and valuable report. The price per copy has been fixed, by the Executive Committee, at 50 cents; on receipt of which, copies will be mailed from this office.

Ending Subscription.

It is our invariable rule to give notice, by postal-eard, to each subscriber at the expir ation of his term of subscription, and to discontinue the JOURNAL at that time unless the subscription is renewed, and in no case is a renewal usade, or a name entered as a subscriber upon our books, until the subscrip tion-price is paid. Many cards are received requesting that the Jou BNAL be not discoutinued, and also requests that the JOURNAL be maded to the sender, as a subscriber, on a promise to pay. To any person having a knowledge, or any just conception, of the immense labor and detail of conducting a paper with so large a circulation as that of the JOURNAL, it will be very apparent that strict and uniform rules must be observed, else a discatrous increase of labor and confusion would result. The renewal or taking of a subscription without payment would necessitate the

clearly formed letters of those who have been taught to write in the schools of America. The admirable handwritings of the Scaudinavians are so much alike that experts will be able to pick out from a hundred examples almost every one executed by a Daue, a Norwegiau, or a Swede. The Italian handwriting is also so marked that it is one of the 'styles' affected by writingmasters, and the pretty, scratchy characters of a Frenchman, with their flourishes and sudden redondances, inevitably suggest the gay, volatile, fickle character of the race to ich he belongs."

Mr. Chabot was one of the most relebrated of experts ever employed in the English courts; he gained his first notoriety in a will case in which his chief point was that, in examining a large number of documeats admittedly written by the testator, he had in no single case found the letter " o " connected with the other letters, whereas in the disputed will it was sometimes so connected and sometimes not. The will was broken. He was also employed by Hon. Edward Twisleton in the examination of the handwriting of the famous Junius letters, and its comparison with that of the several suspected authors of those letters. with the view of discovering their true authorship. The result of Chahot's investigation was published by Mr. Twisleton in a quarto volume of 300 pages of letter-press, and 267 lithographic plates, constituting the most extensive and axhaustive treatise upon

expert examinations of handwriting ever published. It would seem by that report that Mr. Chabot succeeded to establishing beyond a doubt the identity of the writing in the Junius letters with that of Sir Philip

Binding "Journals."

We believe that no subscriber to the JOURNAL, who has once seen our Commensense Binder, will ever do without it. By its use the JOURNAL is not only perfectly preserved, but as convenient for reading or reference as a book. Each binder will hold. securely and well, four volumes of the JOURNAL, and each number is added without difficulty or loss of time. Owing to the recent numerous orders, we have been able to reduce the price from \$1.75 to \$1.50, at which the Binder will hereafter be mailed post-paid. By its use the value of the Jour-NAL is more than doubled to any subscriber.

The "Journal" for Practical Writing.

A person for the first time glaucieg et a copy of the JOURNAL, and observing the many flourished and ornamental designs

which appear upon its pages, might be led to suppos that it was the primary purpose of its editors to teach and illustrate fancy penmanship; but we trust that none of its regular readers are entertaining such an opinion for there could be no greater mistake. The yest prependerance of the editorial matter, as well as illustrations that have emanated from the office of publication, have been in the line of practical writing and practical teaching, and will most certainly continue to be so.

The columns of the JOURNAL are open to meritorious communications and illustratrations mosa all departments of

penmanship, and even other subjects of general interest; but the primary efforts of its conductors will be in behalf of practical writing, for where one patron can derive advautage from any kind of fancy pennunship, one hundred or more will be benefited by plain practical writing, and our motto will ever be-The good of the many rather than the few.

The King Club

For this month comes from Bryant, Stratton & Sadler's Business College, Baltimore, M.L., sent by W. H. Patrick, the aecomplished penman of that institution; the club numbers ninety-eight. The Queen Club comes from the La Crosse (Wis.) Business College, and is sent by H. C. Carver; it numbers fifty-four. Mr. Carver is a recent graduate of Musselman's Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill. He is an accomplished penman, and evidently a popular teacher. In the November number of the JOURNAL, page 103, was reproduced a specimen from his pen, with which, by ne oversight, he was not credited. The third club in size numbers fifty-one, and was sent by L. Asire, teacher of writing, at Archibald's Business College, Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Asire is an old hand at sending

clubs; they come from him large and often : there are few teachers to whom the Joun-NAL is more indebted for subscribers than to him. The number and size of clubs since January 1st has been quite unprecedested with the JOURNAL. To all the senders we return our thanks, and regret that each cannot have the honor of sending the King.

Hymeneal.

H. T. Loomis, one of the proprietors of the Spencerian Business College, Cleveland, Ohio, and one of the most accomplished penmen and tenchers of the West, was married, on Decem ber 26th, to Mi-s Lida Stradley, at the resince of the bride in Rochester, Ind. abstract the following from the Rochester Seatinel, which contained a long and glowing report of the occasion :

report of the occasion: "Mr. Loom's is a young man of fice appearance and address, and worthy of the jewel he has won. Werds of praise for the bride would be out of place in this community where she is so well and favorably known. She was reared here, and by her womanly virtues, gentle manners, and is choirly attainment, has endeared here, and by the protection of the three properties and lady like deportors her, for her modesty and lady like deportors of the best of its best inestructors, and society one of its best inestructors, and society one of its cherished members, by her departure, but all join in visibing her a long continuation of the pleasures of life

of the vices of a badly formed handwriting. It is the only first-class publication giving a full library of practical writing, while our new "Haud-book of Artistic Penmauship" is devoted exclusively to ornamental penmanship.

Both of these complete publications, together with the JOURNAL, for one year, are seet by mail on receipt of \$2.

This is the mouth for the Eagle and Stag. Will Brother Gaskell please note the change of time for the satisfaction of his inquisitive correspondent.

The Highest Monument in the World.

The Washington Monument, which has been so long in process of erection at Washington, D. C., has now reached the height of 300 feet, and is to be carried 250 feet higher-making a total, when finished, of 550 feet, which will exceed the height of the great pyramid in Egypt (at present the highest human monument in the world) by eighty-nine feet. The monument is being constructed of massive marble blocks, seven

Gilded Domes

The domes of the great churches in Moscow and St. Petersburg are said to be plated with gold oearly a quarter of an inch thick. The dome of the Isaac Cathedral in St. Petersburg represents a velue of \$45,000,000 and that of the Church of the Saviour is Mescow, \$15,000 000

Query .- How many more smiles do these 60,000,000 of dollars in gilded domes win from heaven than they would if judiciously expended in teaching the ignorant and semi civilized masses of Russis how to read and write; or, in other ways for relieving them from their grinding poverty and hardship?

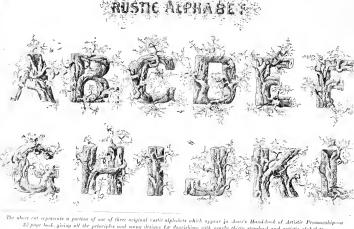
How to Remit Money.

The best and safest way is by Post-office Order, or a bank draft, on New York ; next, by registered letter. For fractional parts of a dollar, send postage-staups. Do not cond. personal checks, especially for small sums. nor Canadian postage-stamps.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4th, 1883. Editors of the JOURNAL:

While the JOURNAL is doing its utmost

to elevate the art tain others are doing quite the reverse. For in-stance, I have received a circular from two particular penmen (I cao't recall their names) who, in my opinion, and in the opinion of others, are either fools themselves, or knaves. Such clap-trap as they use degrades the art, and if it does not virtually drive others out of the profession it deters many from entering it. I quote, from memory, the following extract as I remember it: "If you neglect this opportunity to earo from four to eight dollars a day you must be a fuol."



32 page book, giving oll the principles and mang designs for fourishing, with nearly thirty standard and artistic alphabets.

Mailed free, in paper corres, (25 crats extra in cloth), to every person remitting \$1 for a subscription or renewal for the "Journal," before Feb. Ist. Price of the book, by mail, in paper, 75 cents; in cluth, \$1.

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, nor devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell wby.

Unrivalled.

The sale of this unrivalled "Standard Practical Penmanship" since its issue during the past nine months has, beyond question, never been equalled by any chirographic publication in this country nor in

It is in elegant portfolio style, and embraces complete work on elementary writing, book-keeping forms, and business correspondence. It is conceded by the leading peumen and business educators to be the only reliable self-instructor for those desiring to learn to write, or to rid themselves

that belong to the herdy and good, and may be the long by three feet six inches wide, circular alluded to is full of this stoff. What her new relations in life.

feet long by three feet six inches wide, circular alluded to is full of this stoff. What which are lifted into their place at the top does the JOURNAL blink of them? of the work by a steam elevator.

There will be a staircase extending to the top. Costly blocks of marble have been sout by various foreign governments, which are being placed on the inner facing of the walls.

The Hand-Book.

Owing to the neusual pressure upon our time during the holidays, we were not able to complete the plates of the Hand-book quite as soon as we anticipated at the time of its announcement; but the work is on the press. Bound copies will be ready to mail inside of ten days, when all orders will be promptly filled.

Our Premiums.

Inasmuch as the Journal will, this month, be mailed to many thousand persons who have no knowledge of the character or style of the premiums, one of which is given free to every subscriber, we have added four extra pages for the purpose of inserting cuts-reduced size-of a pertion of them.

Respectfully, C. A. Bush.

We do not know what circulars are alluded to by Mr. Bush, but we will say, in auswer, that we often see circulars which justly merit such criticism as Mr. Bush gives. It is our conviction that if such advertisers could know how greatly they lower themselves in the estimation of all sensible people by such "clap-trap" and "braggadocio," we are sure that they would omit it Who writes himself a champion might as well say to the world, "Behold an ass!"

Send \$r Bills.

We wish our patrons to bear in mind that in payment for subscriptions we do not desire postage-stamps, and that they should be sent only for fractional parts of a dollar. A dollar bill is much more convenient and safe to remit then the same amount in I, 2 or 3 cent stamps. The actual risk of remitting money is slight-if properly directed, not one miscarriage will occur in one thousand. Inclose the bills, and where letters containing money ere sealed in presence of the postmaster we will assume all the risk.

10





Answered.

J. S., Upper Sandusky, Ohio, inchoses specimens exhibiting great improvement in his writing from practicing after the copies and instruction given in the Journala, and submits the following question: In the front position at the deals should the upper right corner of the paper be opposite the cheat? Ans.—There may be a difficulty in determining just which corner of the paper is referred to as the "apper," except in connection with the illustration referred to

(No. 2, in the July number). In all positions at the desk the paper should be held parallel, and the ruled lines at right angles to the arm.

H. M. F. N., Carlisle, Pa. - "What is the proper method of determining the actual improvement made during a period of, say four weeks' practice, having preserved a specimen of writing at beginning for comparison at close of term. 2d. Would the introduction of oblique penholders in primary and grammar schools be an advantage or a detriment to them ? Ans -1st. At alose of lessons have specimens written, in class-room, of miform length and composition, as also should have been first speciand all designated by number instead of the name of the writer -- so that there may be no partiality exercised by the examining committee. The specimens should then be compared - first, in respect to correctness in forms of letters; secono, grace of combination and case of movement; third, proportions, spacing, slope, shade, etc. Aus. 2 - We would not commend the oblique holder for use of leaguers, and especially in the lower grade of schools The oblique holder has uo advautages over the straight holder if properly held; but as many writers find it imprac tical or maite difficult to maintain the hand in a position sufficiently turned toward the person to bring the nibs of

the pen flat or upon the paper, the oblique holder is introduced to obviate this difficulty, and is serviceable only for that purpose.

E. P. B., Richmond, Va., asks several questions respecting the use of the oblique holder, which questions are substantially answered above, except as to the manner in which the oblique holder should be held, which is the same as for a straight holder.

E. H. D., Toledo, O.—How many more lessons in the course by Prof. Spencer, and can I get the back numbers of the JOHEMAL from the beginning of the course? Adm.— There are to be eight more lessons, making a course of sixteen in all, and you can have your subscription begin with the May unmaher, 18-2, which contains the first lesson. The JOURNAL, from May to Japuary, 1884, with a choice of two from seven premiums, will be mailed for \$1.50.

J. E. S., Present, Canada.—Does your "Haud-book of Artistic Penmanship" give copies and instruction in practical writing.

Ars.—No; inone whatever. It is designed as an aid in artistic pen work and lettering, exclusively. The "Standard Practical Pennunship," which we mail for \$1.00, is the hest guide to practical writing published. That and the Hand-book will be mailed together for \$1.50. The Journal included, one year for \$2.00.

G. S., Glenwood, Mo.—1st. "Can anyone become a good penuan by practicing from a compendium? 2d. What is the use of

and securing patrons for plain writing: it is in itself in demand, and remunerative for card-writing, engrossing, drawing, etc. 3d Many of our best penmen and teachers of writing passed their early years upon a farm, which we do not think to have been to their disadvantage, as, if their fingers and muscles were somewhat bardened, they were also strengthened and better fitted for prolonged labor and endurance. 4th. Which is most profitable depends chiefly upon the peculiar characteristics of each individual If a person is a good teacher of writing, and has a taste and genius for getting up classes. itincrent teaching pays well; otherwise, not; but good writing and teaching pay, in connection; with district schools, many penmen organize classes in neighboring schools



"Haud book of Takigraphy," by D. P. Lindstey, 252 Broadway, New York, is a book of 172 12mo, pages, in cloth, \$2. So far as our limited knowledge of shorthaud-writing enables us to judge of works of this kind, it is a meritorious publication. It is fixely printed and hound. The author claims that Takigraphy possesses many advantages over the various systems of phonography, which is shown by comparisons in this work.

"Vick's Floral Guide for 1883" is the most exquisitely and profusely illustrated floral publication that we bave ever examined. What it does not represent, or tell about its cultivation, in the floral or horticultural line, is scarcely worth inquiring after. It is printed on the best of paper,

on the best of paper, has three colored plates of flowers and vegetables, and full of useful information. Those who send 10 cents for it cannot be disappointed, as the plates alone are worth the smount. Address, as in past years, James Vick Rocheste, N. Y.

"Crittenden's Commercial Arithmetic and Business Manual " dosigned for the use of high schools, academies, commercial colleges, teachers, merchants and business men. By John Groesbeck, consulting as countant, and principal of Crittenden's Philadelphia Commercial College. Containing Containing Eldridge & Brothers, Philadelphia, publishers. It is splendidly printed and bound while, in its arrangement and manner of treating its various anbjects, it is clear, concise and admirable. It appears to contain just about the matter desirable for an arithmetic, designed as a textbook for advanced pupils, and a book for reference in a business office.

The Art Amateur for January fairly overflows with those designs, illustrations and practical suggestions for artwork and home decurion which unake this admirable magazme a welcome visitor in so many cultural American households. A sneep to portrat of the fanous English etcher, Francis Seymour Haden; some striking

charcoal and poneil sketches by Walter Shirlaw; a very interesting collection of miniatures by Cosway, and a double-page of Salmaguudi Exbibition sketches, are notable features of this number. The illustrations of Volkmar faience, artistic furniture and planes, tapestry, needlework and jewelry are especially good. Practical articles on fan painting, miniature painting, china painting, and art needlework are given, together with valuable "hints for the home" and "answers to correspondents." In the supplement sheets are full-size designs for a panel of cherubs' heads; apple-blossom decoration for a vase; birds and pine-needles for a cut and saucer; an ivy and owl decoration of seventeen tiles for a fire-place facing; a



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ornamental penmanship? 3d. Can a boy who has done hard work upon a farm be come a fine writer? 4th, Which is the most profitable employment: teaching writing (itinerant), or teaching district school? 5th. Do you judge from my writing that I could become a fine penman? Ans .- 1st. A person may become a good writer by practicing carefully from good copies at home, without a teacher; but, if practicable to do so, it would be economy, of time at least, to take lessons of some experienced teacher; a few timely criticisms and suggestions from such a teacher might save mouths of bard, and often discouraging, practice. 2d. Ornamental penmanship has many uses: it aids in attracting attention and towns, evenings, and often make respectable compensation beyond their salary, fith. We judge that, with a little of the right kind of instruction and practice, you night become a good writer. You need to give attention to movement, and we think it would pay you to get the 'Standard Practical Pennauship," as it is the best aid known to us for self-klarners.

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The Juliet (ill.) Business College, conducted by Prof. H. Russell, is highly complimented by the press of

that city. W. R. Dearborn is teaching writing at Fisherville, N. H. from which place he sends a club of Iwelve subscribers.

In the December number of the JOURNAL we gave the address of W. R. Lackland, Detroit, Mich. It should have been Omarea, Ill.

W S. Beardsley is teaching writing at Paddis's Business College, St. Paul, Minn., from which institution he sends a of twenty-seven subscribers

C. H. Peirce, of Keokuk. Iowa, Mercantile College, re ports a larger number of stodents in attendance than ever before. He sends a club of twenty-two names.

At the closing exercises of the Bryant, Stratton & Sad ler's Business College for the holiday vacation, nearly 300 certificates were awarded to the students

E. L. Burnett and G. D West are teaching writing classes in North Carolina.

J. R. Lindsay, who, with Enton, conducts a business college at Winnepeg Manitoba, Can., sends a cinb twelve subscribers Limbay is a superior writer

A. S. Dennis has charge of the neumanskin department in the Iowa City (Ia) Comercial College, from which institution he sends a club of twenty one subscribers to the Inches

New and commodious rooms for the Bryant & Stratton, Buffalo (N. Y.) Business Cullege, in the Fireman's Insur ance Building, were dedicated with appropriate and interestemonies, on the 4th

G. W. Michael, who for some time past has conducted a penimuship school at Delaware, O., has teausferred his school to Oherlin, O. Mr. Michael is enthushastic, and apparently successful in the prosecution of his profession



Specimens worthy of note have been re-

J. C. Miller, Teksburg, Pa , a superior specimen of practical writing, drawing, and lettering, J. W. Swank, Washington, D. C., an elegantly written letter, accompanied by a welldeserved and highly complimentary notice from the Washington press, from the St Louis Mercantile College, a letter; A. N. Palmer, Cedar Bupuls, lown, several skillfully executed specimens of flourishing and card-E. Dewhutst, Utica, N. Y. flow ished bird; R. M. Nettle, Central City, D. T., a flow shed bird; W. I. Moore, Epping, N. H., a letter; P. H. Cleary, Vernon, Mich.

a letter: G. W. Ware, a student at Fort Worth. Texas, Business College, a flourished bird; D. E. Blake, Saybrook, Ill., flourished bird, plain and fancy card-specimens; W. A. Schell, Foxbury, Pa., a letter, and set of capi tale; L. Asire, Minneapolis, a letter; L. Willia ams, Lockport, N. Y., a letter; R. H. Hill, Waco, Texas, a letter, and speri practical writing; D. H. Snoke, North Liberty. Ind., letter, and card-specimens . C. L. Perry, peuman in the Bryant & Stratton Busin College, Louisville, Ky., an elegantly written letter; Hubert F. Probert, Dunkirk, N. Y., a very fine specimen of portrait drawing; F. A. W. Salmon, East Bloomfield Station, N. Y., a letter; J. C. Breesford, Mitchell's, Ohio, a

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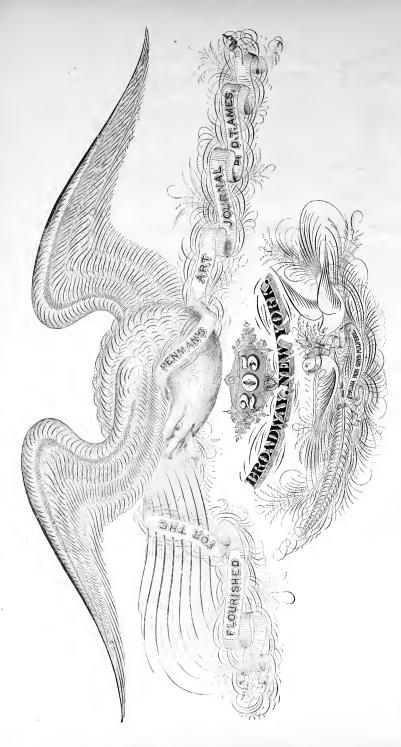
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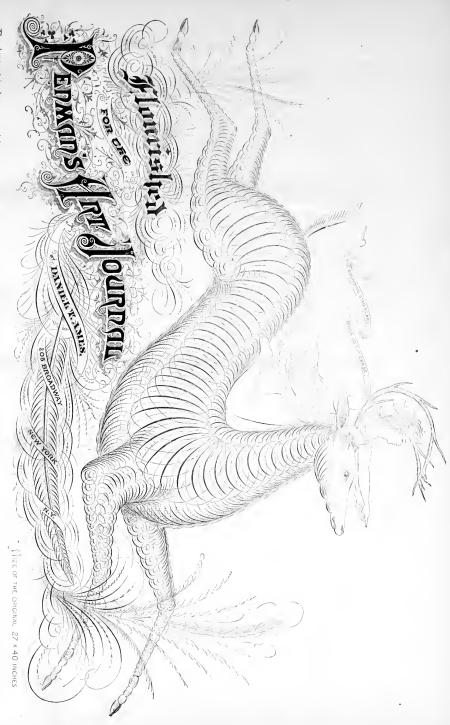
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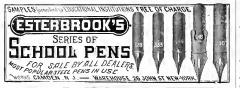
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Designer and Friedman, Arth. Dunk Vook, Spp. 9, 18-9.
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THE ABOVE CUT BEFRESENTS A VERY

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1883.

Vol. VII.—No. 2.

Lessons in Practical Writing.

No. 1X. BY HENRY C. SPENCER.



Hold your pen lightly.
If you grary it too tightly,
You were your hand,
And your letters look trightfully,
—Old Copy.

Music puts pupils in a proper frame of mind for writing. Indeed, it so addresses itself to the head, heart and hand as to make pleasant every employment with which it is associated.

In the good old days, when young men and maidens, from all parts of our country, gathered in summer classes at the famous Spencerian Log Seminary, in Geneva, O., to be instructed by Platt R. Spencer, the originator of the Spencerian system, music and poetry were summoned to lend their delightful aid to the task of learning. Oft the straigs of Auld Lang Syne, in tenor, base and treble, swelled out harmoniously from that rural temple, as they sang the

ODE TO THE PEN.

By P. B. STLYCER. Haif Servant Pen' to thee we give

Another pleasant hour 'Tis those to bid our memories live, And weave our thoughts in florers!

The Pen, the Pen, the brave ald Pen Which stamped our thoughts of y Through its hold tracking oft again Our thoughts will freehly pour,

In school day scenes and excel hower

If paints our visions gay,

And yields to life's deciming hours

A solare in decay.

Then be thy movements bold and true Friend of the laboring mind; Friend of the laboring mond: Light shorte and form entrance the view And glow thro' every line.

This ode is now sung by the young men and women who, in large numbers, are learning the Spencerian in their school within sight of the grand dome of our national capitol. Perhaps it would not be amiss to call it our National Ode to the Pen

We request those who study and practice these lessons to copy the Ode as handsomely as they can, in a free-flowing band, and preserve it as a sample of their penmanship.

THE TWENTY-SIX CAPITAL LETTERS and the curves of the small letters, in script, also the curves in Italic print, are based on the oval form; while the curves of the capitals of vertical Round Writing, German Text and Roman Print are based upon the circle. We present the oval, first, in a diagram,

which shows it in comparison with the circle. It will be observed bow the flattened sides of the oval come within the circlethe diameter from left to right being diminished; while

the ends, more holdly curved, project out-

side the circle, because of the slanting positioe, which increases the diameter from top

The diagram is designed, also, to be practised for the acquirement of skill. It may be produced as follows: Fix points for the four corners, and draw a square, three ruled spaces in hight (width, of course, the same); draw the vertical and horizontal lines through the middle; take the correct writing position, raise the elbow and forearm

To employ wholearm movement, assume the usual writing position, with forearm resting lightly on its muscle forward of the elbow, then raise the elbow slightly to bring the muscle free from the desk, and let the hand glide on the nails of the third and fourth fiegers, moved by the action of the whole arm from the shoulder. This is the boldest, freest movement the penman employs, and is not only useful in striking large

off-hand espitals, but is also a means of

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slightly above the desk, and, with the hand steadied upon the nails of the third and fourth fingers, sweep round, forming the circle, by the movement of the wholearm, acting upon its center, the shoulder joint. Repeat the sweeps, round and round, correcting the curves each time.

No better preliminary practice for eye, arm and hand can be given than this upon

Now, for the oval. Trisect the upper side of the square, and, from a point 21 of the spaces to the right of the left-hand corner, draw an oblique straight line to lower lefthand corner, and this will be the main slaut, 52°. From upper right-hand corner draw an oblique straight line parallel to first; from the upper left-hand corner draw a diagonal to lower right-hand corner, and bisect the halves of same, to mark the width of oval. Now, in correct position, with wholearm movement, move round and bring pen to paper, beginning the oval at top, between the slanting lines, sweep down on the left, and up on the right, and contione, correcting curves, as you proceed, until you produce the true oval.

COPY 2. Practice the direct-oval and the direct-oval letters, first, with whole-arm movement, making them two ruled spaces in hight.

training and developing the lesser and more limited movements of arm and hand, in

In striking a letter, the movement should begin before the pen is brought to paper. For example, in making the first form in this copy, the direct-oval, which begins, as the arrow indicates, with down stroke on the left, the ready peuman will begin by moving upward and over from the opposite side, with pen "on the wing" before it touches paper at top.

Wholearm movements may be somewhat slow when first delineating a form, but as slow movements are usually unsteady, they should soon give place to prompt, quick movements, which will produce truer curves and smoother shades.

The slant of an oval letter may be tested by drawing a straight line through its middle from top to base, marking its long

It will be observed that the capitals O. D, C, E, made large in Copy 2, with wholearm movement, have each one more curve than the same capitals have in Copy 3. And why? Because, with the ponderous wholearm movemeer, it is easier to finish with the upward stroke, passing across the middle of the oval than to stop at a given point, with the down stroke.

FOREARM MOVEMENT, which is simply wholearm movement modified by allowing the forcarm to rest lightly upon its large muscle forward of the elbow, may now be employed in striking these large forms in Copy 2. But it is better in this practice to reduce the size to 11 ruled spaces in hight.

NEW YORK, N. Y., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

Balance the arm nicely upon the muscle and turn the oval letters out quite rapidly. Shape, shade, and smoothness, are the three essentials to be secured in this practice.

COPY 3, presenting the letters medium hand size, or } of an inch in hight, now clains attention.

The forearm movement must be continued as the principal movement, and the fingers allowed to attend and slightly assist. Study the form, proportions and consecutive strokes of the capitals, carefully, at this stage of the practice, thus: CAPITAL O. Hight, 3 i-spaces, with 2

u-spaces; distance between left curves 1 Strokes: left curve, right curve, left. Shade the first left curve.

CAPITAL D. Hight, 3 i-spaces; width, 2 u-spaces; distauce between left curves, b space; hight of stem, 24 i-spaces; hight of loop, 4 i-space. Strokes: compound curve, compound curve, right curve, left curve. Shade on stem.

CAPITAL C. Hight, 3 i-spaces; width of large loop, and the spaces to its right and left, each 3 of a u-space. Stroke : left curve, right curve, left, right. Shade the third stroke.

CAPITAL E. Combines C and O. Main hight, 3 i-spaces; length of whole top portion on the left side, I i-space; length of lower portion, 2 i-spaces; width of whole top, 4 u-space; width of lower eval, 13 u-space. Strokes: left curve, right, left, left, right, left. Shade the fourth stroke.

See the diagram showing the relation of O. D. C. Practice it.

The letters are to be practiced in pairs to secure uniformity. They are composed entirely of curves. It is a common fault to substitute straight lines, in capitals, for curves, and angles or narrow turns, for full

Move promptly and regularly in making the consecutive strokes of each letter ; do not jerk the hand. Begin the movement before bringing the pen to paper.

COPY 4. Practice the abbreviations and words here presented; criticise and correct your faults.

COPY 5 presents practical modifications of the capitals O. D. C. E. which are commended for practice and adoption.

In addition to the copies given, practice on the following phrases, words and abbreviations is suggested: One day after date; On demand; Dr.; Due on demand; Dear Cousin; Cr.; Cash on account; Compli-

ments of ; Express ; Exchange ; Expense.
Those who faithfully study and practice, will win success in the art of penmanship. Our next lesson will embrace the reserved oval letters.

Remember, you can get the JOURNAL one year, and a 75-cent book free, for \$1; or a \$1 book and the Jounnal for \$1.25. Do your friends a favor by telling them.

THE PENMANS (I) ART JOURNAL

A Penman's Alpine Tour. By Mary E. Martin.

A pretty Alpine village standing among grassy neadows, with pyramidal masses of hills rising nobly belind. Beyond it—alp on alp, erac on erag—for many a mile, rise the glaciers and peaks of the Alps. That anow-clapped cone is the Weisshorn. Medesty sheltered beneath this giant warden is the queen of the Penniue Alps—Monte Rosa. Farther east is that sharp pinnacle, the Matterhora.

The sun is sinking low—giving a broad arch of glowing orange to the western sky, and letting it nelt into a cool purple and blue in the vault above. The lower delis have darkened into purple shadows, and the whole chain of snow-capped mountains glitter in the evening smilght until they look like molten gold. The white spire of the village church eatthes up the reflection, and from it and many wisdows the son scindillates like millions of diamonds.

This was the picture that broke upon the v sion of Clifton Deao, an American, and a pennian, who had risen to the topmost round of the ladder in his profession. He was on his way to a village farther up the

valley. He was contemplating whether he could reach his destination before picht. and so lost in thought that in a small knot of persons he was accidentally jostled, and dropped from his lips the cigar he was smoking. He looked up nnnoyed, but the low voice of the stranger soon told him it was an accident. There was something very sweet about the "I beg pardon" in his native tengue. "I see you are a smoker," remarked the stranger.

"Will you not take a cigar with me?" said Clifton Dean, and he handed him his case that he had just opened to take out another. The stranger thanked

him, and said: "I will, as our way lies together. Do you stop in this village?"

"No," said Clifton Dean, "I go to a village farther up the valley."

This village is so pretty, and the houses so much better than you will find in the others, that I have been tempted to stay longer than 1 first intended," said the "Did you ever see anything stranger. more picturesque than that !" and he drew Clifton Dean's attention to what was a charming picture : into the water of the lake had been driven a swiss ox-cart; the large wheels rested on the shore; knee-deep in the beautiful water of the lake stood the oxen, ready to slake their thirst; at their heads, and almost knee-deep in the water, stood their driver, while his bittle flock of sheep drank, quietly, near bim; a little way from them, in a shallow rocky space, stood the one goat of the family, with his head wisely raised as if he were taking an inventory of all the family's wealth : perched upon the wagon seat sat a lovely Swiss girl; behind her, and around her, were their honsehold goods

Clifton Doan knew, as he looked, what the picture meant. Now, that the winter's snow had melled, and the mountain pastures were given with firsh springing grass, both cattle and owners were quitting the valley where they had been confused all the winter for the free hife and fresh air of the mountain pastures.

"That's a lovely picture," said Clifton

"Yes," said the stranger, "and only one of many that will greet your eye as you ascend the mountains."

"Have you been up ?" saked Clifton

"Yes; and am now waiting for a purty to be made up. You had better join us. This is just the place to rest before ascending the mountains."

Clifton Dean consented, and the two men walked on—passed the red wood chalet, over the long stone bridge, and isto the village.

As they walked, Clifton Dean asked:
"Are there any strangers in the village † 1
sawat a glance that you were an American."

"Yea; there are a number of strangers; hut only one American family—that is, a lady and her bushaud—when he is here; hut he is oftener climbing alone, with the goides. The lady is very heautifal, but there is something about her face that interests me more than mere beauty: it looks as if it had a history—that some great feeling had burned up and hermed out; a face that had accepted its fare—such a face has Mrs. Prestors.

"Ah! do you know her?" and the stranger looked up, in surprise, at the sud-

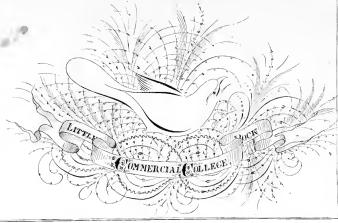
Mr. Dean. I knew him at one time; like yourself, he is a celebrated peuman." She had gathered her roses together as she spoke, and now remained standing; then stepped into the house.

Neither that night nor the next day did Clifton Dean catch a glimpse of her. On the second morning he saw her at breakfast: she was crossing the floor to the table, and as she passed through the sunlight coming in through the window her hair was fisked with a golden bue that only gave warmth to the rich dark brown; the strong light only showed the more of the roundness of her cheeks, and their pure freshness. She was tall, slight, yet beautifully formed. Her yes blue as the tint that shades the white lematis. She met the gaze of Clifton Dean unshrinking, and smiled a quiet "good morning." He could but think that with some women the early summer of life is far more beautiful than any promise of girlbood gave. He wondered, as be looked into the unconscious face, if she remembered that they had once loved in the years gone by-that circumstances had pushed them apart. He had let the love of his art occopy his time; she had married; but Clifton Dean knew, as he looked into her face, times on one side, then on another, of this stream, and they saw a strange combination -bowlders and rhodedeedrums, brushwood and ferns, Alpine flowers and mosses; then, reeping and clinging among them all, were the serpentine roots of the ground-pine, with its needle-like leaves glittering and glancing in the sunlight. As they rode higher up great torrents roared and rushed through magnificent gorges. They passed ever a frail bridge that spanned one, and halted for dinuer. Dinuer and a short rest, and the party went on toward the mountains that, with glittering arms, seemed to beckon them to seek their cool breezes. There was no warning then of the storm that later broke muon them.

Late in the afternoon the storm came. The clouls gathere closer; the guides looked knowingly at each other, and made what preparations they could. The wind rustled through the trees; thick darkness seemed to descend from the mountains, and through the side of this dark cuttain a zigzag flash of lightning stabled its way. In the confusion Clifton Dean found himself (low, he never knew) becent the shelter of a rock, and alone with Mrs. Preston, awaiting the absting of the storm. Few words

were spoken between them; but in that great solitude, and alone with nature, their hearts lay bare to each other. Her hand had rested lightly on his arm: now, as he held it in his grasp, it trembled. His eyes looked into hers as if he would read her very soul, and all was forgotten but the present.

The storm abated; they rode on, and as the evening was closing in they reached the chalet and joined the party. The stars broke out through the sky, one by one; then, as night threw her mantle even over the light that lingered long in the north, the stars came thickly out, and Mrs. Preston left the gay



The above cut was photo-engraved from an original flourish executed by J. W. Harkins, at the Little Bock (Ark.) Commercial College.

den start so quickly hidden.

"Yes; or, rather, 1 did a number of years ago; she may have forgotten it;" and Cliaton Dean changed the conversation to the glowing sunset and the beauty of the scenery.

The two men walked in, up the quiet street of the village, and into the bourse of the good cure, where they would step. Scated on the purch was a lady; in 1er hands and in her lap were Alpine roses. She did not hear their approach until they stood quite near her.

"You are back again from your walk, Mr. Lindsey!" she said, as she looked up.

"Yes, Mrs. Preston; and I have brought a fillow countryman with me. Although I have not asked his name, I do not think he is a stranger." He atopped uside, and Clifton Dean stood face to face with Mrs. Preston.

If you have ever been compelled to face some ghost of the past, without a nomemis warning, then you can faucy Mrs. Preston's feelings as there came up hefore her a picture of a schoolroom in a far western State of a tender, young and handsome, who, guided her hand through spaces above and spaces beteath the line, through steen and through curve, till his name alone was written on the young girl's beart. Outwardly she was calm—smiling, but dignified—and it was with an indifferent memor; that she said: "Allew me, Mr. Lindsey, to present

that he held a key to what even this stranger had seen there. All this passed rapidly through Clifton Dean's mind as she took her seat at the table, and at the right hand of the good cure.

A week drifted by, and still Clifton Dean lingered in the village—living over again the dream of his youth. The large collection of pen-drawings that Clifton Dean had collected in his tracels was an endess source of pleasure to Mr. Lindsey, and the occasion of more than one pleasur contersation with Mrs. Preston, who lingered at first to turn over the pages of the heautful pictures, and ended with many a turningover of memory's pages.

Finally, a party was arranged for mountain climbing-a two day's trip-Mrs. Pres ton and other ladies to rest at a chalet far up the mountains; the gentlemen to make the high ascent. A merry party they were that summer morning as they started from the village with their guide. Their road lay first through green meadows, then over Alpine pastures; next, it wound through stately pine woods; slopes of grass and slopes of rocks were gay with flowers. The forest seenery, too, was beautiful. Nowhere clse could be seen such exquisite sweeps of woodland-such views over forest gladessuch park-like combinations of grassy meadows and clustering pines. As they entered one of the many gleus, great ice streams swept down. Their path lay some-

party, and beneath the stars knelt down and prayed for strength to put this love out of her life, for she knew what a great gulf separated her from Clifton Deau, and had determined never to meet him again, but to return to the Alpine village, and, with her husband, leave the Alps. She, with some of the ladies and guides, did return the next morning. But changes often come thick and fast; and as she waited for her husband, news came that he was dead. The whole party with whom he had been climbing were tied together with a rope-some one lost his footing, the rope snapped under the strain, and four of the party disappeared over the side of the precipice. This was the news brought to Mrs. Preston by one of the party.

Clifton Dean ascended the meutatine, and caught his first view of Mount Blane. It was truly a mosgreb; the ascent, though perilous, was exhilarating. Life itself, in this air, was a joy, and he tried to push aside every other feelings. At last he stands alone on the top of the Matterbora. Who would attempt with pen to describe the grandeur of a secue that the artisa's break has failed to transfer to cauvas? Clifton Dean felt his isolation; he shrank back when he compared his own insignificance with the greatness amound him.

As the party descended, a rapid panorama shifted before them. Behind them gleamed snowy summits; below them, green fields. Glaciers here, and a quick turn of the eye



and from some glen a misty blue beze would arise. To the right, snow fields; then, seemingly at their very feet, green verdure. The party descended, lower and lower, until the sweet breath of the fir tree eame like the annell of incense to them. Here and there, on some dark brown rock, the wild laburnum that loves to nestle among rocks would stretch its thick branches over until thooks, from helow, the

a curtain and tassels of gold on a dark background.

Clifton Deau separated from his party at one of the Alpine villages, and crossed over into Italy, and back again to his own home. Trying to flee away from what was so dars, not knowing that his love now way no sin. Oh, cruel circumstances, how you halfle every attempt to arrange our own lives!

it was a year after when Clifton Dean met Mr. Lindsey, and, in comparing memory notes, while looking over some pen-work they had each collected they came to a pendrawing of some Alpine scenery.

ery.

"I suppose," casually remarked Mr. Lindsey, "that you heard of the sad end of Preston, poor fellow!" It almost makes one shudder much they think what a trifle might have caused them the same death.

"No," exclaimed Clifton Deau; "I had not heard."

Mr. Lindsey detailed the circumstances, adding, "Aud his wife still remains cribbed in that Alpine village."

What a little it takes to change the whole current of our lives! A chance remark in a crowd—a word here or there, and it brings us sorrow or joy.

Clifton Dean crossed the ocean as soon as possible, to bring back the woman he so loved.

The trees were in full leaf; the air was of that halony stillness of a summer unoroing; now and then its calm was interrupted by the twitter of some bird flying to and fro. On just such a morning as this Clitton Dean opened the gate of the good cure. Mrs. Preston, coming down the walk,

did not see the manly form awaiting her. A few steps farther, and she raises her eyes; their bands met, and the two, so long separated, came tegether in smooth paths. They were married in the little church in the village, with its white-washed walls.

You and I, reader, will go in as Clifton Dean opens the door for the first time to be alone with his wife. She is standing in deep reverie; her bosom rises and falls as if some deep feeling were at work; a smile is hovering about her lips. He advances; he drinks in the beauty of this woman in the early summer of life. She hears his footsteps; she turns. An artist would give much to catch that involuntary pose, comes nearer; he opens his arms to her; she is in them; hers are almost his neck; he's holding her as if he would never let her go; his hps eling to hers, and their souls go out to meet each other. We, standing here, saw the love flow into the eyes of each. Come away; we will leave them-but not alone: invisible augels are in that room, witnessing that great mystery-true marriage.

Remember, that if you renew, or send in your subscription to the Journal, you will get a 75 cut book free, or a \$1 book for 25 cents extra. Oblique vs. Straight Penholders. Br A. R. Lewis.

As the JOURNAL kindly invites its patrons to speak, through its columns, on issues of importance relating to the chirographic welfare of the people, I will venture to give my views in behalf of the character of penholders here smithed to good writing. material need, the manner of constructing the points and regulating their flexibility; but the handle used for vicilding the pohas not, nutil within a few years, been improved in any marked degree or essential form.

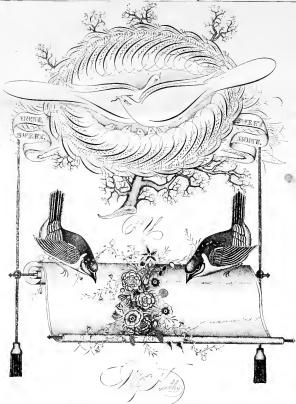
The accountements of soldiers, including the sword, have all been immeasurably improved. The axe-handle—also, handles to what they write, that obliquity required in American writing renders an oblique instrument for writing eminently sensible, practical and proper.

In one of the largest schools in New York, which for two years past secured the highest average for writing and other brauches, of any of the schools of the city, the oblique penholder is used by the stu-

dents, and greatly preferred to the old, straight pen-shaft. The American Stationer, a very high authority with the trade, says: "The oblique penholder carries the pen in the hand of the writer at an angle approximating to the slant of writing, and utilizes both points of the pen alike in forming letters." Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., in their large advertisement in the Journal, make the plain and consistent statement that, "By the oblique principle, without cramping the pesition of the hand, the pen is thrown at the proper angle to letters." In my humble opinion, the carrying of the pen in au oblique position on the left side of the main holder or staff, enables better action upon the points of the pen by indirect pressure, obviating the harshness and friction frequently incident to

the use of straight penholders. The founder of the Speaceriau, while be could write, it is said, elegantly even with a pen must from a rye-straw, indorsed the oblique principle for pens, and used them during his later years more than any other. Several of his sons also indorse and use oblique penholders as being mechanically, practically and artistically superior to the straight pen-staff of our ancestors.

C. II. Peirce, L. Madaraz, and a host of the chirographic celebrities of the country en-thosiastically recommend ohlique holders for universal use. Finally, their extended use for some years past in the business colleges, bas carried them through the great army of graduates, into the hanking, railway, merchandising, manufacturing and other counting-rooms at home and





The above cuts are photo-engrated from original copy executed by pupils (whose names appear in plates) of G, W, Mirhael, at Oberlin, Ohio.

Bulver Lytton did not undely magnify the office of the pen when he said, "In the bands of mee cutively, error, the pen is nightier than the sword." The JOUNEAL, in every issue, most ably inclutes advanced ideas of how to successfully handle the pen, out only in the practical failts of educational and business life, but in the field of artistic endeavor it has shed volumes of light.

The genius of invention has done much for the improvement of pens-in quality of

implements for cutting grass and grain give place in the line of progress to curved handles, all of American invention, and are found to admit of greater skill and usefulness in the hands of operatives. Surgical instruments—especially those odapted to the most skillfol and delicate operations—have here changed from rigid straightness in style to that of the oblique form. The proningkaire, by the addition of the oblique hook, has been readered doubly effective in its use. I venture to assert, to those who care how or

shrond.

The oblique ottachment, which will fit any peuhodier, and offered by the JOURNAL five times as cheap as any other in the trade, if and to be superior to any yet invented. Aside from any profession as penama and accountant, I have no pecuciary interest in writing implements, but in common with the masses who use the pen I believe that which is best should prevail.

How to Remit Money.

The best and safest way is by Post-office Order, or a bank draft, on New York; next, by registered letter. For fractional parts of a dullar, send postage-stamps. Do not send personal checks, especially for small sums, nor Canadian postage-stamps.

Some one was once rallying Congressman Lefevre on his eccentric chirography.

"I ought to write better, that's a fact," he
replied. "Why, some time ago I wrote to
a man thanking him for a clipping cut from
a newspaper about mo, and asking the name
and date of the paper; and he replied: 'I
am much obliged for your advice, and will
follow it, believing that my claim will go
through and I will get my pension."

THE PENMANS FI ART JOURNAL

Letter-Writing. ABTICLE II. By D. T. AMES.

"The post is the grand connecting link of all transactions, of all negotiations. Those who are absent, by its means become present; it is the convolution of I fe."—

means become present; it is the convolution of 1 fc."—
Foliaire.

The importance and value of being an
accomplished letter-writer, we discussed
fully in our former article. We now endeavor

to outline, in general, the features of good

correspondence.

Letter-writing has been defined as "the art of speaking with the pen," and as clear, ready thoughts, expressed in course and correct language, are the meressay requisites of good speaking, so with writing, only more so, since "speaking with the pen," is much more tedious and laborious thau with the voice, and the writer is not present at the roading, as in speaking, to repeat or explain my doubtful wood or rentrance.

First. Among the requisites of good letter-writing is entirely legable penmanship executed with grace and rapidity. Second. Language, correct in its grammatical construction; orthography and punctuation. Third. The proper method in the arrangement of the several parts of the letter. Fourth. Conciseness and precision in the expression of the thoughts sought to be conveyed; and, lustly, the exercise of good judgment, care, and peatures in all that pertains to correspondence -- from the selection of the materials to be used to the superscription and affixing the postage-stamp, with the final and very nece sary injunction to the post-master that " he don't fail to dispatch the letter by the first mail and by the most direct route."

Of course, the style of correspondence should vary widely, according to its purpose. The love-sick swam could scarcely be expected to address his dear Dulcius with the freetity and concessess of a model business communication. Of the various styles and purposes of correspondence we shall treat in their appropriate order as we proceed with our course of instruction.

MATERIALS.

Select a good quality of paper, and cavelopes to match in quality and size, the style to vary according to the particular branch of correspondence in which they are to be need. Paper should be selected to meely fit, with a minimum number of folds, its cuvelopes. A good quality of black his should be used; test and pale mks should be especially avoided; as should very fine-pointed pears.

The Parts of a Letter and their Arrangements.

Every letter should consist of six distinct arts.

1.—A heading, which should give the name of the place where the letter is written, with the day, month and year.

2.—The address, giving the name and

residence of the person addressed.

3.—Salulation or complimentary opening,

such as Sir-Dear Sir, -Madam, etc.
4.-Body of the letter, which contains the

substance of the communication.

5 — Complimentary closing, such as Yours

Truly, -A cry Smeerely, etc.

6.—Subscription, which is simply the name of the writer.

The accompanying cut will serve to convey a correct impression respecting the proper use and arrangement of the several parts of a letter, as above enumerated.

STYLL OF PERMANSHIP

For purposes of correspondence, writing of a medium size, or below inclum size, will be found must satisfactory. Small writing is more easily and rapidly written, and besides, since it occupies less space, the lines of writing are more separated and admixed from cook other, thereby diminishing the interimingling and continuou of the extended hors which often seriously mar pages written over with large writing. All anninguous and doubtful forms for letters, and useless flourstaing about he

Anthon Eg.

Million Eg.

Baltimore Mid.

Saltimore Saltimo

The above ent is photo-engraved from pen-and-ink copy executed by Lyman P. Spencer

studiously avoided, as they not only confuse and amony the reader but often lead to serious or aggravating mistakes. Abtilde are in this direction, on the part of the writer, would, many times, save the reader annel loss of time and patience. In writing names and initial letters, where the context can farnish no aid in deciphering doubtful forms, ambiguity is expecially nunoping. The following are a few typical exampless—all of which are from actual occurrences, and some of which have been serrous in their consequences. We present them with rules which we have formulated for the avoidance, by whiters, of a perticious use of superillous and flourished lines and antigonos forms.

Rule First —All unnecessary, superfluons or flourabled lines must be omitted, as

chairs for how cleaver , heaver the " he Mr I's C" !

Rule Second -No capital letters or words should be joined together, as

Jell for GM 18 for MIS Well for MISS

Pule third -Copital letters abould not be joined to the

lean jor Can lease "Case' Md "Mde Thope "Ihope But Four-The capital over be looked as

Rule Nine—The letter Q should not be made the same not be figure \tilde{x} . This is liable to become froublesome in cupler or code writing. Where letters and figures are used arbitrarily and separate, the proper distinction may be made by rommercing the figure with a dot or very small oval, or the Q may be made after the fashoun of the

Roman capital letter, thus

Sorn for Tour Send, "Tend Swenty "Twenty

Several expensive litigations have grown out of the delivery of messages having the latter combination, as Nevesty when it was write a lot Tavetty, or rice verser, by the semi-r of the dispatch. Rate Fere.—A captal H should never be so made as to be mislaken for an A or other combination, as

A.St H for M Sweed "Mood Sweedy" Hardy Annik "Sweedle AS Yours S. S. Jam

Rule Six —Cross all t's with a single horizontal line at the top.

reach for reach hale . hate. Fratie . Shatter

A dispatch algord as above was taken down and sent to Ha Hz. Who was not learn at the street and aumient with the La Hz. Who was not learn at the street and aumient with the street and the subset of the street was discovered, and traced, to the operation will make it, he was adapted one he came to mobe such a metake, and a ben in the supposed Hz. Hz. It is bet 1. The operator replyed. "Some belian cheft of Chierce", as every entural supposition to such a very of all peoples as as keen Xirk.

peoples as as New York.

Rule Seven —The copilal I about always be made
above the line, while the I about extent below. Otherway, when used as initials or in cuber-writing, they canout by differential with a setting the property.

not be distinguished with certaioty. Rule Eight—The smool i should never be made with the loop below the line, as it is liable to be mistaken for a p-oxf, as:

for ciof

f, or and all with a properly trained hand no more time or effort is reading to the control of t

open to doubt and conjecture.

vague and incertain as it might be into

Rule Triefre—All recentric forms and conspicuous per sound oddness which so often reader writing, and especially untographs, lilegable, should be avoided, as.

Rule Ten -No letter should have a doubtful form, such

de for hebor to

A for V: Por Nord

FI for Sallor

-, ISo I

-Md . Mon Ald.

tech - Calutool

Ind , IndiAld

O for Goras; affordered

arts, and with other telters, by the proper and charactertic curved or simight lines. It is a very common and recome fault in a thing that a stronglit line or the wrong

maye is employed in the construction and comertion

letters, thus heaving them without distinctive character, or impuring one which is tulse and misleading, as, for in

staure is form usude thus, M but may be taken for an

The analysis of the states are a superior and the states are a superior and the states are a superior as the states are a superior as a superior and the states are a superior as a superior and superior as a superior and superior and superior as a superior and super

11117 its significance, as will be seen, is still mor

nuxinnnuu

Rule Eleven - Letters should be connected

, Nor W

LESS for CI ST for S, TS for S SS T, H M SS " J TrorY J. C for J. 1;

Mess Just Sin light
Mory for Mary
Juneurs for fennings
Mess for Back Sie ich son Juntin

The latter example was used as no istral letter in a communication recently author recorded at this office. In addressing the author recorded noisy do no we are often bidged to do with the control of the control of the control with the control of the control of the control with the control of the state of the control of the control of the state of the control of the control of the gentless on the control of the control of the gentless on the control of the control of the gentless on the control of the control of the control of the gentless of the control of the control of the control of the gentless of the control of the control of the control of the gentless of the control of the control of the control of the gentless of the control of the

Mol Mearl, Mhumars 13, Goarel Milliphous

Such outlandsh and menologiess scrawle are simply a musaure, and are discreditable to their authors, who, however, ofen seem to be under a delusion that their library is a mark of genins.

Rule Thirteen.—Adopt us a standard one plain simple form for each letter of the alphabet, small and capitals, and persistently make that form and no other.

In our next article we shall present examples, and trent more directly upon business correspondence.

Pen-Sketches.

BY PAUL PASTNOR.

Until quite recently, the term "A pensketch" has been emphyed exclusively in a literary sense, meaning a written production of a light and entertaining nature. But late developments in fine art seem likely to restore to the plurase its literal and proper meaning—a drawing with a pien.

Pen-sketches are winning recognition as unique and valuable works of art in themselves, and as the "copy" best adapted to the purposes of the engraver. The artist who, in his original creations, makes use of the peu, has now an advantage over those who still adhere to the peucil. In the first place, his work is susceptible of clear, necurate photography; and as the photo-engraving process is now very extensively used in preparing illustrations for the press, it is wellnigh a necessity that ink should be employed in making the original draught. Theo, again, there are delicacies, fine effects, which can be produced with the pen, but are not possible to the courser and less uniform pencil. Those sharp, delicate lines which constitute the chief superiority of a steel over a wood engraving, produce the rame distinction between a pen and a pencil sketch. There are very few artists, to be sure, who can use the pen to advantagethe neucil is much easier-but the higher and better class of work produced by those who do use the former, leads us to hope that others will make peo-sketching a study, and so bring the art to the front that it shall supersede the old method of peneil-sketch-

Drawings in ink possess an intrinsic value aside from their superior adaptability to the engraver's art. The acknowledged

fineness of the work; its delightful effect something between that of no etchiog and a steel engraving; the rare opportunity afforded for displaying the artist's niencess of touch; the fulness of detail and thoroughness of technique; the peculiar facilities afforded in the headling of heavy shudes—all these qualities, and others appropriate to the pen-sketch, give it a very high artistle value, and render it entirely worthy of the attention, not only of the excellent draughts man, but of the gifted artist.

THE PENMANS ART JOURNAL.

The arts of pen-drawing and penmaushin are very closely related. They use the same elemental forms, and differ only to the manner of combining them. Penmanship develops these elemental forms into a system of symmetrical symbols - practical signs oronmental symbols. Pen-drawing uses them to represent objects and relations in nature. In the former case, they are used arbitrarily; in the latter, imitatively. As soon as the pupil in either art oversteps this purely theoretical bound, he finds himself producing new and different combinations of form. If the penman has a good share of artistic taste and ability, he is almost sure to turn his skill, sooner or later, to pendrawing. The orunneutal scrolls and figures which form an auxiliary branch of the peaman's art afford a natural means of transition to pen-sketching. These forms, it will be noticed, do not themselves belone to drawing, for they are arbitrary, fanciful, symbolic, not closely imitative of nature, as the forms of drawing are. They afford a very good introduction, however, to the art of pen-drawing, masmuch as they lead the imagination upward from mere symbols and signs, suggesting realities which exist in

Nearly all our leading penmen have acquired the art of drawing with the pen; and it is to be hoped that, by-and-by, pendrawing and penmanship will be looked upon only as different branches of the same art. I believe that the time is not very far distant when there will be a rensissance of the purely manual in art; when all these cheap and imperfect reproductions, multiplied for the a-thetic instruction and enjoy ment of the masses, will be found to have served their end, and will be rejected as no longer needful. Indications of this revolution may be seen in ceramies and handpainting on china. Instead of a cheap mechanical method of reproducing one design, the public now demands that each article shall have its own original design, painted upon it by the artist's own hand All who are able to purchase such articles at all, are able to pay the additional rate demanded by the dealer for original decoration. So I think it will be in the matter of engravings and the like (chromos have long since led the way). Then original productions, bearing the artist's own stamp and personality, will come to be the only thing desirable as works of art. Paintings will not then represent the only excellence in manual art. Drawings and sketches, and especially pen-sketches, will be in great de-Instead of energyines and belietypes, art-dealers will place original productions in pen, crayon and pencil, upon their easels. It belowers young penmen to be acquiring the art of drawing with the pen-It will not only increase their mastery of that instrument, but it will also fit them for a class of work which is likely to be of great value in the near future.

Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. P. Kelley, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.]

Teachers in Colorado are in excess of the demand.

There are nearly 3,500 students at Leipsic University.

Au armory, costing \$20,000, is to be built at Cornell.

Kentucky will soon bave a Colored Normal school. The Public School buildings in Indiana

number 9,556.

The State Agricultural College of Maine

We are indebted to the Greeks for the carliest germ of the University.

is in a flourishing condition.

All but seven of the Presidents of the U.S. had a collegiate education.

U.S. had a collegiate education.

The first algebra originated with Diophantus, about the third century B. C.

Girton College, for girls, at Cambridge University in England is to be calarged.

Samuel L. Hill gave to the town of Northfield \$100,000 for educational pur-

poses.

The Freshmen Class of the University of Vermont is the largest in the history of the

institution.

The appointment of women as School

Superintendents in Illinois has proven notably successful.

Edward Clark, of Otsego Co., N. Y., bequeathed \$50,000 to the general fund of

Williams College.

The administration and service of the Harvard University Library costs about \$20,000 angually.

The movement to secure national aid to Public School education seems to be rapidly gathering strength.

George Darwin, a son of the evolutionist, has been elected Professor of Astronomy at

Cambridge University.

There are 1,577 Public School buildings in New Jersey. Of these, 33 are valued

at above \$40,000 each.

There are in the United States, about 364 colleges, having 3,500 instructors and 35,400 students.—College Record.

Buchtel College, of Akrov, Obio, is the recipicut of an additional gift of \$100,000

from John R. Buchtel of that place.

Evening schools for those unable to attend in the day time are needed throughout the thickly settled portions of the country.

Bequests to Harvard aggregated over \$400,000 last year. As yet the University is not as wealthy as Columbia by \$1,000,000 —Ex.

In England a "Teachers' Educational Loan Society" assists, by loans without interest, promising female students in need of such assistance.

Students, as well as the Professors, in the Johas Hopkias University, lecture in the institution on subjects with which they are especially familiar.

The expenses of the Collegiate Department of Yale College, last year, aggregated \$166,799.70 — nearly one-half of which amount was for solaries.

Harvard University is in good financial keeping. It has invested funds amounting to \$4,511,861, from which an income was derived last year of \$233,352.

A petition, signed by 1,352 prominent citizens of New York, asking for co-education, was presented to the Board of Trustees of Columbia College, at a recent meeting.

There are 350 students at the State University of Ohio. The introduction of chapel exercises is thought, by many of the students, a Webster's second definition of imporation.

The Board of Education are the only people in New York who think the teachers in the Public Schools have been overpaid. They propose to raise the grade by lowering the salaries.—Morning Journal.

Miss Jennie E. Davis, who has been chosen to the head of the Female Department of Liberin, College, Liberin, was graduated at the Girls' High School, Boston, ten years ago, and has since been teaching in Misson;

Much excitement is prevailing over the

proposal of the ex-President of the Executive Conneil in Switzerland, M. Schenck, to nudenominationalize the educational system of the country. He declares that religion is the enemy of progress, and that no clerical teachers of any sect must be allowed.— Western Educational Journal

EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

[In every instance where the source of any item used in this department is known, the proper credit is given. A like courtesy from others will be appreciated.]

My first supports the ministers; my second, the doctors; my whole, the school-masters,—Pupil (pew pill).

"If I should cut the hardness, smooth-

"If I should cut the hardness, amouthness, reduces, roundness and cedar-aces off this pencil, what would be left?" "A goneness."

"I pla by cre," wrote a St. Louis belle to a Chicago Professor: who immediately wrote her, saying that he believed she also spelled that way.

Yale College talks of adopting a new yell. Anyloidy knowing of anything particularly horrible will please forward a diagram.—Morning Journal.

"Now, my dear," said the teacher, "tell me what is memory?" The little girl auswered, after a moment's reflection: "It is the thing you forget with."—E.z.

THE STUDY OF HISTORY. Grondpa:
"And so you like Edward VI. best, but
why?" Mary: "Well, then, because—
he's only a page and a half long."—Ex.

"Who was it that said it was not good for man to be alone!" asked a Sundayschool teacher of the members of his class. A boy answered, "Daniel, sir, when in the lion's den!"

"What makes you look so solemn?" said Soph to a freshman whom he had just thrown at the ball game. "The force of gravity," replied the latter as be whisked himself off.—Ex.

One of the first lessons that ought to be taught at the many fashionable cookingschools is: "Never stir the hash with one hand and smooth the hair with the other." —Morning Journal.

"Pa, is it right to call a man born in Pohaod a Pole!" "Of course, my child." "Well, then, if a man is born in Holland, is he a Hole!" "Tut, tut! I'll answer no more of your silly questions!"

Teacher: "What did the Pilgrim Fathers first do upon landing at Plymouth Rock †" Pupil: "They fell upon their knees." Teacher: "What next †" Pupil: "They fell upon their aborigues."

"Do they speak China in Canton, Ohio!" the all passenger wanted to know, "Yes," the brak unan said, "broken China" "Samo as they speak gum Arabic in Cairo, Illinois, 1 suppuse," the said passenger remarked.—Ex.

A student at one of our colleges mistranslated a word "bird," and some one of his class whispered that the word should be thief. "What kind of a bird, sir!" asked to professor, surcontically. "A jail bird sir," was the quick reply.

The remark of the pious Æneas, the classic exchanation, "Horrescoreferens"—"I shudder to relate"—is supposed to be the prototype of the modern expression, "I should blush to nummer," "I should litter to ejaculate," etc.—Lowell Citizen.

Teacher: "Why, how stupid you are, to be sure! Can't multiply eighty-eight by twenty-five? I'll wager that Charles each it in less than no time." Papat: "I should'at be surprised. They say that fools multiply very nighly nowadays."

A fond father purchased a set of tools for his boy, paying therefor the sub of \$32.5, it has about time the lad bored six below in the piace case, sawed off six chair legs, split two door panels and amputated the sola's left arm. Find what the exact sum 23

THE PENMANS OF ART JOURNAL.

was, and also notify your friends that the tools are for sale at one-third off.—Detroit Free Press.

A SCHOOL EXAMINATION.— Eloquent speaker. Pleused teachers. Delighted happy boys. Eloquent speaker speaks his piece. Toward end grows eloquent. At the close gets out some tremendous rhapmodies on the American flag stretched in the rear of the platform across one corner of

lay tracks; you eut sticks; they absqustnlate or skedaddle."—Ex.

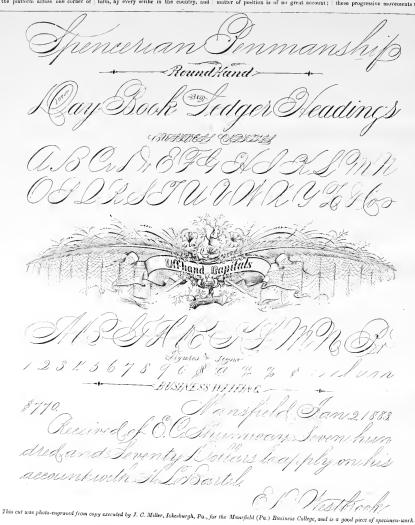
Position, By W. P. Cooper.

Mr. Peirce's rules and observations, in regard to Position, are good. They are worthy of being put in practice, in some form, hy every serile in the country, and

body to give proper importance, attention and weight to the whole subject.

We may, perhaps, as well speak first of some of the evils of a had position. The public, or the student, may say: "These rules and remarks are good, but not imperative. We need but very little instruction about position." Or, other positions or rules of position are just as good; or, the matter of position is of no great account;

himself, dying with consumption, told me, a few pears ago, that his own sickness was to be attituded wholly to bad position and practice while writing. "Furthermore," said he, "what is must serious and alarming about this ruinous tendency of the labor of your profession is this: in many, even, perhaps, a majority, of cases, so sable, so deceptive, so guarded and so peculiar are these progressive movements to decay, dis-



the room. "See that flag, boys! Emblem of liberty; sign of loyalty; token of freedom: Boys, why, oh why, is that flag must here?" Just then a little jacksnapes of a hoy promptly squeaked out: "It's put there to lide the dirt, sir." Great applause. Boy says no more.

A Frenchman learning the English language complained of the irregularity of the verh "το go," the present tense of which some wag had written out for him as follows: "I go; thou starts; he depart; we

deserve the most serious consideration by all schools and colleges having to do with this art or business in the land.

What we say, or add, in this number of the JOURNAL, is not to interfere with, or improve, Mr. Peirce, but rather, in a few remarks, hints and suggestions to urge greater attention to this business of Position and everything belonging to or connected with it.

By what has been, and what will he, said, we wish to fully review, or bring out, what belongs to the matter, and get every-

or, especial attention to this subject is a thing of indifference, etc., etc. We will, first, say something of the evils of a bad position while writing. I have Roower cases of caurer of the stomach, indiammation of gall bladder, liver comphiatt, kidney and bladder disease, broughting—but above all a weakening and final giving out of all the organs lying in or near the inhalle of the holdy—cases of disease, the cause of which was, beyond cavil or doubt, bad position while writing, or other malpraetice in the use of the post. And of recorder in the use of the post. And of recorder in the use of the post. And of recorder

case and death, that the scribe apprehends nothing serious until medicine cannot restore him to health, or even prolong life." Persons in health do not expect disease, and therefore they do not fear it and will not guard against it.

Mr. Peirce gives a rule for learning. We should say, the rule is well enough; but lean as little as possible. We lean to bring the head nearer the table—to better see and to give a steadier nerve and more perfect power over the hands. Fifteen degrees' landination from perpendicular we think

shoold answer. Mr. Peirce does not tell us to lean or not to lean against the table. But we say, by all means avoid leaning against either table or deck. The body and breast should have that freedom of bloed-circulation and action which can only result from a position of the body not in contact with table or deck.

REFERENCE

Whatever deranges or impairs proper and free breathing is unhealthy and injurious. Now, does it occur to us that there is no really natural breathing while writing? Such is the fact: we breathe short-Suppress breath, and, we might say, omit long breaths altogether. Try an experiment at your table at good writing, and you will see quickly how true the above observation is. Now, we cannot give you this rule: breathe natural and without rostraint; but we choose rather to say, breather as nearly like your breathing when not writing as you can, and pause often to supply the missing long breath. If we leau too much, the body heats and the legs and feet get coid. If we bend the arms too much, the muscles and blood-vessels are confined and cramped. "But," says one, "why lean at all, or rest the arm at all f" We reply, a certain amount of inclination increases your power over the pen, and also sustains prolonged exertion over your books. There are persons who can write in almost any position? The reason is, a natural advantage physically. But what we say is not really for the favored few, but the unfortunate many. We think that, with no remarkable advantages physically, one with right position and practice can live as long at this as any other business. When such is the work or the occasion that we care not how we write, perhaps almost any position will answer; but if you would write rapidly and well, get into position and keep in position. By such precautions as are possible you will so far favor your faculties as to suffer but little, perhaps, from a continued and laborious use of the peu.

The standing position has peculiar and important advantages. It is one that favors arms, breast, and free circulation of the blood more than any other. But it wants the firmness of the position setting, and it will not admit of the same full and complete control of the powers and faculties The bottoms of the feet should rest squarely, but not heavily, upon the floor; either may be advanced a few inches; but we can see no possible advantage in pushing the feet back, in any case. We may be told that the side position may be used for a change; very likely, if a change to rest the faculties is needed. If, for preent and unavoidable reasons, the side position is necessary, use it. One reason for rejecting the side position is, that it not only encourages too much of the stooping posture (which, by compressing, injores all of the lower organs of the body), but, by the continued elevation of the right arm and the steady strain upon the organs of the right side, chronic inflammation results; to some one or more, vital, serious, and it may be fatal. While occupied by many kinds of pen-labor we may, for a change, resort to the high desk. The scribe's high stool is commended for many advantages supposed to belong to its uso, but we see no particular or great need of using it. Use it, however, if you like it; but keep the feet in front, and firmly planted on something, as nothing is gained from thrusting these back, in any case. "What," says one, "shall we do if our conveniences admit of no proper position ?" Why, nothing less or more than what under the circumstances we can.

We use, in our school-houses, desks; in our offices, both tables and desks. Tables, on the whole, because constructed nearer as we need them, are the best. Desks uearly always have too much slope; one inch to the foot is enough. Tables would be better always prepared with one-half or one inch to the foot.

Objects on the inclined plane are better seen; the arms and wrist work more natu-

ral and casy, and the pen overcomes equally well all difficulties; in opward and downward movement. If, as our Missouri fried iesists, good tables and graded desks are out always to be had, we say, get them made, and pay for them as quickly as you cau, and then use them in a workmanlike manner.

THE PENMANS 51 ART JOURNAL

In conclusion, we say, stody both Spencer and Peirce over and over; try all methods yourself; sound the sense of Cooper's hints, and then, if you will do what your best judgment shall dietare, we shall be satisfied.

We have, to shorten this article, merely glanced at many things: we have offered assertions without proper proof, or sufficient proof; we have wholly omitted much of which we wished to speak; but evidence, where needed, can be furnished, and other matters can, if called for, be discussed.

We had intended to close this article without another word; "But," says some one, "what should be the hight of desk or table for any particular person? There may be for this question a clear, proper, and easy answer - short also, and to the point; but we confess ourselves perplexed to reach or word a proper answer at all Suppose, then, we say, have the front of the desk or table as high as the middle of the breast-well, we may as well say, two inches below the middle of the breast; we mean, where the table or desk has but little slope; a very slanting desk is a nuisance. Suppose we answer in one other way: suppose we choose a table or desk that, with fifteen degrees' inclination from perpendienlar of the body, leaves every part thereof together with hand, wrist, and arms, and we will say, neck and head the nearest, in a free, natural, and unrestrained position. We ask the twenty thousand Boards of Edgea tion of our country, if this answer is a poor one, to answer the question for us and them-

Itinerant Professors.

By C. H. Petrce.

This catches'em all, and we do not deny the charge. It is just, and we point with pride to that long-ago time when we did our best to henor the profession and benefit markind. We were successful; and to this we owe our present position.

The beginning of any teacher's career is a dreaded moment, because it is fraught with discouragement; but a beginning is, and must be, made, and to hrave the storm is the surest modus operandi.

Success does not come to all. And why? Every one desires success and would surely possess it if wishing would bring results.

Discouragements come to all; but they are met by different forces and thus have different results.

The itinerant professor who is not well around caumot defend himself against even the lesser forces, and must surely succomb when met by the very distacles that are ever present, and that, if not surmounted, will place him among the "fazles" of his day.

It is not wisdom to even hope for success when the ingr dients are not present to produce it.

Discouragements throw weak minds off their balance, and if you are afflicted, your case is hopeless. One of the causes of failure may be attributed to blind stupidity.

In the face of ordinary reason, good sense, and a little general knowledge of people and things, the young aspirant dares ask, in a weak voice and in a weak-kneed manner, the charity of the world.

Does he get it! No. And why! Because he does not possess the elements of manhood combined with that which is essectial to his honorable calling. In short, the ithereath professor must be better qualified in every respect if he would keep pace with this age and hope for a share of the honor and a respectable inveilibod.

It is not uncommon that the claims of professorship are based upon the power to write even well. Is this enough? No. Will success come to anyone because of ability to write even well? Not necessarily, Will a few specimess of a dash and display character cover up a molitude of sins? Will recommendations prove the winning card? Will now or two spasmodic offorts serve to determine your success or failure as a teacher? Will grammatical errors weigh in the balance? Is respectability a consideration? Is honesty the best policy? Will the record hear the closest scruting? These and many other questions must be asked and answered.

As the parts compose the whole, so do tact, talent, energy, manhood (and all that make up the true teacher) serve to reuder him efficient and successful.

Is it possible to ignore characteristic features of the true teacher, and then blindly run the gauntiet, with the remotest hopes for encouragement?

That the typical professor must plead guilty to many, many charges, is admitted; but that he should abandon his calling because of little inaccuracies would be to demand the resignation of nine-tenths of regular teachers because of their inability to teach witing.

The law honestly provides for this necessity, but the farce is enacted, and public opinion will not shake off its lethargy, because of false notious that have gained credence with each succeeding generation. In all departments of learning it has

been demonstrated that superior results are the outgrowth of specialists.

The itinerant professor is an embryo spe-

cialist, and his efforts must be encouraged in order to counteract the very great deficiency in our regular corps of teachers.

If the stigma attached to this department of the profession is the error of preceding generations, let the present throw it off by meeting demands that surely are not beyond the bounds of reason.

Great occasions produce great meo, and upon this hypothesis work with a will. This is a day of specialists, and we hope to see the time when the itinerant professor will be recognized at 100 cents on the dollar. It, however, he does not prove his worth by genuine ability, he surely must be content with the popular verdict.

"Excellence" must be the motto.

It requires effort, purpose, activity, perseverance, to win. Work in a spirit of play, in a light, happy, cheerful, carnest spirit. Not in a spirit of drudgery, of bondage; sour, dissatisfied, discontented.

One spirit makes every work a pleasure, a delight; the other, a task, a burden. Drudgery is sour, slow, stupid, plodding

for an end, a prize. The playful spirit, leaps, runs, rejoices, hastens to the end. The bright, cheerful, hopeful disposition is in leave with its work, and because it loves its work it will strive to do it well, will strive to do its best. Can the titueract professor lay claim to

all this? If not, dream of prosperity no more until you have fitted yourself to meet the larger per cent. of demands that the public have a just right to expect.

REMARK.—In a series of articles I will endeavor to state, satisfactorily, the best course for traveling pennen.

AN EASY ONE.—A witness in a case in court the other day, was asked whether be bad much experience in and knew the cost of feeding cattle, and to give his estimate of the cost of freding a cow, to which he replied: "My father before me kept a dairy. I have had a great deal of experience in buying and selling and keeping cattle, as man and boy, in the dairy business for fifty years. I this my long experience has qualified me to know as well as any man can, the cost of keeping and feeding cattle?"

"Well," broke in the attorney, impatiently, "tell us the cost of keeping a cow."

"Well, sir, my experience, after fifty years in the lusiness, is that it costs—well, it depends entirely on how much you feed the cow." Sophie.

But, oit, my plinat, golden pen, He sure you delily innee Sweet, genedul, charming lines upon This page—and Sophic's fire! Does think the ink will flow as free From thee, for lovely Sophie, As eas it flowed for one who deemed My boyish leart her (ropby!

Does think that than censt gilde along As teppingly—not stepping— As Sophio dues, along throadray, Each utermon when stopping to Does think—lost pidt my daring nor— And point her like a master! Tell all the services of my heart, My plant pen, more faster! "You love her for her matchiese form.

Her lustrons orbs and tresses— Her sweet red lips, her arching brows, Her small white leeth and—dresses; Her silken lashes won thy heart, When, wel with fears, they rested Upon her recowy, dark red cheeks, When Fanat with Patil jested.

"You lave her far her matchless volce.
Her clear-cut Greenan tentures;
You lave her, and you think she is.
The sweetest of Gol's creatures.
You lave her for her noman's heatt—
But most of all you loo her.
For a something that seems ever near,
Beneath, around, above her.

"Yen love hers—mul she loves you, loo, But only as a brighter."
You lie! you cold, steel-membered pen! You'll never trace another. Secret of my throbbang heart!
"She loves you not as unistens will."
The men whom they nited to weel."
My pliant pen, he still! be still!

Solar Systems Other Than Our Own.

We know of a great number of stars which are accompanied by smaller stars moving around them like the earth around the son. These systems, which are new numbered by hundreds, have been so carafolly observed, that we have been enabled to calculate the orbits and periods of the planets, brilliant or opaque, which compose them.

It is, then, no longer on mere hypothesis that we can speak of solar systems other than our own, but with certainty, since we already know a great number, of every order and of every nature. Single stars should be considered as suns analogous to our own, serrounded by planetary worlds. Double stars, of which the second star is quite small, should be placed in the same class, for this second star may be an opaque planet reflecting only the light of the large one, or a planet still giving out heat and light. Double stars, of which the two compopents give the same brightness, are combinations of two suns, around each of which may gravitate planets invisible from this distauce; these are worlds absolutely different from those of our system, for they are lighted up by two suns-sometimes simultancous, sometimes successive-of different magnitude, according to the distances of these planets from each of them; and they have double years, of which the winter is warmed by a supplementary sun; and double days, of which the nights are illuminated, not only by moons of different colors, but also by a new suu-a sun of night!

Those brilliant points which sparkle in the midnight sky, and which have, during so many ages, remained as mysteries in the imagination of our fathers, are therefore veritable suns, immense and mighty, governing, in the parts of space lighted by their splendor, systems different from that of which we form a part. The sky is no longer a gloomy desert : its ancient solitudes have become regions peopled like those of which the earth is located; obscurity, silence, death, which reigned in these far-off distances, have given place to light, to motion, to life; thousands and millions of suns pour in vast waves into space the energy, the heat and the diverse undulations which emanate from their fires. All these movements follow each other, interfere, contend or harmonize, in the maintenance and incessant development of universal life .-Popular Science Monthly.



And TEACHERS' GUIDE.

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NEW YORK, PERRUARY, 1883.

Ambidextrous Writing.

Judge Jere Black fell a short time ago Judge Jere Black fell a short time ago and feactured his right arm in several places. Being an old man, the physicians say that be will probably never recover the use of it. A surprising fact is that he has use of it. A surprising fact is that he has learned to write with great facility and rap-idity with his left hand and still conducts his own correspondence.—N. Y. Telegram.

It is a well authenticated fact that Thomas Jefferson, afer middle life, by an accident which almost entirely deprived him of the use of his right-hand, was forced to make use of his left-hand for writing. He ultimately acquired a facility with the left, nearly equal to that which was common to the use of his right, hand for nearly half a

lu changing to the use of his left hand the characteristics of his handwriting remained unchanged. His left-hand continned to express, on paper, the chirographic forms so many years resident in Lis mind.

In the August number of the JOURNAL, the advantages of ambidextrous writing were enumerated, and an "easy way" of accomplishing the work was given. Two years ago over five hundred popils were instructed in ambidextrous writing, at the Spenceriau College in Washington, D. C., and during the past year Mr. H. A. Spencer has instructed about the same number in New York and Brooklys, to write both with the right and left hand. He is now engaged in conducting a class, many of whom are the sons of New York millionaires, bankers and merchant princes. At each lesson the left-hand is trained equally with the right, and the results already attained from a few lessous, show ambidextrons writing to be a feasible as well as a practical feature in educational work.

THE PENMANS ART JOURNAL

We give, in this number, a right and left hand specimen from young Carl Schurz. He is 13 years of age, and is the son of the Hou. Carl Schurz, ex-Secretary of the Dept. of the Interior, and now the editorin-chief of the N. Y. Post. The son has never, until recently, manifested any special liking or aptitude for writing, and in the institution where he is being educated quite a number of students excel him in righthand writing, and also show nearly as meritorious work with the left-hand. That young Carl will acquire the habit of writing well with both bands, his published specimen gives most favorable promise.

In common with the young gentlemen in his school, he has made free use of that invaluable aid and incentive to good writing, The Standard Practical Penmauship. The sale of this popular work now leads all other chirographic publications for self-instruction.

The King Club

For this mouth comes from the Penmanship and Art Departments of the Northern Innumbers fifly-three; while a club of fiflyone comes from Fred J. Judd, of Jenning's Seminary, Aurora, Ill. The five clubabove mentioned, alone give an aggregate increase of 468 subscriptions, while the scores of lesser ones, and hundreds of single subscriptions received during the month, swell the number into the thousands, aggregating more than for any previous three months since the publication of the Jour-NAL. For these numerons and substantial tokens of goodwill and appreciation on the part of our patroes, we return our most earnest thanks, and pledge our best efforts to make the JOURNAL as ever-welcome and entertaining mouthly visitor.

The "Hand-book" as a Premium

We have decided to continue to mail, until further notice, the "Hand-book" (in paper) free to every person remining \$1 for a subscription or renewal to the JOURNAL for one year, or, for \$1.25, the book handsomely hound in cloth. Price of the book. by mail, in cloth, \$1; in paper, 75 cents. Liberal discount to teachers and agents.

Work and its Worth.

In the course of an able and interesting Address delivered, on the 2d inst., before the students of Eaton & Burnett's Business College, Baltimore, Md., the Rev. O. II Tiffany, of Philadelphia, said:

"Toil and triumph are twins. Work has built our towns and civies, established em-pires, and heaten the ocean white in making pathways for commerce and travel.
"The distinctions of workers are a hitrary

Specimen of my permanship. (right hand) Carlfeburg. Specimen of my pennanship. (left hand) Carl Johns

(See article entitled "Ambidextrons Writing.")

diana Normal and Business Institute, Valparaiso, Ind., and is sent by E. K. Isaaes, who is the penman at that Institution; the club numbered one hundred and secenty-one, which is not only King, but it is the largest single club ever received at the office of the JOURNAL, and makes a grand aggregate of fourteen hundred and ninety-six subscriptions received through Mr. Isaacs and his predecessor, C. W. Boucher, from this single institution within a period of a little over two years. As we have before observed, it is the well instructed and interested pupils who are most likely to find satisfaction in, and desire, the monthly visits of such a paper as the JOURNAL. Judged by this, and we believe a correct, basis, Mr. Isaacs and his associates at Valparaiso are doing an efficient and far reaching work. The Queen Club comes from Folsom's Albany (N. Y.) Business College, and numbers one hundred and eleren; it was sent by C. E. Carbart. So large a club is certainly indicative of good and successful work on the part of Mr. Carbart, who is in charge of the Peumanship Department of the College, The third club in size comes from the B. & S. Davenport (Iowa) Business College, and numbers seventy - six, and was sent by S A. D. Han, the accomplished penman at that institution. The fourth largest club comes from A. H. Hinman, of Hinman's Business College, Worcester, Mass., and

assumption. Society is divided into two classes: those who work, and those who do not work. Those who do not work are composed of those who, having wealth, make no exertion, known as aristocrats; those who cannot live without working, but do not work, known as paupers. There is a curious coincidence between paupers and a curious roincidence between papers and artistoctals—where must castles stund, mear by are hovels; lords are justled on the streets by leggars. On the other band, we have those who are in any degree dependent upon their blab; those who do smithing —fainters, near-bants, professional men. The extremes of this class blend intimately with each of the former classes. If the with care of the briner classes. If the aristocrats are the gilled dramments of society, and if the pampers are the sures upon the body public, then the workers are its streogth. The toilers of to-day are the capitalists of to-morrow. Our workingmen live more comfortably than many cumployers in other countries do." in other countries do.

in other countries do."

Speaking of the rewards given to labor,
Mr. Tiffany said: "We have had two martyred Presidents; both canno from the humblest walks. The blood of Garüeld leathed
the world in tears. Working mediocrity
outstrips lazy genjus."

outstrips havy genus."

The lecturer, in closing, spoke of the time being not far in the future when the worth of work would have its full appreciation. "When society shall shake off its artificial drapings, and man be recognized as man because he is man, apart from the fictitious distinctions of birth and wealth and lineage, then a new order of things will be ushered in; then the true worker will receive his proper meed of praise; the beaded drops upon the laborer's brow will be the nation's prondest coroner; and the race recognizing the worth of work will have solved the social problem of labor,"

Back Numbers

Of the JOURNAL can be mailed from and inclusive of February, 1879, except the May number for that year. 46 numbers in all, to January, 1833, will be mailed, with any four of the pen-pictures offered as premiums, for \$4; without premiums, for \$3. Only a few of several numbers remain, and those wishing back numbers should order them without delay. The binder, which will contain all the back numbers, will be included for \$1.50 additional.

Another Broadside at "Compendiums,"

In the Atlantic Monthly, for January, appears the following article upon " Compendium" systems of penmanship:

We have long believed that the "Compen-"ium" deception takes rank with the greatest hambugs of the age. The "Compendium" system of penmanship we believe to be nothing but rank humbuggery, for several reasons. In the first place, it is not good, practical penman-Those who try to follow the pendium" system do not get a practical business hand. Secondly, it will not do what is claimed for it. As a system of penmanship it is not to be compared with several copy-books and slips-copy systems to be had at any bookstore for the same money. Thirdly, the fac-simile autographs and those who claim to have written them are the greatest frauds connected with the business, excepting only the publisher. In some cases these autographs were never writ ten by those who are said to have written them In other cases the autographs are "doctored" before they are engraved, until the writer himself would scarcely know them. In almost every ease the writers of these elegant (†) autographs have learned to write under the in struction of penmen of business colleges or in writing classes, and never devoted one hour of time to this "Compendium" system. They are led to indurse the system in order to see their pretty (1) faces in the papers:

"That that new permanship method can be depended upon, every time to take the charac-ter all out of the sindent's landwriting is a thing which the printed face simile sperimens have long any proved, to the satisfaction of the every last doubler. But what I want to know the provide the same time? I should think it maked at the same time? I should think it must be so, but here we have only a sort of inferential, circumstantial evidence, not proof— to wit: the published portraits of the success to write the published portraits are some size of the were they so before they modelled with that per-manship method. That, you see, is the virial question. So, what I am coming at is this: to ask, in the interest of science, that whenever, "That that new penmauship method can be question. So, what I am coming at is this: In ask, in the interest of science, that whenever, hereafter, the "Compendium" people print their mean monthly barbe of Re-simile signature, labeled, "Before practicing the system" and "Mere practicing the system" they put along with the partnit of the successful sincet another portrait, showing what he was like 'before practicing the system."

LETTER-WRITING .- An exercise which should be introduced into all our schools is letter-writing. Aside from the instruction in composition which is thus imparted, it accustoms children to express themselves unturally in correspondence. It may sound incredible, but it is true, that many grown-up people, and teachers at that, do not know ow to write the simplest business letter. They cannot place the address and date in the proper place, and they do not know how to express what they want to say, They can talk intelligibly, but when it comes to writing, their sense seems to desert them. The reason of this is that they have never had practice under a competent instructor. A few hours epent each week in this exercise would be profitably employed. -Exchange.

Remember that the Handbook of Artistic Penmanship-giving thirty-two large pages of floorishing and lettering-is mailed free (in paper covers), or 25 cents est/a in cloth, to every person scuding \$1 for a subscription or renewal to the JOURNAL.



Special Notice.

The stock of the "Centennial Picture," 20x25, which we have hitherte sent as a premium, having been exhausted, and the plates from which they were printed destroyed, we now offer to mail, as a premium, the larger size, 28x40, of which we have a considerable number on hand, for 25 cents extra, which is a trifle above the cost for nostage and tubes.

This is a picture of rare value, and should have a place in every schoolroom and home in the land. A key giving full explanation of the design will accompany each picture Thousands of these pictures have been sold by agents at \$2 each.

The following are a few of the many comments from the press and eminent men;

ther in looking upon it, sees at a glauce the wonder "One, in looking upon it, sees it a g mire use assessed in larnaformation our country has undergone during the post centry. The whole conception is grand and the execution is masterly "—ELLIS A APGAR, State Super-lateralent of Public Instruction of New York.

"It is a surprising exhibition of skill, and should adoru very home in our land "—N Y School Journal

"It is a marvelous work in the art of penmanship, york is as wonderful as the great progressive work it represents "- N T Sanday Citizen

³ R is a musterpiece of permanship and a pieta e of good hisboric interest *-Manufacturer and Builder.

It is a stdended work of art "-New Fook Trade

It is elegant and artistic "-The Irith World

It is g sten up in splendid style, and should meet with rikel success "—Sungerties (N / Γ) Telegraph.

' It is one of the most beautiful specimens of pen draw but we have ever seen."- Newark (N. J.) Marma

'H is a immediate production, and describe every house in our hand."—Elizabeth (N. one in our hook."- Elizabeth (N. J.) Danla

It is soon of the smoot remarkable without of the most artistic Centennui production we have ever

" It is the most ingenious and sticking blaturical librate tion we have ever seen." - New York Sanday Mercury,

"The conception is grand, the series, life-like and drulling; and the execution, masterly."—The Writing

' It is a man clof permandup, and an extraordinary Picture of Progress "- New York Durly Express.

' It is a remarkably ingenious and beautiful po--United States Centenmal Welcome, "It is the most temarkable production of the pen u

have ever seen "-Syrucuse (N T) Daily Stand "B is an elaborate and remarkable per posture "-Brooklyn Barty Times.

"It is a musterpiece of patience and skill, by far the most menterous effort of the kind we have ever seen "-Brooklyn (N-Y) Duily Union.

' it is increment and skillful,"- Rev. Edward Engleston. "I will receive great subsfaction from its inspection,"HON HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State, Washington,

stration of the subject is admirable "-Hox. M R WAITE, Chief Justice of U S. Supreme Cor Washington, D C.

"The Centennial Parture of Progress is a we The Centennial Painte of Pregress is a manufity and real genine "-Box, Edwards PPERREPONE, none) General of U.S. Washington, D.C.

'H is very interesting "-Hox Aloxzo Tart, U S. ceretary of War Workington, D C

H o a beautiful work of art "—Hov R H Russiow, Secretary U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Hymeneal.

II W. Bearce, special teacher of writing in the public schools of Bridgeport, Conn., passed triumphantly from the state of single to double blessedness on December 25th. The special cause of the transition was Mrs. L. W. Marple, of Bridgeport, where the ceremony was performed. Mr. Bearce is an accomplished writer and a popular teacher. May their sojourn in the new state he long and mutually congenial.

When to Subscribe.

For several reasons it is desirable, that, so far as is practicable, subscriptions should begin with the year, yet it is entirely optional with the subscriber as to when his subscription shall commence. Those who may be specially interested in the very practical and valuable course of lessons commenced by Prof. H. C. Speacer may have their subscriptions begin with the May number, in which is the first lesson of the

Although an expert penman may rise to distinction be will never make "his mark." -N. Y. Com. Adv.

No, but then he will always thourish .-Boston Com, Bulletin.

It is the shipping clerk who makes " his mark." - Gener's Stationer.

Yes, yes; but you know the penman makes the master stroke.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1883

Editor PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL.

Dear Sir :- I inclose herewith \$1 to re new my subscription to the JOPENAL Though in an sense a pennaa, I do admire the JOURNAL. I consider it a valuable instructor in the art of penmanship. It does much toward keeping up a public interest is writing. Very respectfully,

M. V. CASEY

W. N. Yerex, of the Lundon (Can.) Business College, sends a club of fifteen subscribers, and, in an elegantly written letter, says: " Nearly five years ago, when I first saw and subscribed for the JOURNAL, I bitle thought that it would continue to increase in excellence so many years, but, really, age seems to agree with it."

Spencergraphic (STRAIGHT AND OBLIQUE) Penholder

This peuholder possesses more of the requisites for easy, practical writing than any penholder of the oblique order yet invented. It has the qualities needed ie a straight holder and the special advantages of the oblique peuholder. These two principles are so perfectly united in this jevention as to make it the best writing implement extant. The JOURNAL will send two of them by mail, in good order, on recent of 20 cents.

Send \$1 Bills.

We wish our patrons to bear in mind that in payment for subscriptions we do not desire postage-stamps, and that they should be sent only for fractional parts of a dollar. A dollar bill is much more convenient and safe to remit than the same amount in 1, 2 or 3 cent stamps. The actual risk of remitting money is slight-if properly directed, not one miscarriage will occur in one thousand. Inclose the hills, and where letters containing money are scaled in presence of the postmaster we will assume all the risk.

Attention is invited to the advertisement, in another column, by the well-known ink manufacturer, Fred. D. Alling, of Rochester,

Editors of the JOURNAL : - Among the

THE PENMANS (F) ART JOURNAL

pleasing memories of our last summer's Convention at Cincinnati, cone, I am sure, will be horne with more tender zest than the incident of the signing of the roll of membership. By naiversal consent, the old pioneer of business colleges-the father of is all-R. M. Bartlett, led the list, and after him came, in the order of service, his followers and compatriots, closing with the name of the year-old baby of our highly esteemed triends, Mr. and Mrs. Goodman, of Tennessee-" FRANK EASTMAN GOOD-MAN, his + mark." We all remember how his great blue eyes looked with strauge wonderment upon the smiling faces around him, and how heartily he gripped the penhandle as his chubby little hand was directed in the forming of the cross. It was a peculiar sort of christening, with the father and mother, smiling, on either side, the spousors all around, and the officiating elergyman pronouncing the formal dedica tion of the young child's life to the work in which we were all engaged. Many of us were deeply impressed with the occasion, and, naturally, our thoughts ran upon the probabilities of the future as we forecast the period when our honored pioneer and his colaborers should be gathered to their rest, and this youngest member of our confraternity, the beautiful buby buy, shall be perfeering the work we had begun.

A recent despatch comes to us with the sail tidings that, while the gray old man lives, the boy buby has passed to his eternal home, and our dear friends are childless. Can we not truthfully say that in their grief they have the warmest sympathy of all the members of the Convention of 1882 !

Yours, S. S. PACKARD.

Editors of the Journal :- Von will. doubtless, receive many letters from your readers, and particularly from teachers and friends of education, thanking you in advance for what you propose to do in the way of instruction in Letter-writing. At rate, you will be heartily thanked, whether people write to you to tell you of it or not. This is a subject about which too much cannot be said by those who are qualified to say it; and the importance of which cannot too carnestly be set forth. You promise well, and I only hope that the exigencies of your increasing duties will not stand between you and the fulfillment of your purpose. There may be different notions concern-

ing the qualities of a letter-notious pertaining to form and matters of taste-but I am sure there will be no great divergence of chinion as to the essentials; and I do not doubt that these will be clearly and forcibly presented in your series of lessons. You have a peculiar ground of advantage in your daily experience, as well as in your acquired knowledge, and we, who are engaged in the very work that you have undertaken, can but feel a special desire that you should meet the want effectively. The business schools of the country should see to it that their pupils do not lose the rare advantages you offer them, and, during your series, at least thirty thousand copies of your paper should be distributed regularly in these schools. You can set me down for one hundred subscriptious to start with, and for any amount of goodwill for all that you are doing to elevate and dignify our work There are some points concerning which I should like to speak, had I the time; but I will hold them in reserve, as you may possibly cover them, and thus save me the trouble. I shall watch you with interest.

Sincerely yours, S. S. PACKARD.

If you want the best guide ever published for home instruction in practical writing send \$1 for the "Standard Practical Penmanship Package," prepared by the Spec-cerian Authors for the Penman's ART JOHENAL.



Answered.

C. S. G. M., Kansas City, Mo .- " What institutes the full outfit for a professional penman? that is, what are all the different kinds of pens, materials, inks, etc., used, and which are the best ?" Ans .- The term " professional pennan" is very indefiuite, as it is equally applicable to teaching or the practice of plain or artistic penman-ship. In either case, however, our answer as to the first requisite would not differ, namely, a good supply of brains, well disciplined in the specific department of practice. For a teacher, " Gillott's 303," "Spencerian No. 1," or "Ames's Penman's Favorite Pen," are good. Spenceriau or Davids black ink, and a 16-lb, fine quality of foolscap paper should be usel, except it is desired to use engraved copies -then books should be selected from some one of the series of renognized standard systems. For fine professional writing, eards, etc., "Gillott's 393," or "Spencerian Artistic Pen No. 14," should be used; ink as above, with a fine quality of B istol-board or unruled paper. For artistic pen-work, flourishing, drawing, lettering, etc. First. A set of drawing-boards should be provided, of size to suit, generally from 17x21 to 24x36 inches Second. T and triangular squares, with a complete set of good drafting instruments, and a quantity of thumb tacks. Third. A fine quality of black India ink, with tray for grinding and containing the ink, and a few saucers, for mixing different shades. Fourth. Pens as above; with crow-quilt for fine drawing, and the broad and double pointed Sonnecken pen, for lettering; also a few well-graded sable or camel bair brushes. Fifth. A graded set of Dixou's or Faher's Stherian lead pencils, and piece of velvet, and ink-crasing rubber; also, a good scraper and burnisher. Sixth. A fine quality of Bristol-board, or Whatman's hot-pressed drawing-paper, should be used, which, for all kinds of work (except that which is specifically off-hand flourishing) should be fastened upon a drawing board. For fine work, the India ink should be freshly ground, each day, from the stick, in a tray containing water. Prepared liquid India ink may be used for many purposes; but where fine lines and ready flow are desired, ink freshly ground from the stick is superior. A few sheets of tracing paper should be provided for making transfers of designs to be copied. And we believe every artist would find our "Day Spacing T Square" to be a good investment; by its nid, lines are ruled parallel and equidistant-either horizontally or upon my angle-with the facility and rapidity of free-hand lines.

G. A. J., Valparaiso, Ind .- "By sending my name as a subscriper to the JOURNAL, and \$1.00, can I now get the Hand-book. in paper, for a premium, free, or for twentyfive cents extra, in cloth P Ans -Yes: you will see by notice, that that offer is now extended indefinitely.

C. R., Irwin, O .- " Where can I obtain unruled cap paper ? Can red and green in-delible ink be had?" Ans.-Unruled cap paper can be procured of any paper dealer, and from most printers, or we can ean sur ply it at from \$4.00 to \$5.00 per ream. We know of no indebble ink except black.

P. F. B., Halifax, N. S -"What is the best pen to practice the lessons of Prof. Spencer, and can your fornish them, and at what price!" Ans. - We should favor Spencerian Artistic Pen, No. 14," or our own "Pennan's Favorite." The former are finer, but less durable. "Artistic," sent by mail, for \$1 25; "Penmau's Favor-

J. H. W., Evanston, Ill .- " I. Is there anything in nature that we take the form of any of our letters from ? 2. Is there anything in nature from which we take our shading in writing?" Ans .- We are not aware that nature furnishes any models, for either form or shade in writing. Possibly, to our numerous " natural peumen," there may be some mysterious revelation, of form and shade, from nature, which to na common mortals is denied.

"Ames's Hand-book of Artistic Penmanship.

Having but recently received and just looked this wonder of art through, we cannot ses that another design, sentence, or idea is wanting to make it complete, for in it is all that is required for a full elucidation of this incomparable art. The illustrations in flourishing are of Mr. Ames's hest-new, original, and elaborate. They are not only emanatious from Ames's pen, but they are all ablaze with the exquisite inspiration which is peculiarly his.

It is an excellent thing in Prof. Ames that, in the masterly detail of the most skillful mechanism, he never loses the light of inspiration. His pictures, therefore, not only delight us at first, but they wear well, and never grow less agreeable upon ac-

The second part, which illustrates every

kind of lettering, furnisbes examples, full and perfect, of every sort, more than any man can cither learn or use; and this part, if three times as large, could be no better, or give occasion to pupil or master to ask for any more for his lustiness

We are most surprised, perhaps, to fiud how little Prof. Ames sees fit to say about this book, or what it teaches. Mr. Ames is a man of work, and but few words anyway. Ho leaves master and pupil to decipher, without comment or explanation, the rids of his book. We leave this idea as his judgment leaves it, and our eyes find it. He boasts not of the wonderful beauty of his book. He is not prolifie in blind explauations; neither does he, to induce

purchasers, tell either purchaser or pupil a single lie about the miraculous case of learning this great art. He knows that what costs nothing, and is learned in a day, is worth nothing, and loses all value with buyer and usspector alike. He has worked long and hard for bis skil; he adds to that that of hundreds of others, and offers his book for seventy-five cents or a dollar.

The contents are at your service, but if you would make them artistically yours, you must work for it - the story of all other publishers to the contrary notwithstanding. W. P. COOPER.

It is certainly safer to travel on the cars than it is to stay at home. The reliable Loudon scientific publication, Nature, has made the calculation and figured out the number of railroad travelers killed in France as oue in each 1,600,000,000 km. run, which is a distance equal to 40,000 times the length of a voyage round the world. The excursion would last during 3,044 years, traveling day and night at the rate of sixty kilometres per hour. So that, supposing an average lifetime of sixty years for a bealthy man, before he could be killed by a railroad accident, according to the law of probabilities, he would have died fifty times a natural death .- N. Y. Trade Bulletin.

Advice to Young Men by Mr. Burdette.

Robert J. Burdette, of The Burlington Hawkeye, delivered a lecture entitled "Advice to Young Men," at Association Hall, recently, before an audience which was limited only by the capacity of the house. The lecture, although an old one to Mr. Burdette, was a new one to most of his If rounds of applause and peals of laughter were indications of approval, Mr. Burdette was certainly successful in this effort.

"I have had a great deal of advice," he said, "given me by older people than myself. In many instances I know I would have been much wiser had I followed that advice. When a boy, I was told to keep away from the canvass of the circus tent, but I didu't. I am wiser now. Although a circus man's arm is not as swift as lightning, yet it was much more likely to strike twice in the same place. Young men, you must be somebody to begin with. I don't mean by this that you must be born of some big family, for ancestry don't count for much in this country. If you have got the idea into your head that it does, you ought to be stuffed and set up in front of a cigar store.

Reading Bad Penmanship.

THE PENMANS (FI ART JOURNAL

Anerdotes of ludierous, or worse than ludicrous, mistakes occasioned by bad bandwriting are numerous enough. Some of them are as obviously invented as Moore's "freshly blown noses" for "freshly blown roses," and others tell strongly of the stupidity of the reeders. A small case of the stupid sort comes to us from Jersey. It is said that the Lientenaut Governor Gen. Nicholson, in apologizing for his absence from a temperance meeting, referred to "the need of further restrictions on the sale of drink," but that the last few words were read "in the Isle of Drink," and that this led to "iudignant protest on the part of certain citizens." This is quoted as a "warning" to those who will not take the trouble to write legibly. But it is equally a warning to readers of handwriting to use what brains they may happen to possess. All who have had much experience in the performances of printers and copyists know very well that, though misreadings are fewest when the original manuscript is good, some of the most irritating blunders are extracted from the fairest "copy"-those, namely, which make a wretched, bastard sense that perverts the meaning or enfeebles the style.

terly impossible that a mistake should ever be made by a writer who had ouce cast his eye upon the rule; but what the fact is we have some of us melancholy reasons for knowing. Now, take the case of a badly written manuscript. You will find a whole group of people fumbling at a sentence, and making, as to one particular obscure word. guesses upon guesses, all of which are simply absurd. When it is demonstrably clear that the missing link must be an adverb, you may hear six sane men trying nouns or verbs. It may be clear that the dark word must be one of strong praise of a given kind. the dictionary possibilities of the case lying within narrow compass; but scores of false shots will be made because nobody has the brains or the will to say to himself," Whatever this word may be, we can positively determine what it is not, and so limit our range of guessing." In making out had manuscript, it is more than half the battle to be able to determine at a glauce what a word neither is nor can by any possibility be .- Paper World.

The shutting out of women from Harvard

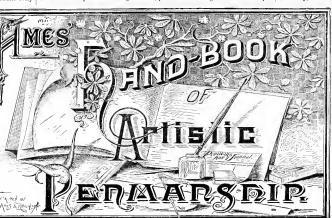
ment Eastern institutions for the instruction of youth is based on sound principles. Their officers say, and say truly, that if they should admit women, the object for which these institutions were originally established-the education of young men-would be per-verted. The standard would have to be lowered, and the whole curriculum demoralized and modified. Nothing has yet been shown to prove that any kind of preparation can fit girls and young women for the course of study pursued at theso institutions. Few, if any of them can row. Then, how can any young woman ever compete with her male classmates in the base-

tempting this course of study would fall behind the rest of the class in the very first game - we would say recitation. Women can go to Cornell and Michigan Universities because those institutions do not attempt nor dare to establish courses in these higher branches of scholarship. Su long as they confine themselves merely to Greck, Latin, mathematics, English literature, physics, etc., they are just about fit for women. But the colleges which are abreast of the age, which of late have won more fame and attracted wide attention in boat-racing, fuotball and baseball have no use for woman. Their admission would, as we have said, either pervert the purpose for which these institutions are founded or lower the standard to the vulgar and old fashioned pursuits of the classics, mathematics and sciences. In short, women are untit for the higher education in the Eastern colleges .-

Women in Colleges. University, Yale College, and other prom-

ball course ! Then there is football. Young women at-

Detroit Free Press.



The above cut represents the title-paye of Ames's Hand-book of Artistic Penmanship-a 32-page book, giving all the principles and many designs for flourishing, with nearly thirty standard and artistic alphabets. Mailed free until further notice, is overs, (25 cents extra in cloth), to every person remitting \$1 for a subscription or renewal for the "Journal," before Feb 1st.— Price of the book, by mail, in paper, 75 cents; in cloth, \$1.

When the world wants you, my son, it will find you. It won't ask you who your grandfather was, for it don't care. People soon forget the names of the aucestors of distinguished people in this country. I don't believe there is a man present here to-night the can tell me the name of Brigham Young's mother-in-law. [Laughter.] Make up your mind to do a great deal of bard work. It won't kill you. It's the intervals between work that kill people. It's alter one of these 'intervals' that you wake up and find your bat four sizes too small and your coat several sizes too big. It's the recreation that kills. Oh, but it's only once in a while, you say—a very small matter. Well, although a bumble-bee is not as large as a dray-horse, you mustn't bandle him carelessly. Then try to get acquainted with yourself. A good many men die with-Then try to get acquainted out having scraped an acquaintance with themselves. If you are going to be honest from policy dou't be honest at all. The kind of honesty that can be bought and sold isn't worth much. Dou't believe that cheek is better than modesty or merit, because it isn't. If you never do anything else in the world, marry. Don't be afraid your wife won't look after you. You'll find she will be able to do that to perfection. [Applause.]

The reason is obvious: a less strenuous attention is paid to good handwriting than to bad. Even in "setting up" from plain print, strauge mistakes are made; for in stance, in setting up the last line of "Guinevere" in a review of the "Idyls of the King," the printers of the review, having the book before them, printed, "To where beyond these vices there is peace"-for "voices."

Haudwriting bears much blame that does not belong to it. Of course a man's writing ought to be legible, but allowance must be made for idiosyncrasy, fatigue, illness or haste. A handwriting without peculiarities is a bandwriting without landmarks or checks upon false reading; and, as absolutely good writing is not to be looked for in the business of life, the dull schoolboy, hand, with no special character in it, is not withont its dangers. The very worst manuscript may be made out by a reader who can and will analyze, but those who can and will analyze, are few. Here, as elsewhere, there are not many who find a pleasure in taking trouble and applying obvious general rules. Take the subject of spelling, for instance. The rule which decides in certain words whether, when the sound is ce, the word shall be spelled ei or ie is so short and easy that any one who had no previous knowledge of human duliness would think it ut-

Extra Copies of the "Journal" will be sent free to teachers and others who

desire to make an effort to secure a club of subscribers.

Adversity has the effect of eliciting talents which in prosperous circumstances would have lain dormant.

Capital and Labor.

BY GPO W. BUNGAY Rich is he whose keen discerning Lends him in the "narrow way Spending less then he is carning He's ready for the "miny day to has wealth of thought and f Honor is his guiding star. And the anvil's merry pealing Scares the linps in blue of

Duty calls on him to labor th his hands or with his head And he will not score his neighbor Who does not earn his daily bread Roses grow on thorns of duty, Sweet odors rise from noble Industry sows life with heavily Indolence with noxious week

Tolling over written pages Standing at the printer's case
Whatling white he came his w.
Not a shadow on his face:
Master of the situation.

Can you find in all the He louthes the cup of dissiput

And he wastes no time in strikes; He utters not, in aftervation, His pet tikes and his dislikes itep by step, he grandly rises On the holder rounds of trust; While idlers starve be wins the prizes Lubor lifts him from the dust.

Up he rises, fast and faster, insing confidence the white Apprentice Journeymon and master, Commisse crown him with their at the se capital in Jahur, Of the hand and of the timin, And he envies not his neighbor, And he cuvets not his a

He avorus not the man that's rich fluds a brother in the datcher, And the man who owns the soil And the man who owns the soil.
sheltows are he has hight to marrow;
The perils of the epicuro
ome not with clouds and rain of sorrow,
His home is Heavon in microture.



J I. S. Preston is teaching large writing classes at New Brunswick, N. J.

W. E. Dennis is teaching writing at the Bridgeport (Conn.) Business College.

E. C. Lockard is teaching writing and book keeping in the High School at Black River Falls, Wis.

J. H. Wilson is teaching writing and book keeping at the North Western University, Evanston, Ill.

The Ottomwa (Iowa) Business College, conducted by W. D. Strong, is favorably mentioned by the press of that city.

J. T Kenagy has been awarded the PEN-MAN'S ART JOURNAL for five years, as the first prize for quality and speed in making figures, at Peirce's Business College, Kenkuk, Io.

Geo, K. Demary, special teather of writing in the public schools of Medium, N. Y., is high ly complimented by the Medina Register, for efficient and successful work in the schools.

J. C. Y. Cornwall, who, for many years past, as written cards and sold stationery at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this city, has established himself in the same line of business at the Hotlman House.

into the Joliet (111.) Business College, conduct ed by Prof. II. Russell, He says he finds tooms full of studious pupils, and con cludes that the college is doing fine work and is donriching.

J. C. Bateson is teaching writing in Union County, Pa. The Lewisburg (Pa,) Local News says: "Prof. J. C. Bateson, of the Lewisburg University, has just finished giving a class of fifty scholars writing-lessons in Milton. Mr. B a practical and theoretic penman, and all who have thus far been taught by him have been well satished."

Prof. II. B. McCreary, of the Utics (N. Y.) Business College, celebrated his 42d birthday auniversary on January 22d. His students. as he affectionately calls them, pre sented him on the happy occasion with George Eliot's complete works, 8 vols., bound in Turkey-as appropriate a gift as it was appre-ciated. Mr. McCreary has many warm friends

outside his college, who will join in wishing bim very many returns of this significant day - Utica Sunday Tribune.

THE PENMANS FI ART JOURNAL.

W. E. Erust is teaching writing-classes at Mendon, Mich., and his letter is a handsome specimen of practical writing. In it he says: "I cannot but express my admiration at the beautiful and entertaining manner in which your paper is gotten up. Coming, as it does, each month filled with words of encouragement and beautiful specimens of penmanship it is doing more to excite an interest, and raise the merits of a good handwriting, than any other penman's paper in the world. I wish you success in your noble enterprise."

The most popular man in Washington, it seems, is our popular friend Prof. H. C. Spencer. The following is from the Evening Star, Washington, D. C., January 20tb:

ANDREWS'S PORTRAIT OF GABRIELD.—The Art com-nities of the Gerfield Monument Exposition to day warded Andrews's handsome portrait of Garfield to Prof. II. C. Spencer, who had recent ed the bigbest numl votes cast for any one of the eight can er, 171; Gen. D G. Swaim, 39; Col. H. C. Corbus 27; Hon James G. Bisine, 24; Hon John A. Logan, 12; Mrs Lucretia R. Garfield, 12; Corcorna Art Gallery, 4 Total 7.050.

The Pittsburgh (Pa.) Sunday Globe, of recent date, contains an interesting communication C. Cochran, professor of commercial science in the Pittsburgh High School, upor Phrenochirographology; Or, Mind-reading from Handwriting." Several autographs are given, upon which he expresses his opinion as to their indications respecting the character of their authors. He says: "I bave about the same faith in Phrenochirographology that I have in Phrenology or Physiognomy. These are approximate sciences, and are akin to each other; a second cousin, as it were. Handwriting is the mechanical tracing of the efforts of the mind through the nerves, fingers and pen to the paper. On the principle of cause and of feet, to my mind, some strokes of the mental functions can be traced in one's writing as an index to a greater or less degree of some traits or characteristics of the writer."



Noteworthy specimens have been received

from the tollowing persons: C. L. Stubbs, peuman at Nelson's Busin College, Cincinnati, Ohio, a letter; S. R. Brewer, teacher of writing, Andrees, Ohio, a letter and cards; W. H. Lothrop, Boston, Mass., a letter; G. M. Smithdesl, Greensboro N. C., a letter; R S. Collins, teacher of writing, King's Mountain, N. C., a letter and cards; W. Swank, U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C., an elegantly written letter, and photos of three gens of pen art, entitled respectively, Coat of Aims of Penn," "Gathered During Idle Hours," and his own "Pen and Ink Portrait"—ail are of a high order of pen-art; Jos. Foeller, of Jersey City, a letter, and photo. of in engrassed set of resolutions, which are highly creditable; S. A. D. Hahn, penman at the B. & S., Davenport (Iowa) Business College, a letter; T. E. Condey, Medina, N. Y., a letter and copy slips; J. D. Briant, Raceland, La., box marking; Emma Poole, teacher of writing in the Public School of Bradford, Pa., a letter E. A. Whitney, penman at the Centenary Literary Inst., Hackettstown, N. J., a letter and a club of twenty-seven subscribers to the JOURNAL, whose names were handsomely written in German round-hand; C. H. Peitre Keokuk, Ia., a letter and other specimens John F. Kelley, Geddes, N. Y., a letter; H. J. Williamson, teacher of writing, Greenville N. C., a letter and Hourished bird ; D. Clinton Taylor, Oakland, Cal., a letter; D. H. Farley, penman at the State Female Normal School. Trenton, N. J., a letter and very skillfully executed specimen of lettering; C. C. Mai teacher of writing at Painsville, Ohio, a letter and donrished bird; R S. Hawk, Mutual, Obio, letter and cards; W. R. Foster, Troy Grove, Ill., letter and cards; M. J. Goldsmith, penman at Moore's Business College, Atlanta a superbly written letter; J. R. Carruthers Mendon, Mich., copy slips and cards; A. B Clapp, penman at Heald's Business College San Francisco, Cal., a letter; A. W. Palmer penman at Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Business College, a letter; T. A. Spence, Philadelphia, Pa., a letter; E. C. Bosworth, Business University,

Rochester, N. Y., a letter and set of canitals: J. E. Garner, Harrisburg, Pa., letter and cards C, W. Rice, penman at Denver (Col.) Business College, letter and cards; Gus. Hulsizer, Toulon, Ill., letter and ornamental card : Geo O. Shoop, Shamokin, Pa., letter and flourished

"Questions for the Readers of the 'Journal.'"

By PROF. C. H. PEIRCE.

- I. Can an amateur hold a pen correctly ? 2. How is the perfect form of a letter determined !
- 3. Is a turn in small writing materially affected by any change in hight or spacing ? 4. What determines the upward stroke
- in small letters? 5. Is the dot or finish in final r above one
- space in hight? 6. Is the oval in capitals containing stem
- the same in all letters? 7. What are all the reasons for a pen spattering iok?
- 8. Can superior execution be reached by holding the pea incorrectly?
- 9. In the superior execution of pen-work, which predomicates-movement or conceplion of form?
- 10. How can you determine the perfect holding of the pea?

Birth and Death of Worlds.

It has been shown that, had past geological changes in the earth taken place at the same rate as those which are now in progress, 100,000,000 of years at the very least would have been required to produce those effects which have actually been produced, we find, since the earth's surface was fit to be the abode of life. But recently it has heen pointed out, correctly in all probability, that under the greater tide-raising power of the moon is past ages, these changes would have taken place more rapidly. As, however, certainly 10,000,000 of years, and probably a much longer time, must have elapsed since the moon was at that favorable distance for raising tides, we are by no means enabled, as some well-meaning but mistakeo persons have imagined, to reduce the life-bearing stage of the earth from a duration of 100,000,000 of years to a minute fraction of such a period. The short life, but exceedingly lively one, which they desire to see established by geological or astronomical reasoning, never can be demonstrated. At the very least, we must assign 10,000,000 years to the lile-hearing stage of the earth's existence. If we now multiply this period by seven for Jupiter we get a period of 60,000,000 years longer. But take the stage preceding that of life on the earth. From the researches of Bischoff into the evoling of masses of heated rock, it seems to follow that a period of more than 300,000 000 years must have been required for the cooling of the earth from a temperature of 2.400° centigrade to one of 200°, a cooling which has certainly taken place. Suppose however, that these experiments, or the calculations based on them, were vitiated by some error so considerable as to increase the real duration of the fiery stage of our earth's history more than ten-fold, the real duration of that period being only 30,000,000 years. Multiply this in turn by seven, and we get a period of 210,000,000 years, or 180,000,000 years loeger. We ought next to consider the vaporous stage; but the evidence on which to form an opinion as to the duration of this stage of a plane 's history is too slight to be the basis of actual calculation. Here, as Tyndall has well remarked, "conjecture must entirely cease." But, by cousidering only two stages - the fiery stage and the life-bearing, or rather that portion of the life-bearing stage through which the earth has hitherto passed - we find the two monstrous time differences - 180,000,000 and 60,000,000, or 240,000,000 years in all. They mean that, if our assumption as to the effect of Jupiter's superior mass is correct, then, supposing Jupiter and the earth to

have started into existence as distinct orbs

at the same or nearly the same time, 240,-000,000 years must elapse before Jupiter will reach the stage of planetary life through which our earth is now passing. Whether the assumption be correct or not, the time difference between the stages of Jupiter's life and the earth's are of this order. They must be measured by tens of millious, if not by hundreds of millions, of years. We must note, however, that the 210 000 000 years correspond with only a seventh part of that time in the earth's history; so that we may say that, if our assumptious are correct, Jupiter would now be in the stage in which our earth was 34,000,000 years ago, or nearer the heginning than the end of the fiery stage .- Proctor, in Belgraria.

The Bright Side of Life.

Dr. James Hedley delivered a lecture entitled "The Bright Side of Life" at Association Hall recently. The Address was full of bright things, and was punctuated with outbursts of applause from beginning to end. Dr. Hedley thought that life is much as people make it. The human heart is like a garden: if seeds of trappiness are sown, flowers of joy will blossom to every part of it. Substitute the seeds of envy and discontent, and it will bear its appropriate fruit of misery. Pure laughter is God's guaractee against insanity. The man who never laughs is to be regarded with suspicion. Laughter is the best tenic in the world It has been said that a amile adds five misutes, and a hearty laugh a whole day, to a man's life. It is no use for people to sigh for a country where there are no sorrows, and no afflictions, for these are no common but of men. They are the schoolmasters which teach mankind to look beyond self.

Our Premiums.

Inasmuch as the JOURNAL will, this month, be mailed to many thousand persons who have no knowledge of the character or style of the premiums, one of which is given free to every subscriber, we have added four extra pages for the purpose of ioserting cuts-reduced size-of a portion of them.

Public singers seem to be the common prey of the paragrapher, whose vivid imagmation fits them into pice little stories. usually based on the travels of the autograph fiend. The story of Campanini's writing in a young lady's album, "I am ze greatest tenor, Itale Campanini," to which Ravelli added, " Mec, too, Ravelli," is now supplemented by this from the retentive memory of a Boston writer: "An amusing story is told of the autograph experieuce of Mme. Nilsson, a day or two ago. A persistent applicant for Mune Nilscon's signature prescated a book, and, in running over the leaves, Mine. Nilsson's eve fell upon the last page, where was inscribed Last, but not least. Adeliga Patti. Seizing the pen, the fair Scandinavian wrote upon the blank page of the cover, opposite La Diva's' signature, 'Last and least, Christiae Nilsson Rouzeaud." - N. Y. Herald.

There is a difference between politeness and etiquette. Etiquette can be defined, classified, formulated. You can tell young people to take their soup from the side of their snoons; to eat with their forks; not to make a noise in eating; and all these and countless more such injunctious are important. But I would rather eat a hundred dinners with my knife than laugh one malicions laugh at some one else who did so .-Cardinal Manning

Send Money for the "Journal." Persons desiring a single copy of the JOURNAL must remit ten cents. No attention will be given to postal-eard requests for same.

THE PENMANS (F) ART JOURNALE, See

Beautiful Things.

Beautiful faces are those that wear— It matters little if dark or face— Whole souled honesty printed there Beautiful eyes are those that about, Like crystall panes where heart fires glow, Beautiful thoughts that burn below.

Beautiful lipe are those whose words Leap from the heat live songs of birds. Yet whose niterance produces girds Beautiful hands are those that do Work that is carrest and brave and true, Moment by moment the long day through

Beautiful feet are times that go or kindly ministries to and fro— Down kowlish within the con-Beautiful shoulders are times that bear Conselves buncless of homely core With patient grace and daily grayer Beautiful fives are those that these Silent rivers of hoppiness.

"Which of you children can tell me who was the meckest man 1" asked an Austin Sanday-schol teacher, of hier class. None of them raised their hands to indicate that they were in possession of the desired Buldical lore. Finally little Johnny Fizzletop raised his hand above his cuty head.

There!" said the teacher, augrily, glaring at the rest of the class, " you ought all to be ashumed of yourselves. You great big love have been coming to Sundayday-school for months and months, and yet you don't know any more than you did when you first came, and here is little Johnny Fizzletop, poor little fellow, he never has had my advantages, and has only been coming to Sunday-school for the past two weeks, and yet he knows more about the Bible than all the rest of you. I become perfectly discouraged when I think of it. I come here every Sunday, and slave and toil, trying to get something into your empty heads, while you sit there with your mouths open, like a lot of fools, and don't know what to say when I ask you so simple a question as what is the name of the meckest man in the Bible. Just look at little Johnny there, holding up his hand, while you hang your heads. Speak up, Johnny."

"Please, ma'am, may 1 go out f"—Texas Siftings.

At a recent stenographic exhibition in Paris, twenty-four different systems of shorthand were on view. Among other curiosities, there was a postal-card containing 41,000 words.—Boston Transcript.

"My dearest Maria," wrote a recently unarrical husband to his wife. She wrote back: "Dearest, let me correct either your grammar or morals. You address me, 'My dearest Maria,' Am I to suppose you have other dear Maria?"

Whenever a new and startling fact i brought to light in science, people first say: "It is not true"; then, that "it is contrary to religion"; and lastly, "that everyhody knew it before.



The above cut was photo-engraved from an original specimen flourished by P. R. Cleary, teacher of writing at Vernon, Mich.

alacted

The proper way to do good which is really good, is for a man to act from the love of good, and not with a view to reward here or hereafter.

Young lady writing a love-letter for the kitchen-maid: "That's about enough now, iso't it?" Kitchen-maid: "One thing more, miss; just say please excuse bad spellio' and writin!"

Literary prosperity: The Chicago people say that, talk as you may of culture, the product of their pers amount to more than the income of all the authors of New England. Pig thing,—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Proctor says that Jupiter is in the state that our curth was 31,000,000 years ago. Proctor has the longest memory we ever encountered. We can't remember half that far back in the dim and misty past.—Norristonn (N. J.) Herald.

There is a romance in figures. A young man met a girl, Ier, married ber, and took her on a wedding 2er, and the morning they started she 8er breakfast with a good appetite, a 10 smile occasionally flickering about her mouth, and they went on the even flor of their way.

BOSTON TELEGRAM.—"They had been eggaged for a long time, and one evening were reading the paper together. 'Look, love,' he exclaimed, 'only \$15 for a sait of clother!' 'I is it a wedding suit!' sho asked, looking naively at her lover. 'Oh! no,' he acswered: 'it is a business suit.' (Well, I mean business, 'she regliess,' she reglies.

Subscribers who may desire to have their subscription—begin with Prof Spencer's course of lessons, which began in the May number, may do so, and receive the JOUR-NAL from that date until January, 1884, for §1.50 with one stemitum.

How many apples did Adam and Eve eat? Some say Eve 8 and Adam 2, a total of 10 only. Others figure the thing out differently. Eve 8 and Adam 8 also; total, 16. But if Eve 8 and Adam 82, certainly the total will be 90. Scientific men, however, on the strength of the theory that the antediluviaus were a race of giants, reason something like this: Eve 81 and Adam 82; total, 163. Wrong again. What could be clearer than if Eve 81 and Adam 812, the total was 893 ? Then if Eve 811st and Adam 812, would not the total be 1623 ? Perhaps, after all. the following is the true solution: Eve 814 Adam, Adam 8124 Eve; total, 8.938. Still another calculation is possible: If Eve 814 Adam, Adam 81242 oblige Eve, total, 82 -056. Even this, however, may not be a sufficient quantity. For, though we admit that Eve 814 Adam, Adam when he 81811242 keep company; total, 8,182,056. All wrong. Eve, when she 81812 many, and probably felt sorry for it, and her companion, in order to relieve her grief, 812. Therefore, Adam, if he 81814240fy Evels depressed spirits, hence both ate 81,896,854 apples. - Free Press. Oh, pshaw! you mean that in Adam it was b: 942814240fy Eve, and it made Eve, when she 812,6 a dog. So between them they consumed, by that kind of mathematics, 942,822,366 Next!-Texas Siftings.

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOUNNAL are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, nor devide of interest or merit, are reveived and published; if any person differs, the edumns are equally open to him to say so and tell why.

Sample copies of the JOURNAL, 10 cents.

A good country parson preached a series of sermons on practical mortality, and very interesting and instructive they were. A had in the village who had heard only one of them was coming out of an orrhard one day, his puckets bulging out with stoller front. He met the parson, who noticed his efforts to conceal the evidences of his guitt. "Have you here stealing applest" a-ked the minister. "Yes," answered the hoy sheepishly. "And you are trying to hide them from me t" continued the good man. "Yes, sin," said culprit, brightening up, "Yyu said last Sunlay that we must avoid the appearance of exil."

A citizen of moderate views, who happened to be present at the hanquet of Freuch radicals, was talking polities with his neighbor—an extremist from the word gn—and with indignation revelled the massacre of Dominican monks at Areucil.

"All that," coully replied the radical, "is the fault of the priests."

"What! the fault of the priests ?"
"Certainly, if there weren't any, nobody could shoot them!"

The Pennan's Art Journal is the title of a heautiful and valuable monthly, published at \$1 per year. Every number is replete with hints and lessons in practical writing, and a choice callection of choice literature, designed to meet the wants of every member of the household. We anount speak too flatteringly of this journal—it weeks only to be seen to be admired.—House and Home.

The Penman's Art Journal is a very welcome visitor to our table. The present aumber is not only very beautiful, but highly catestaining and instructive. It is surprising how this splendid journal has grown in public favor. This is a fitting and emphatic testimonial to its worth. Fublished monthly, at 205 Broadway, New York, at \$1 per year. D. T. Ames, editor and proprietor. B. F. Kelley, associal e editor.—Washington (Pa.) Signal.

Removal.

Owing to largely increased business and indequate facilities at Wounschett, R. I, in the New England Card Co. has tracsferred its business to this city, and is heated at Nos. 75 and 77 Nassan Street, where all communications may be addressed.

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THE American Popular Dictionary

AND CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN HISTORY



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donts. It alian contains several valuable statistical tables, out much blottered information acrosped for early fac-nes. It is well printed on good paper, and is durable received. It is well printed on good paper, and is durable to a superior of the paper. It is a superior of the paper, to all nelses and is suffered in the paper of the paper paints in the paper of the course of more operate for \$310 - Agents a matter A deletes J. M. HOLGOM S. C.O., Publishers and Houselber, 1-122. A trainer Blocks, Clee clead, Ohon

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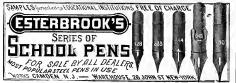
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D. T. AMES, Editor and Proprietor B. F. KELLEY, Associate Editor,

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1883.

Vol. VII.—No. 3.

LESSONS IN PRACTICAL WRITING.

No. X.—BY HENRY C. SPENCER.

Copyrighted, March, 1883, by Spencer Brothers.

The two greatest inventions of human ingensity, are writing and money: the common language of intellience, and the common language of self-interest.—Mirangay.

The accompanying cut represents the partial left-side position for writing; some-

the partial left-side position for writing; sometimes called the accountant's position, because adapted to writing on books that cannot, conveniently, he placed obliquely upon the table as we may place paper.

The out also seggests the proper position for writing on a blackboard, which requires that the left-side he turned partially toward the board to secure the proper shant of letters. The left arm and hand are used to steady the position of the writer. A chalk crayon, however, is not nasually held like a proo, or peeud; the writing end is held between the hall of the thumb and the end of the first floger.

while the main portion passes obliquely across the palm of the hand.

BLACKHOARD PRACTICE as an aid to the mastery of practical and oronmeetal permanship, we carriestly recommend. If the learner has not the use of a blackboard, he can, at small cost, obtain a flexible blackboard to bacg in his room, from the supply department of The PENNAN'S ART JOHNMAL.

We have received, from a prominent State Normal School, a quantity of specimens aboving the progress made by a class in writing, in a course of lessons where a part of each lesson required practice on the blackboard, and the improvement uniformly made by the pupils is remarkable. We have reason to believe that the blackboard gractice was an important aid is producing such highly gratifying results. It is of expectal uses in educating the eye to a proper appreciation of forms, and the character of the consecutive strokes which compose letters and words.

MONYMENTS.—In practicing the larger-sixed capitals, two ruled spaces in hight, empty the whole-arm movement freely; next, make them one and one-half ruled spaces in hight, using the forcarm movement, which is the whole-arm movement modified, by allowing the muscle of the forcarm, near the elbow, to come lightly in contact with the edge of the desk; uext, write the capitals eight-niths of the ruled space in hight (mediam-ruled paper), with combined movement, in which the fingers slightly assist the forcarm. In each of these movements the mind abould be directed to the shoulder as the centre of motion, and the writing speed should be gradually but surely increased, from moderate to highest degree of rapidity practically nationalshe, siming, always, to produce the standard forms. He who aims at nothing hits nothing. Almless practice is worse than useless; it is injurious to united and hand.



Cory 1 introduces the reversed-oval, which is the distinguishing feature of sine capitals, called the reversed-oval letters.

In forming this oval, the direction of the movement is upward—the opposite of that which produces the direct-oval, or capital O; hence, the name, recersed-oval.

The square is an aid in securing the proper shant and width of this eval. The loops are so of exercise facilitate continuous movement, round and round in same oval. Dwell upon this exercise until freedom, case and good form are secured.

The correct slant of a reversed-ovel letter may be readily seemed by making a light, struke, on main slant, and then striking the oval around it. Observe the shade. How does it increase and diminish? Where is it broadest?

90/2

Covy 2. The small loop of Z is on the slaut of the lower part of right side of order is sint to make the long loop on main slaut, and, in the wholearm practice, extend it one and one-third ruled spaces below base-line.

Left and right curves in Q cross each other, closing the oval at base; loop is hori-

zontal. Be careful to make the fourth stroke of W a left curve, and not its opposite, nor a compound curve. How many shaded strokes in each letter?

0 a a or or g-2 2 gr

Conv 3. The capitals are here presented practical size. Width of reversed-oval, measured at right angles to main slant, one and oue-half u-spaces; third stroke of X, descending, ton-ches shaded oval at middle hight; makei is true curve; there is a two-decoy to make an engle at point of contact with shade, making the letter look like a K. Strokes: left corve, right, left, right.

Caution: Do not begin the reversed-oval with too slight a curve, nor leave it too much open at base, producing a horse-shoe form.

Peo on the wing! sweeping down on the right, in the air, and upon the left on paper, to produce full, free left stroke in reversed-oval, as it forms the prominent part of this large family of letters.

Capital W. Oval same as in X; width across top from oval to angular joining, one and two-third u-spaces; width between angular joinings at base, the same; narrow spaces at middle hight, equal; final curve, two-thirds hight of letter. Strokes: left, right, right, left, left.

Capital Z. Make the oval as io W; small loop, one-half i-space in hight; width of oval turn, from base of small loop to crossing of loog loop, one-half u-space, full. Be careful to make oval and long loop both on main shant. Strokes: left, right, left, right, left.

Capital Q. Reversed-oval, sums width as in Z; right curve descending, crosses left curve over base, and passes one u-space to the left; horizontal loop, narrow, and our u-space long; compound curve, crosses both curves of oval. Strokes: left, right, compound. The monogram, which embraces W, X, Z, Q, is presented for study and oractive.

Aenia Vine Queer G:

Corv 4 affords practice upon words embracing capitals that have just been taught separately. The X and Q join readily to small letters that follow; so will the Z. Would suggest more extended practice on these letters. The name of a Buckeye farmer, Xeophon Quinton, is a good one to write; Washington, another; Zimmerman is an excellent combination for free practice. Many others may be thought of in this connection and written, for improvement.

A (I the Charles)

COPY 5. In this copy the reversed-oval is modified to adapt it to the V, U, Y. See how the shaded stroke is brought down on the main slant on the right. It is compounded in nearly equal parts as to length, of right curve, straight line and left curve. How does the shade increase and diminish? Practice this copy thoroughly, then pass on to the next.



Cory 6. These letters depend upon the reversed-oval for their top portion; but the

width of the oval is slightly reduced, and the opposite ourves cross near the base line.

If you wish to be represented by a good-looking form—and who does not !—give special attention to capital I. Many excellent writers form it with but two strokes, omitting the floal left curve.

It is necessary in these letters, I J, to make first third of upward left curve, full! is that right curve descending will cross it above point of beginning. Observe position and form of shades.



COPY 7 brings us down to the practical and most useful size again.

Capital V. Beversed-oval one and one-third; final curve two-thirds hight of letter, Strokes: left, compound, compound curve.

Oray will for

Capital U. Reversed-oral, some as in V; distance between shaded struke and straight line, one space, full; hight of straight line two-thirds of letter. Strokes: left, compound right, straight, right. Only one shade, miss

Capital Y. First four strokes same as in U, finish with loop, like small y. Strokes: left, compound, right, straight, right, left.

Work up the monogram, expital I. First or simple form: width of hoop, one u-space; crossing of curves our-third i-space above base; distance between curves on base-line, one n-space. Strokes: left, right. Shade lower third of right curve. The second or full form of the I is completed with an egg oval, one and one-half i-spaces high, and two and one-half i-spaces long. Especial attention should be given to the direction and curve of the final struke.

Capital J. Top similar to I; loop below, one half u-space in width, shaded on right side. Be sure to give main slant to long down stroke. Strokes: left, right, left. See monogram showing relation of I and J.

Van Unit You Say

COPY 8. Practice on words. U, Y and J are letters that join conveniently to any phoming small letters. Write also, Uncle, Fery respectfully, Yours truly, I remain, promise, June, July, January, etc.

We have undertaken a great deal for a single lesson; but as the lessons are a mouth apart, the time for practice is ample.

The capitals we present, as most will agree, are plain and simple, and yet symmetrical, in style. The tendency of bandwriting, in whethere to the demands of every-day use, is steadily in the direction of simplicity of form. It is not many years since the reversed-oval used in the nine capital letters tanglit in this lesson was formed with four strokes, and now it is universally conceded that two strokes much better answer the purpose than did the four.

We warn our pupils against the use of redundant strokes in their writing.

Some of our young people, especially when they have attained free command of hand, indulge in extra curves and elaborated forms of letters, quite ridiculous in business and correspondence, and the Spencerian System is often unjustly held responsible for such recentricities; when, in short, it condemns then.

In conclusion I would remark that unfurtunately the holy of professional pennen in our country too often suffers in reputation, because held responsible for the gimerack production of exceptionally van, conceited and illiterate self-styled "professors" of penmanship. Other professions suffer also, time or less, from having unworthy members whose acts they depressed, but cannot control.

A Talk About Writing. By PAUL PASTNOR.

This is what took place at our lyceniu, last week. We had a talk about writing. The subject had been brought up by the card of a writing-teacher, published in the county paper, which announced that he should spend one month in R-, for the purpose of forming a writing-class and instructing all who desires ..., beautiful art of penmauship. It was structing all who desired to join it in the It was an ants who had been appointed to take the leading parts in the debate, annunneed themselves unprepared, for good and sufficient reasons, and the President excused them for two weeks. "Now," he said, "let us have an informal talk on some subject of interest. Part of the object of our transing here is to fit us for speaking without previous preparation on any subject which may be brought up. Will some momber suggest a topic of interest for this evening 11

I happened to have in my pocket the Conrier, with the writing-teacher's announcement in it, and I stood up and said: "Mr. President, I see by a card in this week's paper that we are to have a course of writing-lessons here in town." I read the card. "Now, Mr. President, and gentlemen, it seems to me that this is a subject which interests us all, and inasmuch as the gentleman who is coming here will depend largely upon the members of this lycema for patronage and assistance, I would suggest that we bring out, by a talk on writing, the opin ions of those present, so that we may k who of us are in favor and who opposed to the project of a writing-school. If agreeable to the members of the Society, I will state the question in this form: Resolved, that we believe the possession of a good college who had collected, in a scrap-book, handwriting to be of the greatest value to quite a number of scraps of letters and

every young man, and that we will support and aid the proposed school of peumauship in this village." The subject was accepted, and also the form of statement. "I will ap point no regular contestants on either side of the question," said the President, " but let each member speak when he chooses and as he chooses upon the subject before As I had introduced the matter, I was asked to open the discussion, which I did, as well as I could without previous thought, arging the considerations which I deem d best calculated to support the affirmative side of the question. When I sat down, a young man-son of the village merchantfellow of considerable ability, though indolent, who had been away at college for two years, but was now spending the winter at home, for some reason not made publicthis young man rose, and said : " Mr. President: I regret that I am not able to indorse in every respect the opinions of the gentleman who has just spoken. I do not believe that the usual stereotyped hand taught by writing-masters is worth, for business of literary purposes, the time and trouble and money which are required to secure it. I admit that a good handwriting is of value, but I do not thick that the best handwriting is taught by following the usual cut-anddried method. It seems to me that a system which excludes the element of personality in penmanship is not one which we want to tie ourselves down to. I look at one of these Spencerian charts, and then at the handwriting of the teacher and of the more advanced of his pupils, and I receive the same general impression. The writing is pleasant enough to the eye, is easy to ad, but it is formal, labored, and lacks the higher heavy of originality and force. Now I have seen the handwriting of a good many prominent business men. I had a chum at

autographs of well-known men, both in mercantile and literary life. I never saw hut one piece of manuscript, of a business man, which was anything like a Spencerian copy-book, and that was the work of a very young man who had succeeded to a large business built up by his father. The father's handwriting was small and condensed, without an unnecessary stroke or an ornament anywhere. It was very plain, but he never looped his I's or shaded his t's. He wrote with a stub pen, and the lines were as black as night and as straight as a yard measure. All the business men represented in that book wrote differently; their personality came out in strong lines, and one could easily see that they never wasted time pattering over a copy-book, or if they ever did, they had gotten bravely over it. I say it honestly, that their bandwriting was more beautiful to me than the finest copper-plate script. There was more in it. It had the beauty of adaptability, which is bigher than the beauty of abstract form. So with the writing of literary men. I saw sixty manuscripts of American authors in that scrapbook, and not one of them would have been accepted as child's copy by a writing-master. The President of our college writes a rough, angular little hand, but it looks well on the page, and does a man more good than all the 'Be virtuous and you will be happy' that ever flowed from the painstaking pen of writing-masters upon the copy-sheet of despairing youth. Now, Mr. President, I do not propose to attend this writing-school, and I do not propose to use any induence which I may have, either for against it. The system of writing which is now taught seems to me too uniform and lifeless, and not practically worth the time and money spent in acquiring it. These are the points I wished to bring cut." The young collegian sat down amid a perfect silence. I must confess that I felt as

though my simply stated arguments had been cast considerably into the shade, and I hardly knew what to say, in case it should devolve upon me to reply, in the end. I was very much relieved, therefore, when the young principal of the village academy, a collegebred man and a graduate, rose and said: Mr. President, as the question is now open, I should like to say a few words by way of comment upon the arguments which have just been advanced. The gentleman has made a very brilliant and forcible plea, but his blows, I think, have been mostly delivered into the air. He claims that the system of pennauship now taught excludes the element of personality. How does it exclude personality ! He says that the chart, the handwriting of the teacher and of the more advanced pupils convey the same general impression. I challenge him to prove that they are so much alike that one could be mistaken for another. The fact that they convey the same general impression is that which marks them as exponents of a common art; the fact that they are not servile repetitions of one another, as a type is repeated upon paper, proves that they contain originality. If I can distinguish difference in a word or sentence written by one of my pupils from the same word or sentence written by myself, so that I could not mistake the former for my own, then I claim that there is originality in that word or sentence of handwriting in both cases, and originality in every letter and line of it; tor it is logic, that what is true of the whole is true of every part. I can distinguish between the handwriting of an advanced pupil and his teacher, between different advanced pupils, between different writing-masters, tween any two professional or skilled writers in the world, and anyone can do it who has at all an eye for the art. There fore, I claim that there is originality in correct penmanship. There is originality in any two products which are not exactly alike und proved identical. Again, the gentleman who has just spoken, claims that skilled penmanship lacks force. Now, if he will tell us just exactly what qualities constitute force in penmanship, I think we shall find

that the highest form of the art possesses them. For myself, I should think that the qualities of force in penmanship were consistency and legibility; at all events, a bandwriting not possessing these qualities is weak, characterless. By consistency I mean, adherence to the same general principles of form. In consistent handwriting the slant is always the same, the letters are formed upon the same general model, the manuscript pages present harmony. I elaim that the present style of correct writing is consistent. Legibility is the other quality of force. A style of penmanship which does loop its I's and shades its t's, certainly cannot be be less legible than one which so far departs from perfect and ac-knowledged forms as to disregard these points. Add to this the care of the accoun plished penman in making every letter complete as well as heautiful, and I think it will be accorded that the arristic form of penmanship, as taught, is the most legible With consistency and legibility, I claim that it possesses force. As to the examples of uncultivated, or slovenly, or, if you will, characteristic, handwriting alluded to by the gentleman, I do not think that the description of them strengthens his argument. too, have seen some specimens of the bandwriting of representative men. Among literary men, Dr. Holland's for instance and Longfellow's, each a model of beauty and correctness. James A. Garfield wrote a writing-master's hand. As to business correspondence, take the majority of letters which pass between large commercial houses. If the gentlemen of the firm do not write their own letters, they at least know how they best wish them to appear, for, next to professional pen-work, the business correspondence of this country presents the most beautiful specimens of penmanship extant-clear, clean, running, barmonious script, that one feels more like framing for its own sake than abstracting a message from and then throwing into the wastepaper basket. And as to the argument that it does not pay to acquire this art of penmauship, I think that the fact of all these salaried business correspondents, young and successful and rising men, defeats it. Therefore, I think that we ought to support the resolution which has been offered

The young teacher was warmly applauded as he sat down, and I do not need to add that the question was decided according to the evident desire of the members, in favor of the affirmative.

Scepticism.

The scopticism of the age strikes deep It asks not morely, is the Bible inspired I But, have we a Bible It not only questions whether a miracle is possible; it demands whether the Christian religion is supernatural. It not simply seeks to know whether Christ made an atoneancu; it inquires, Is there a God I It examines less the question of the doctrue of future punishment than the more fondamental question.

How widespread is this questioning of the corner-stone of Christianity cannot be said with precision. But it pervades, at least to some degree, the educated classes of the community. It is indicated in the papers, in the Noneteenth Century, and other magazines. It is evidenced in the popplarity of Mr. Mallock's "Is Life Worth Living." It is voiced in discussions in philosophical societies and literary clubs the spread of this scepticism among the rank and file of the community also there can be no doubt. "Materialism," remarks a keeu English writer, " has already begun to show its efforts on human conduct and on society."— Macmillan

Subscribers who may desire to have their subscription—hegin with Prof Speucer's course of lessons, which began in the May number, may do so, and receive the JOURNAL from that date until January, 1884, for \$1.50 with one premium.



Some Scraps of History.

BY S. S. PACKARD.

My dear Ames

You ask me to write you a sketch of my life to accompany a portrait which you have decided to publish in your March issue; and you request me, moreover, to forget that I am "Packard, chuck full of modesty, and inst do him full justice in all the departments of his life's work- as teacher, author, litterateur, and man."

Of course 1 "hasten to reply." Almost anybody would; anybody, I mean, who son't suffocated with modesty. There may be exceptions among business college men, but they are exceptional, anyway. upon it as a rare opportunity—such a one, in fact, as I have no moral right to throw away. Opportunities are the gold mines of life; and gold mines, to produce anything, must be worked. I will work this even it it produces nothing.

But you have asked of me two impossible things: first, to forget that I am Packard, and next, to do myself "full justice." cannot forget that I am Packard. I only wish I could. It is the one thing in my life that I am always promptly conscious of. 1 have often tried to cheat myself in this respect; to forget my personality; to think myself another, with different tendencies and different environments; but always at the wrong moment the same old man turns up, with the same infirmities, the same obstructive elements, the same unreasoning hopes, and the same unsatisfied desires. cannot forget that I am Packard, although I did once forget my name. That was in Cincinnati, more than thirty years ago. I called at the Post-office for a letter, and when the delivery-elerk asked my name the ludicrousness of the request so disconcerted me that, for the life of me, I couldn't think of it, and actually had to take my place at the end of the line and collect my scattered wits. It was a case of temporary aberra-I am occasionally troubled in that way. Sometimes, even, I forget that I am owing a man until reminded of it; and once, I remember, 1 let my subscription to the JOURNAL lapse until one of those sweet little insinuating postal-cards came to me. like Banquo's ghost, and set me right. I can forget things like this, but it is useless to try to forget that I am Packard.

And as to doing "full justice" to myself, that is quite out of the question. I couldn't do it if I would, and I wouldn't if I could. The fact is, I neither want to do justice to myself, nor to have anybody else do it. This something that I have always dreaded. Of course I don't doubt that in the long eternity there will be an evening up of things, and everybody will get his deserts. Then I expect to eatch it, with others of your delinquent subscribers; but I am like the boy who was sent home with the promise of a thrushing when his father came.

"Don't hurry, father," said the boy; "I

Nevertheless, I will do the best I can, and you can print as much or as little of what I write us you choose. Even if you leave it all out—and the portrait, too—your readers won't blame you, not will I. There was a time in my life when, if I had been told that before I died the editor of a great paper in New York would desire to publish my portrait, and say something about what I done in the world, I wouldn't have had half the faith in the fulfillment of the prophecy that some sensible people seem to have had in the coming of Wiggius's storm. And if by any means I could have been induced to believe it, I should have been wholly at a loss to surmise what the line of human effort would be that should entitle me to anybody's consideration. For there was no divine intimation in the bent of my boyish fashion, nor in the achievements of my hoy-The most that I can remember of my earlier schooldays is that I loved all the mee little girls, and had a fashion of "leaving off head" in my spelling-class. I do remember, too, that I had a genuine admi-nation—I was going to say "adoration"—

for a new book. And so strong is this sense in me, even now, that the very smell of printers' ink or binders' glue sends me back involuntarily to those "bahy days"; and I think of myself, lying upon the floor in the "best room," when the light from the uncurtained window streams in upon the open pages of a new book—one of the rarest things for a boy of those days to hold in his hands.

There was probably never born a boy who, during all the years of his adolescence, had a greater reverence for "print" than had I. Raised, for the most part, in a onehorse town in central Ohio, to which my father, with our family of five boys-and no girl-had emigrated from Cummington. Mass., in 1833, 1 had no chance to see or know men of letters. A real live editor I had never seen-let alone an author. Such persons were, in my imagination, beings of a high order, whose feet might possibly rest on the earth, but whose heads were certainly in the clouds. The editor of our country paper-the Newark Gazette-which I remember with as much distinctness as I do the New York Tribune which I read this morning-was, in my opinion a "bigger man" than Horace Greeley ever dreamed of being. There was absolutely nothing he did not know, and nothing in an intellectual way he could not do.

With this prodigy before me I made up

the whole matter that is to me as irresistible as it is unaccountable, and there has been no time since my early manhood that I have not been in some way connected with printing. I ought to have been a great editor or a great author, and I am satisfied that the only thing that has kept me from one or the other-possibly both-has been the lack of ability. Once I thought I was on the way of becoming a magazine publisher, and the few people now living who have not quite forgotten Packard's Monthly and Wickedest Man in New York" will know to what I allude. I am quite sure, even now, that I struck a genuine thing, and believe that I should have succeeded in making a fair reputation and a good living as a publisher if I had had a little more money and a little more leisure. As it was, I made a stir, and invested a few thousand dollars in

a very permanent way. I began to teach at sixteen, and that, I BID SOTTY to have to say, was forty years ago. "Pity the sorrows of a poor old man" who has to own up that he is fifty-six years of age

My first school was in Delaware County, Ohio. I visited the old schoolhouse last summer on my way to the Cincinnati Convention. It stood on the old spot, by the roadside, sulitary and alone. In front of it, bowever, was a locust tree, some eighteen inches in diameter, which had twice been

S. S. PACKARD.

would be an editor as soon as I became a 15 (9.75

About this time an advertisement appeared in this same county paper for a boy to learn the printer's trade. It caught my eye, and I answered it at once-that is, I wrote the letter at once; but, as it would cost ten cents to send it by mail, I had to wait until I could send it by private conveyance.

The first man that hauled a load of wood to town carried my letter. I got an immediate reply, with an off of the place-erand came very near running away to accept it, as my father refused to let me go. I think I never quite forgave him for it, and even to this day I look upon his decision as a wellmeant but unwarrantable blunder. I got a mild revenge, however, in having a "piece of poetry" published in the paper n few weeks after. It bore my initials, and my revenge was in seeing my father's oyes stick out when he read it. I am sorry to say that this "piece" has never appeared in any collection of American poetry.

I was never in a printing-office, and never saw a movable type, until I was eighteen years of age; but my reverence for printing and printers, and printing-offices and printed pages, which began long before that, continued to grow and has grown without a break to the present day. There is a glamour about

my mind, at the age of twelve years, that I | struck by lightning, but, in the language of Daniel Webster, was "uot dead yet." planted that tree with my own hands-and a little assistance from the boys and girlsforty years ago next month.

1845 I went to Kentucky to teach writing. I remained there a little more than two years, when I was ralled to Cincinnati by "Father Bartlett," the pioneer of husiness colleges, for whom I taught writing for another two years. I don't think I was ever much of a writing-master, and I am sure I never liked the business. Bartlett, however, thought I was a prodigious chap, and used to blow my horn with all his lungs. He even has a kindly remembrance of me to this day, and treats me with the foud affection of a father.

I married in Cincinnati in 1850, and in July of the same year I moved with my little wife to Adrian, Mich. Here I taught writing in the Union School until 1 v stricken down with malarial fever, which followed me and kept me on a low diet of health and funds until I got discouraged and disgusted, and left for the East.

I landed, with my wife and ten mouths ld baby, at Lockport, N. Y., having come by canal boat from Buffalo, on the nine teenth day of November, 1851. 1 was barely able to walk-was pale, emaciated, and weak-a stranger in a strange land, with not more than five dollars in my pocket, and no certainty of employment. But I was in the State of New York, with Michigan fevers at my back, and was happy.

I was soon employed as teacher of writ ing, book-keeping, and drawing in the kport Union School. But the little 1 knew of book-keeping and drawing wouldn't hurt anybody. The smallest head could carry it without producing the mildest cerebral commotion. But I did what many another better man has done-1 studied and taught, and managed to keep just a little ahead of my pupils, and won an undescrived reputation of being a good teacher. Some those boys and girls are alive to-day. Some of them may even read these lines and wonder how they could have been so taken in. One of them-a hoy of twelveis now the proprietor of Sadler's Business College of Baltimure. He seems to have followed in the footsteps of his old teacher, either from an impulse received at that time or from a conviction of duty which seized

While in the Lockport school I attempted the publication of a monthly school-paper, The Union School Miscellany." about a year. I have a bound volume of the complete edition, and, judging from its literary character, I think it should have been called a weakly rather than a monthly

From Lockport I went to Tonawanda, a thriving town on the Niagara River, between Buffalo and the Falls. Here I published a weekly newspaper for three years, and was as happy as happy could be. While in this congenial and delightful occupation chance threw me in the way of H. D. Strattou, who, with Bryant & Lusk, had just started the Cleveland Commercial College I bad previously known Lusk in Cincinnati. where he was attending a medical college. and he set Stratton on my track. For a year I resisted the wooing, but it was useess. Stratton was a man who never yielded a point. He had set out to make a commer d college man of me, and he succeeded. Under a general arrangement I took charge of the Buffalo College on the first of September, 1856, about as poorly qualified run a business school as any tramp could be. To be sure, I wrote a fair hand-not Spencerian-and had a smattering of book-keeping and arithmetic: but I have often thought that if Stratton had known how really ignoraut I was of the science of book-keeping he would as soon have thought of recommending me to fill a Buffalo pulpit as of engaging me to conduct the second link in his great "International Chain of Commercial Colleges." But the best part of it was that I was as ignorant of my ignorance as Strattou was. If I hadn't thought I could do the work in a creditable manuer I surely should not have undertaken it. I tremble now when I think of my temerity; but I wonder still more that I got along somehow, and nobody seemed to know what a humbur I was. But hopeful as I was of myself, I did not long rest ignorant of my own shortcomings, and I determined to master bookkeeping in the shortest possible time. The text-book used in the school-or rather the book of reference, for we made a virtue and hoast of using no text-books—was Thomas Jones's Book-keeping. It was the first philosophical treatise on the subject that I had seeu. I had used and tried to under stand Crittendon, and Harris, and Marsh, and Fulton & Eastman, and Duff, and sev eral other authors whose names I do not now recall, but from mone of them had I got an inkling of the real science of book-keep

ing.
Thomas Jones was to me a revelation. In his crisp, logical method of stating propositions, his presentment of the two asp of double-entry, wherein effect always followed cause, and cause always preceded and produced effect. I saw, as it were, the heavens opening, and the angels of God descending. The whole subject of doubleentry book-keeping seemed to flash upon me like a vision; and although my thoughts were necessarily crude, and my generaliza tions often extravagant and wide of the

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mark, the germ of the matter had found a lodgment in me, and I knew it could be rtured into a lively plant.

But, after all, Stratton cared more for my litemry help than for my ability as a teacher. He had conceived of a "chain of colleges. and he not only wanted teachers, but writers-those who could put his ideas before the public through the columns of the newspers, and through books and circulars. This was congenial work for me, and opened up to my imagination great possibilities in a chosen field.

Said he: "With Bryant to hold the points when taken, and you and me to deploy the pickets and plant the standards, we can have the entire country invested and every stronghold in our power."

In November, 1856, we went to Chicago and together opened the "Chicago link. Stratton did the outside work, while I nonaged the school, and wrote editorials for the local columns of the daily papers, for the insertion of which we agreed to pay ten cent n line one-half in tuition-represented by scrip-and the other half in cash. It ap peared to the outside world that the daily

press of Chicago was very favorable to the new cuterprise which it surely was. The young men of the city and of the eurrounding country devanced those ferrid editorials, and came flocking to our standard. The two competing schools v se of Judge Bell and Uriah Gregory. Bell had been established about six years and had a fine select Gregory was of a more recent importation, but had the religious advantage over his opponent of ening his school with prayer. He did not seem to be greatly troubled about Roll but the incursion of Stratton into the domain, with a link of the "great intermational chain," quite put him to his tramps. He at once made sucressful avertures to R. C. Spencer to come into the fight, and to gether they opened a

Spencerian campaign. Whether or not Robert assisted in the devotional part of the work is not known to this historian. It is known, bowever, that Stratton accepted the Spencerian challenge, and at once sent for the author of Spencerian Penmanship, and the father of Robert, the veritable " P. R.," and that when I left Chicago for the East, just before Christmas, the son Robert wa with Stratton, in charge of a school of seventy five pupils, and Gregory was beyoud praying for,

From Chicago I came to Albauy, where, on the first of January, 1857, I opened the Bryant & Stratton Albany College. In March, 1858, I came with Stratton and Elihu Burritt to New York, for the purpose of opening a college and publishing a The first step was to attempt magazine. to buy out " Hout's Merchants' Magazine, which, on account of the recent death of the recent proprietor, Freeman Hunt, was for Two obstacles stood in the way, however: first, too much money was asked for it, and second, we had no money to invest. So instead of buying a goodwill we proposed to make one.

The magazine was started, and christened "The American Merchant." Bryant & Stratton were the publishers. I was the editor, and Elihu Burritt was conductor and special contributor. This unique publication hved about two years, but was never a very vigorous child, and its last days were somewhat piteous. Its disease was a comhination of literary and finencial mirasmus. It simply pined away and died. Nobody knew for a certainty when it stopped breath-The most that I can remember about it at this remote date is that it was finally dead. My impression is that the fact of its death was concealed from or softly broken to the public by merging it into a circular for the new college which was beginning to get a slight foothold. One thing about this short-lived magazine it is pleasant for me to remember. We published in it a portrait and sketch of Cyrus W. Field, just after the laying of the first Atlantic cable A few months thereafter, when the wire had become dumb, and the public confidence in its success was rapidly waning, and Mr. Field was forced to take hold of his paper business in Beekman Street to save it from the general wreck, he called on me one day with a sample of printing-paper in his bands to solicit our patronage. Three months before this really great man had been the centre of interest and admiration

heing "the earnings of a previous business."

and being the "official" text-book of "the chain," its financial success was assured. While I did not hope to say anything new on this trite subject, I felt it necessary to depart somewhat from the plans of previous authors. In looking over the official statement of one of the State banks, I discovered that it was simply a trial-balance of an open ledger, with the resources on one side, and the limbilities on the other - and that these were equal! This was, indeed, a discovery, and it formed the basis of my whole work. There are a number of the old teachers now living who will remember the commotion which followed this departure from Thomas Jones's classification, and the discussions which grew out of it. Jones himself, who was always one of my very best and warmest friends, used to pity my blindness in not being able to see how impossible it was that the proprietor's account should show a liability—that a man should owe himself, lift himself up by his own bootstraps, as it were; and I pitied him as I did Folsom and others, who had to explain the credit-balance of Stock account as

The above cut is photo-engraved from original pen-and-ink copy executed by E. K. Isaacs, of the Normal Business Institute, Valparaiso, Ind.

Belongs to

for the people of two continents, and had rode down Broadway at the head of the largest and most imposing military and civic procession this city had ever witnessed. Now he was simply a business man trying to retrieve his broken fortune through the legitimate channels of competing trade! The conduct of this man under adversity bas always been an inspiration to me, and I have often held it up as an example to young men.

The time came at last when it seemed necessary for "The Chain" to have some text-books. Mr. Stratton had already made overtures to Thomas Jones to write a work on hook-keeping. I told him I thought he would make an irretrievable blunder to employ an outsider and a competitor to do his work of authorship; that if it couldn't be done "in the chain" the sooner the chain resolved itself into its separate links the better. He at once challenged me to under take the work, and all unfitted as I was, I accepted the challenge. The running of the New York College was put in Mr. Bryant's hands, and I embarked on the troubled sea of authorship. When I now reflect upon my slim equipment for that work I wonder at the measure of success which attended it. Crude as it was in some of its parts, it was deemed a great improvement on most of the books then in use,

But I have had the satisfaction of seeing my theory of "equal resources and liabilities" generally recognized by thoughtful teachers everywhere, and of knowing that the Bryant & Stratton series of book-keepkeeping has had its full share of favor from the public.

chievement

And so I could go on talking to the end of time; but I won't. I don't hope to be known in the future as a distinguished author, or a litterateur, but I would like somebody to remember me as a schoolmaster and a man. It is the dearest of all my hopes that when the earth shall have been shoveled over my mortal remains, and I shall no longer go in and out before the boys and girls of Packard's Business College, I shall still be sweetly remembered by a few loyal hearts as one who tried, while living, to make other lives than his own blessed and

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subscription or renewal to the Journal for one year, or, for \$1.25, the book handsomely bound in cloth. Price of the hook, by mail, in cloth, \$1; in paper, 75 cents. Liberal discount to teachers and agents.

Rufus Choate's Chirography.

In his very interesting sketch of journalism in the United States, Frederic Hudson, formerly editor of the New York Herald, relates the following:

Horace Greeley was a better penman than either Rufas Choate or Napoleon I. Any one who will compare Greeley's notes with the specimen of Napoleon's chirography in the Lyceum at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will readily admit this to be a fact. Choate's penmanship was positively shocking. Oe one occasion he delivered an Address at Dartmouth College, we believe, and two reporters from New York-one from the Trioune and the other from the Herald-were in attendance. Finding that Mr. C. had prepared his Address, they arranged to take his manuscript after he had finished its delivery, and assist each other in making an extra copy for one of the two journals. they formed a part of the audience, and congratulated themselves on saving the labor that taking stenographic notes of the oration would involve. The last word of peroration scarcely reached the ear of the

most distant hearer before the manuscript was in the hands of the reporters. They looked over the pages of Choate's brilliant eloquence; they turned the pages unside down, then sideways, then cornerways, then all sorts of ways, and gazed at cach other in blank astonishment. Not a word could they decipher. They sought the orator.

"Why, Mr. Choate," said one of the reporters, " we cannot make out a word of your manuscript. What shall we do i'

Cannot read it! That's unfortunate," replied Mr. Cheste. "It seems plain to me; but I cannot aid you, for I start immediately in an opposite direction for New York, But let me see; I guess 1 can help you. An old clerk of mine lives about twelve

miles from here. He can read it," and off went Mr. Choate.

The two reporters hired a team and drove over to the residence of the clerk. He read and they took stenographic notes, and succeeded in reaching New York in time to write out their reports for their respective journals. These reporters, ever after, in asking for manuscript, first carefully inspected the chirography.

The old art of illumination was attended with much labor and expense. To go no further back than the Middle Ages, we find men in monastic cloisters spending a whole lifetime in the armumentation of one mannscript. Days and months and years were occupied in the elaboration of a single capi tal letter. All the talent, thought and experience of the artist were concentrated on the title of a gospel, or on a page of the Fathers, and, as he worked in his seclusion, years slipped by and the flight of time was unheeded. Naturally, those who owned such illuminations counted themselves rich men because of that very fact, and even today, a fine specimen of nuclent illumination is more valuable far than a four-story "brown stone front" in New York's swellest avenue. - Geyer's Stationer.

Letter-Writing. ARTICLE III.

By D. T. AMES.

In our lest issue we presented a model for the construction and arrangement of the several parts of a letter, and we closed with some hints regarding peomanship in cerreepondence. We will now consider more in detail the construction of a letter.

We here repeat, by diagram, the form previously given:

THE SIGNATURE

Should be very plainly written. Remember that no context can aid in deciphering an illegible autograph. Hundreds of letters in course of a year, from this cause alone, re-main unanswered in our own office, and many others from the emission entirely of the name or place. Ladies addressing strangers should make known their sex and condition, as (Mrs.) Jennie Williams, er (Miss) Mary Wood; otherwise, unpleasant mistakes

| | HEADING |
|----------|------------------------|
| Address. | |
| | SALUTATION. |
| | |
| | |
| | BODY OF LETTER. |
| | COMPLIMENTARY CLOSING. |
| | SIGNATURE. |

THE HEADING

Should commence sufficiently to the left of the middle of the sheet to leave room for the name of the place and date on the headliue, viz:

VALPARAISO, INO., March 1st, 1883.

VALPARAISO, IND., March 1st, 1883.

If writing from a large city, the street and number should be specified, thus:

> 205 BROADWAY, NEW YORE, March 10th, 1883.

If writing from a hotel, or institution, the

name should be given in the title COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS

The name and address are most properly written at the opening of the letter, upon the left-hand, thus:

> 205 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, March 10th, 1883.

S. R. HOPKINS, Esq., 29 Warren Street, New York.

It is the practice of some writers, and advorated by some authorities, to place the name and address of party addressed at conclusion of the letter, upon the left-hand side. We, however, prefer the former method.

THE SALUTATION

Is written to the right, and on line below of the address, and its form varies according to the relations of the parties. In friendly correspondence, the word Sir, Madam, Friend, etc., is preceded by the word Dear, which word in business, official, and other letters, is omitted.

THE BODY OF A LETTER

Should commence about two inches from the top of the sheet, or if short, so as to uccupy the central portion of the sheet. Each distinct topic should constitute a paragraph. There should be a margin upon the left, of at least one-half of an inch.

COMPLIMENTARY CLUSING

This, also, varies greatly according to the mutual relations of the parties. In letters of business it is, Yours truly, Your. respectfully, Yours very respectfully. In letters between friends - Yours very truly, Sincerely your friend, Affectionotely yours,

might occur in addressing a reply.

SUPERSCRIPTION.

Much of taste and habit is displayed in a perscription of a letter. It should be plainly written, and complete. The name, nearly central upon the cuvelope; place below, and to the right of the center, county and State, still below, and to the right, thus:

BUSINESS CARD

Name PLACE. CARE OF COUNTY SLATE

In directing a letter it is customary and proper to make use of some title before or after the name, as Mr. James Johnson, or James Johnson, Esq. Only one title should be used. Where a letter is not sent by mail, but is taken by private hand, it is customary to place upon the lower left-hand corner-Politeness of Mr .----, or, Courtesy of Mr .---. If a letter of introduction, in the same position, the name of the person introduced.

HONORARY TITLES.

Every person of whatever degree is entitled, respectively, to the appellation of Mr. (mister), Master, Mrs. (contraction for mistress), or Miss. With persons occupying a high social or professional position, the prefix, Mr., may be omitted, and the customary title belonging to their respective positions may be used. For the legal profession, Esq. is the proper title; for high official and legislative positions, the title of Hon. for honorable is prefixed. Members of any profession should be addressed by their appropriate professional titles, as Prof. for professor; Dr., or M D., for doctors. The following are the professional titles in use in this country:

James Blackstone, Esq.—Attorney at Law Dr. Charles Medicus, or Charles Medicus, M.D. Doctor of Medicine Rev. James Goodman, D.D.- Doctor of Di-

vinity.

Rev. (or Prof.) James Wise, LL.D.-Doctor of Laws.

Rt. Rev. Juhn Priest .- A bishop. Rev. James Minor .- A priest, or minister,

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of any persuasion.

Prof. James Wise. - Professor of art or science.

OFFICIAL TITLES.

His Excellency { The President, Governors, and foreign ministers.

The Vice- President, Heads of Executive Departments, State and National Members of Con-gress and State Legislatures. Lieut.-Governors, judges, and Honorable mayors.

Officers of the army and navy should be addressed according to their rank

One title only should be prefized to any name, as Hen., Dr., Rev., Prof.; but as many may be affixed as a person is entitled to use, as A.M., M.D., LL.D., or D.D., LL.D., etc. Where persons are addressed in the plural the proper title is Messrs., which is a contraction of the French word Messieurs. To unmarried ladies it would be Misses; married ladies, Mesdames. (To be continued)

Educational Notes

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. Kelley, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.]

At least 7,000 American students are in German Universities.

A member of her Class of '53 has just made Yale College a present of \$60,000.

There are 1,493 students now enrolled in the various departments of Oberlin College. The study of Latin has been made com-

pulsory in the high schools of Charleston, S. C. Brooklyn has sixty-six public schools,

200,000 scholars and 1,343 teachers. There are, besides, about 25,000 pupils in private schools.

Miss Edith Thomas, daughter of Professor Thomas, of Johns Hopkins University, has recently received the first degree of Ph. D. ever granted to a woman by the University of Zurich.

- N. O. Christian Advocate.

In California about 130,000 children were in school last year, while about 50,000, who should have attended, did not do so .- Public School Journal

Miss Kittle Hoyt, a teacher in Wyandotte, Mich., punished

the son of the ex-Mayor, and was arrested for assault and battery. She was acquitted. -Public School Journal.

Forty students have been imprisoned in St. Petersburg for expressing doubts of the administrative ability of Count Tolstoi,
Minister of Public Instruction.— N. Y. Witness.

A note from Whittier, the poet, who is a trustee, is published, in which he expresses his hope that the "uoble old institution" will be open to women—a measure, he says, "which I feel certain would redougd to the honor, and materially promote the prosperity of the college."-House and Home,

The Fourth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the Territory of Montana, just issued, shows that there are in the Territory, 189 schools, 191 teachers, and 6,054 scholars. In regard to illiteracy it stands very well, coming just after New York and Penusylvania, and just before Indiana, Vermout and Massachusetts. -N. Y. Tribune.

EDECATIONAL FANCIES.

"School Tax."-Does he mean largeheaded ones, such as the teacher sat down

Give the miser a knowledge of the mathematic and he will cipher more. - N. O. Picayune.

any solid body it will always resist pres-Professors: "If you ettempt to squeeze Class emiles and cites examples of exceptions which prove the rule.

At one of the schools in Cornwall the Inspector asked the children if they could quote any text of Scripture which forbade a man having two wives. One of the children eagerly quoted in reply the text, " No man can serve two masters."

Many a boy has declaimed at school Chas. Sumper's famous speech in regard to the old battle-flags. There is one sentence in which the orator, referring to the fallen soldiers, exclaims, "Let the dead man have a hear-We remember listening to the rendering of this piece by a youthful aspirant for oratorical fame before an audience of select visitors. Imagine the horror of the teacher when, in stentorian tune, the boy cried out-" Let the dead man have a herring!

"Don't you have any echoele here ?" "Had a kind of school here last chowder season, but the teacher was two willing." "How so ?" "Ob, some of the blue fishers asked him if he thought the world was round or square, and he said seein' he was out of a job, he'd teach her round or square -inst as the school-heard wanted it teached. Said it was immaterial."-N. Y. Star.

Inquirers

FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. By C. H. PEIRCE.

1. "De you think that, in a few months, I could improve my peamauship sufficiently to enable me to become a successful teacher of the art ?"

This question takes the form of an assumption, with a very large percentage of the intelligent of this day and generation. There is, to say the least, no logic embedded in it, and with its common construction is utterly void of sense. To presume that one capable of writing even a good hand can teach well, without proper training, is just as preposterous as to suppose that a good singer is necessarily a good composer.

Questions of an analogous character may serve to determine a proper answer. Because any one can write well enough to display even superior ability, does not indicate teaching-power beyond mediocrity. The ability to write, and the ability to teach, are as far apart, literally, as it is possible to conceive. A good writer may be a good teacher; an excellent writer may be an excellent teacher; a superior writer may be a superior teacher; an excellent writer may be a poor teacher; a superior writer may be a poor teacher.

It is only in isolated cases that the two We, then, must conclude that, barmonize. in nine-tenths of cases, preference is given to either one, and that the power to execute is by far the all-absorbing question. Is this just? Is it right? Is it proper? Look to your laure's, and if it is your ambition to enter the teacher's profession, make the science of teaching the leading feature. Normal schools are established all over the land to must the demand that Princeton. Harvard or Yale fail to supply.

To learn to write with mathematical exactuess is truly a secondary consideration. Young men and women do not study their best interests when they give their entire time to executive ability. To be able to impart instruction upon scientific principles that are progressive, to gain the confidence of popils and students, to win respect and esteem, and establish yourself thoroughly and effectively with a scrutinizing public, is the labor of a varied experience, based upon details which are readily gathered from an experienced teacher.

While it is possible for one to become a good teacher with but little assistance, the majority will do hetter, everything considered, to profit by the mistakes of the one. and thus shorten the road to success. Tha answer to the original question is: You can improve your penmanship very materially;

you can get teaching-power; but I cannot promise that you will be successful.

2. "Do you think that I can learn to write a good, nest and elegant hand, with proper application, when I possess a very large hand and fingers ?

Yes; a large hand and fingers are not ental to the acquisition of the highest order of execution. A small, or very small, hand is objectionable, and in many cases has worked disastrous results. While you have no choice in the matter, you must be content. Allow me, however, to congratulate you upon one of Nature's blessings, viz., a large, strong, healthy hand.

P. S .- I trust that it corresponds with your heart and brain.

A Modern Prodigal Son. BY MARY E. MARTIN.

A large schooner had just been securely fastened to one of the lower docks in New York when a boy of fourteen stepped from

The boothlack saw that the boy was in "Give us your hand on that; you have got fight in you, if you did come from the country." There was a gennine look of respect in the houthlack's face for this boy

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who was so ready to fight. " How did you know that I was not from the city ?" asked the hoy.

"I knew it the minute you butted into me that way. Going to visit friends in the

"No," said the boy; "to tell you the truth, I have run away from home, and I am not going back again."

The bootblack gave a prolonged whistle. "Run off, have you! Well, where are you going to stop ? I suppose you have got pleuty of money."

"No," answered the lad; "I haven't got but lifty cents left."

"You had better go back home," advised the bootblack.

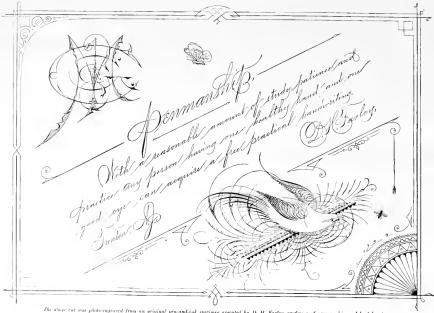
'Never," said the hoy, proudly. "I am going to make my own living."

As he walked along, how he wished he had learned to write well. Now he had no time to learn; it could not be secured in a mo ment. "Oh, if only I had not idled my time away when I was put to writing! Now I might have written well." Well, he might have wished it-he would have been been saved by it from sinking into the wild arab life that afterwards came to him.

It was getting well on in the afternoon, and he had grown more than hungry. He had eaten nothing that day, and the long walk made him feel almost famished. had felt like cating in the morning, but put the money back in his pocket, fearing it would not last long. Now he could resist no longer, for he was just in front of a window where everything was displayed to tempt the appetite. He went in, and ate as only a hungry boy cau. What was his astonishment when he asked for the hill! The man said: "Fitty-cents." He left without a cent, and not a friend in that large city. At the appointed hour he made his

her. The day before, the father, Mr. Steadham, had severely punished the hoy, and, as time proved, very unjustly. He was a man of ungovernable temper-etern, and unrelenting at all times. In vain the mother pleaded to him to go in search of the boy and bring him back. " No," he would answer, " he will soon he starved out, and he glad enough to come back." It was this spirit that had finally driven the hoy to the step, and now that he had taken it, he had all his father's will, and would not go back -no matter what happened. The mother did all she could to find her boy, but in vain.

After four years of street-life, Billy, as every street-boy called him, was a tall hoy of eighteen. His hest friends would not have recognized in him the neatly-dressed boy who stepped from the schooner four years before. Although he was as tattered and torn as most street-boys, yet he had never caught up their vices. He had learned to love this wild, free life; yet, at first, con-



The above cut was photo-engraved from an original pen-and-iak specimen executed by D. H. Farley, professor of penmanship and book-keeping at the State Normal School, Trenton, N J.

her deck. He had a noble, manly face, and his eyes had a fearless look as they sought

" I hope you will have no trouble in finding your way home," said one of the men. as he patted him kindly on the shoulder.

" I don't think I will," answered the boy; but he had a terrible homesick feeling, as he walked on up the street. The noise and confusion annoyed him so that he was tempted to go back and tell the man his true story. On second thought - uo, he would never give up now. On he went up many streets, until he was far up into the Suddenly, as he turned a corner, he rau squarely against a hoot-black-a boy near his own age. The collision was so sudden that one boy rolled one way and one another.

"I say, country," said the hootblack. jumping to his feet. "don't try any more of your goat-butting on me. You must have practiced that with Billy bimself. I have a good mind to give you a good thrashing for that.

"You know I did not intend to do it," said the other; "but if you wan't to fight, l am ready."

" Not so easy done as you think, my boy; but I'll help you all I cau."

"Where do you sleep at night?" asked the boy, beginning to be auxious about shelter.

"Sometimes in a doorway; often under a box; but if it is very cold I go to the News-Boy's Lodging House; but I'll meet you here at five this afternoon."

They parted in front of a building so large and so well known that the bootblack knew that the boy would not miss it. The neatly-dressed lad went ou, into every store where he thought a hoy could be wanted. In some, he was turned off with scarcely an auswer; at many, he was told they wanted a hoy but he must write a good hand. Once when he thought he had certainly secured a place (it was in a small store), and the ner was pleased with his looks, but said : " Let me see your handwriting." The man tossed the paper back with disgust when he saw it. "You will have to write better than tout, my lad, if you ever expect to get a place in a store." Sick and disheartened, the boy turned from one place to another; hut this cry always met him : " We have uo use for a boy who does not write well."

way to the spot where the bootblack had said he would meet him. He was there before him, and, as the boy came up, he called out: "Say, Billy, have you made your living yet?

'My asme is not Billy," said the boy. Why do you call me so ? "

You butt so well that I intend to call

And Billy was the name that he was known by in all the years that he staid with these street-hoys.

In a town, some distance from New York. there was a house of a merchant. It stood a little way from its peighbors, and had an air of seclusion; at the same time there was a certain grandeur about both house and grounds. The family were seated at breakfast, when the servant, sent to summons the only sou of the family, came back to say that he was not in his room and could nowhere he found. Still the family were not alarmed, but finished breakfast before a final search was made. All search was in vam, and they had come to the conclusion. hefore his mother picked up a few lines, written to her in a cramped hand, saying that he had run away, but was sorry to leave | paid servant, and, probably, he would not

science troubled him; and ever and often in his dreams his mother's face would come before him, and he would half determine, as he arose from some hard bed, that he would go back to her; but it was put off, until conscience troubled him no more.

One morning, as he was at the deput that he might dispose of some remaining wares that he had for sale, a handsomely-dressed young man, very little older than himself, came from a train, and, walking up to Billy, said: "Will you take my satchel and show me the way to No. -Street f "

As Billy had just concluded his sales, he onsented. They walked together, and the louger Billy looked at the young man the more certain he felt that he knew him. At last he knew that it was his old playmate, the minister's sou from his own home. He looked at this young man, so handsomely-dressed, and for the first time he realized what he had lost. At what a disadvantage he had placed himself by his own act! All this rushed over Billy as he walked along, and from time to time cast stolen glances at his playmate, and thought, with a horrible revulsion of feeling, that he was now his

have him for that if he knew who he was There never came over Joseph, in Egypt, a greater longing to know from his brethren than came over Billy to know if his parents were still alive. His street-training bad not been in vain, so he, by questions, deter mined to find out. As they walked on, Billy pointed out objects of interest to the stranger, and, finally said: "But you will have time enough to find out all about the city if you intend to stay very long."

"I am going to a business college, and intend to make my home here for some time.

"Where is your home?" boldly asked

The young man named the very town from which Billy came, and his heart bounded at even hearing the pane called Some close questions on Billy's part caused the young man to speak of his school-life in his native town, and he ended a remark by saying-" But I have never been so attached to any schoolmate as I was to Clarence Steadham."

Billy had to turn away his head to hide the tears. His own name-then they did remember bim! He had thought himself long ago forgotten. As soon as he could recover himself, he turned, and said: "Why did you not persuade him to come to the bosiness college with you?"

" He is dead," said the young man; "or, rather, his friends all think so. He ran away, and we have never beard from him."

Would you care anything for him if you were to meet him now, and he was poor?" Billy asked, looking wistfully into the young man's face.

"Indeed, I would eare just as much for him as I ever did! But I fear I shall never see him again."

Billy's heart bade him make himself known, but his pride was not all gone, and he said to himself-" not in these rags!

Billy went to the street and number with the young man; was paid, and went back, but with a repugnance for the life he was leading that amounted to horror, and with such a yearmug for his own home. He could not give way to his feelings in the street, so, passing a newspaper building, be went up the stairway and sat down in a dark corner and cried as if his heart would break. Stout boy as he was-almost a grown man-his very frame shook with his sobs. How he louged for a better life-for one friend.

It was just here that a reporter, coming out of an office above, found Billy. Of all unusual sights to see a don't-care street-boy of his size, crying. The reporter looked on. astonished at first, then, kindly lifting the bowed head, said: "What can I do for you, my lad?" He had unconsciously chosen the very form of speech that was most consoling.

In broken sentences, Billy told his story to the reporter: Of his father's harshness, his own willfulness, and how he had ruu away. At first, trying to keep up, then gradually sinking to what he was The reporter said: "Why don't you go

back now? I will get you a ticket." "No, exclaimed the boy; "not in these

Well, let me try to get you some em-

ployment ?" "But I canuot write," said Billy; and

the old horror came back of how he had been repulsed from every place because he could not write. "A boy your size, and cannot write!"

"I could write a little," said Billy, when I left bome; but I cannot do much at it The reporter hesitated just a moment.

Should be take the trouble to help this boy ? The city was full of just such cases. It was only for a moment that he hesitated; then, turning to the boy, he said: "I will teach

The boy looked up in surprise, and with an eager, hungry look, said, in half astonishment, half adoration: "You-teach-me-to-write!" For this seemed to the poor ontcast as the only barrier between him and a respectable life -and that there could be one person who had the power, and was willing to put this magician's wand in his hands, seemed impossible.

"Yes," said the reporter, "come with me up into the office." There he explained to Billy that he might have the use of a desk that the reporter owned, and placed everything in it that Billy would need for writing He did not stop here, but hade Rilly wait for him for a few minutes. When he came back he told Billy that he had secured a place for him in the building at so much a week, and that he could sleep in one of the rooms upstairs. Billy could hardly believe that all this was done for him; but a warmerhearted fraternity than printers never existed, as he soon found when the reporte came back and handed him a small sum of money raised for him. It was sufficient to put him in neut clothing and keen him until he could draw his first week's salary.

The young man now worked with a will: he had an object in view; he must go back home, and see his mother. Yet nothing could be done until he had learned to write. He was a handsome, fine-looking young man, after he had put on his new attirethought the reporter often, as he watched him, while trying so hard to learn to write. The reporter was not satisfied with simply teaching him to write, but as Billy would not return home until he had made a living for himself, then the reporter determined he should be a fine pennian. He stimulated the young wan by constantly holding before him what a high point in penmanship might be reached; showing him beautiful specimens of writing, and opening to the young man such beauties in the art that he who had only thought of it as a passport to securing a position was charmed, and would not be satisfied, until be, too, had accomplished this. It took mouths to do what the reporter wished, and at what the young man aimed. He had also been preparing bimself, through books, for the position he now hoped to get. Being in this office had heen a great help to him; for if a young man cannot be in school, then no better place can be found for him for improvement than a printing-office.

One morning the reporter came in and touched the young man on the shoulder, and said: "I have found you a fine place, my bov."

He went into his new position-not Billy, the street-boy, but Mr. Clarence Steadbam Some months after, the reporter, as he stood by the young man's desk, in the large house of - & Co., said : "Do you think of going home now t'

And the young man auswered, "Yes, but

A short time brought him the success he wished. So, bidding the reporter good-bye, he started on his way over the distance that was between hun and his home.

it was autumn when Clarence Steadham returned to his home - autumn, with it great pomp of reddening woods and purple grapes. A soft alternoon-light rested over the little town as he reached it. The hills stood out more distinctly in the fading light. The sun was sinking lower and lower, and was almost down as he crossed the little rustic bridge and laid his hand on the latch of his own gate. His steps balted here: he find within? Was it to what should late? Had be put off the coming too long? These are the questions that haunt bim as he lifts the latch and passes up the walk. A servant admits bim as he rings, and he passes on to the sitting room she points out. He has no need to be shown the way. How he has romped through that hall when a boy! Nothing is changed; it only seems last night that he stole out of that door, his heart hot with anger against his father. He opens the door of the sitting room; his mother does not hear him, but sits, gazing sadly and wearily into the fire that has just been kindled upon the bearth. How his heart smites him as he looks at her careworn face, and knows he has caused it all.

He goes farther into the room, and, in his eager longing not to lose one glimpse of that dear face, he stumbles against a chair. She looks up now, and prepares herself to meet a stranger. One look more-"can it be " " Yes, it is -... And her face is glorified with look of intense love as she cries out-"Clarence, my son, my son!

He clasps her close, and murmors: " Can you ever forgive me, mother ? "

" Forgive you, my son? You do not need Mrs. Steadham drew her son to s chair beside her, and watched, with eager interest, the changes that time had made in bis favor. Not in his first hour of renewed affection did Clarence tell his mother all of his story; but so busy had they been in conversation that they started when they heard coming footsteps, and which Clarence knew were his father's.

Mr. Steadham entered the room, and Clarence saw that he had grown old rapidly, and carried his sorrow in his face. He knew his son in an instant, and, in a voice that sounded like a thank-offering to God he went up to Clarence, and, holding out his hand, said: "My sou, I am glad to have you back."

There may not have been killed the "fatted calf," but there went up deep rejoicings from that hearthstone that night. Clarence Steadham's experience was of great value to him; and, after the first days of home-coming, his father persuaded him to come into husiness with him. He had long wished this, and the clear insight that Clarence now possessed for business was what his father lacked, and felt the peed.

The Peircerian System of Penmanship

AND METHOD OF INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Continued .- Article VI. BY C. H. PEIRCE, OF KEOKUK, IOWA

So many charges have been given the Jury," that I would not be surprised if some would be forgotten and thereby impair the rulings of the "Court," If. 1 there seem any inaccuracies, mysteries or inconsistencies, no pains will be spared to satisfy any reasonable inquiry.

It might be well, just here, to embedy in direct instruction, what has been given in a general way through preceding lessons.

Programme "A" is made up of eleveu distinct classes of instruction. Under each class is found so many parts, and each of these parts constitutes a copy, and each copy is to be passed, singly, by one or more efforts, according to the "Rules Governing Class-Work," in copy-book or in October JOURNAL, 1881. For example, a pupil is making a figure 4 for the first time in the present course of lessons, five or ten lines (per agreement) have been made and the work is ready for criticism. The teacher finds it carelessly done, or poorly done, or done with reference to a wrong impression. Whatever may be the cause, the work must be done again with an honest criticism from the teacher. The next effort of five or ten lives is still unsatisfactory. Again the work must be done over, and again, if necessary, until you are positive the child has done his hest, and produced reasonably satisfactory results for his years. Deal honestly, and study the child's nature. The majority of children advance slowly at first, but as their age and judgment increase, so will their progress be accelerated. The result is, that generally the number of efforts is diminished with each succeeding class of work. The child having passed the No. 4 satisfactorily, he is now able to cope with the next copy and the next, and the next much more readily than if poorly done. Never pass any class of work without having made fair improvement, and this is sure to be the result when both pupil and teacher have done their best, with a systematic course of development applied in each and every case to individual want and requirements.

What is true of the figures is true of the

We now begin No. 5, extended letters with a few, leaving the rest of the class all along the skirmish line. A short explanation may, to advantage, precede any class-Yet, when pupils are taught to rely upon their own powers, and gain advancement by individual efforts only, each pupil, without exception, will ask the very questions that will lead to the earliest and est results. The advancement of any set of pupils is in proportion to the responsibility they bear individually. There is nothing beyond general responsibility when pupils write from copies as prescribed by our leading systems, and why I

1. All are required to write the same copy at the same time.

The class being made up of fair, poor and good writers, the results most coincide. The work prescribed cannot be within

the ability of all. 4. Personal attention is of hut little avail

5. A failure to understand work gone over.

6. Carelessness encouraged.

7. In case of absence (for any cause) the pupil must omit work or make it up. 8. In case of transfer, the copies, and

often the books, do not tally. 9. In case of promotion or demotion, the

present book which is, or is not, suitable is ast aside for another, which may, or may not, he suitable

10. Grading necessary to awaken interest or compel application.

11. If the grading of copies he sys-tematic, and the pupil thorough, many known causes fail to do the work given, the remaining part cannot be satisfactorily done 12. When pupils become conscious (and they always do) of an easy mode of getting

along, they adopt it at once. 13. Criticisms are made difficult and unprofitable.

14. No work secured out of school hours. 15. The anxiety and worry is thrown

pon the teacher. 16. The entire class go from one page to another regardless of results.

17. Confidence destroyed. First. As to pupils' ability, in not doing good work. Second. In the teacher, because the papils have failed to reach any satisfactory results.

I repeat it, each pupil must earn his own way and never be allowed to advance, except by his own merit. Every pupil is now working with a will, anxious to pass the next time. There are none so far behind but what have some company, and even with them there is ambition. Now is your chance to show partiality by helping the slow pupils more than you bely anyone else; take advantage of it, and you will be counted the hest teacher on record.

The work of No. 5, is passed like all other-one letter at a time-each effort consisting of five or ten lines as you may deide upon. There will be no unnecessary hurrying, because each one knows that if the work is not well done the dose will be repeated. One by one the letters are massed until each in turn is ready for words in long letters, which constitute No. 6, Programme " A." As fast as prepared, each continues this class work the same as all others passed over.
(To be continued.)

The progress of languages spoken by different people is said to be as follows: Euglish, which at the commencement of the century was only spoken by 55 millions, is now spoken by 90 millions; Russian by 63 millions instead of 30 millions; German by 66 instead of 38; Spanish by 44 instead of 22; Italian by 30 instead of 18; Portuguese by 13 instead of 8.

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NEW YORK, MARCH, 1883

Time of Mailing the "Journal,"

It has been our purpose to mail the JOURNAL as early as possible on the 15th of each mouth, yet in some justances, owing to unexpected demands upon our time, and other causes beyond our control, such as delay in ougraving, etc., it has been mailed some days later. We trust our readers an preciate, at least to some extent, (and yet those who have never conducted an illustrated periodical must come far short of doing so), the great labor of conducting such a paper as the JOURNAL, and this, in addition to the time and labor demanded for the prosecution of an extensive and laborious business. If the JOURNAL has sometimes been tardy in its arrival, it has been from the unwillingness of its editors that it should go robed less beautifully or having a smaller degree of excellence. And who of its readers have ever been unfavorably disappointed in these respects when it has arrived ? If any, they have failed to report to us; while, upon the other hand, the most flattering commendations flow in by every mail.

In a former issue we requested subscribers who had not received their paper by the 15th

of any month to give us notice; but we have found occasional delays in publication quavoidable, and delays in transmission through the mails so frequently, that we deem it best that notice should not be given before the first of the month following publication, when, on receipt of same, we will at once mail an extra copy. No subscriber can be more desirous of receiving every number of his paper surely and promptly than are we that he should do so. And we shall certainly use every reasonable endeavor to remove any cause of such delay or failure on receipt of proper notice.

Nearly 250,000 pieces of mail are annually dispatched from the office of the JOURNAL. Who among its readers would undertake, under bonds, to perform all the labor of preparing this matter for the postoffice without a mistake, to say nothing of gnaranteeing a safe transmission and de livery et its destination ? Truly, to do this would require something more than human. And anyone once having tried it would find it a task more difficult than writing testy complaints.

The King Club

For this month is the "King of Kings"; it numbers two hundred and sixty-nine sub scribers, and was sent by G. W. Michael, teacher of writing at Oberlin, Ohio. So large a club, not only tells well for the work being done by Mr. Michael, but for the growing popularity of the JOURNAL, where it has found its way, it has not only stayed, but its friends have rapidly multiplied. The Queen Club comes from L. L. Williams. President of the Ruchester (N. Y.) Business University, and numbers one hundred and twenty-six. The third club in size numbers one hundred, and is sent by W. E. Donson, assistant teacher in the Theory Department of the Miami Commercial College, Dayton, Ohio. A chile of fiftuesix comes from S S. Packard, of Packard's New York Busiuess College. It will be observed that four clubs received during the past mouth, alone aggregate 551 subscribers, while clubs of less magnitude bave been received by the score. Nothing like it in the history of the JOURNAL. Our largest hopes have been more than realized; verily, "nothing suc ceeds like success."

Quackery in Advertising.

Next to the pride of personal standing and success, should be that of the general welfare and dignity of the special calling in which one is engaged. There can be no doubt but that writing is among the most necessary and useful of human attainments, and that an intelligent and successful teacher of writing, should, therefore, hold rank with teachers in other departments of education. Yet, while it is true, that most of our writing-teachers are personally highly esteemed as a class, they do not rank with those of most other branches of education. That this is so, we conceive to be the fault of the few rather than the many.

A few noisy quacks, who, after the man ner of showmen, resort to all manner of tricks and frauds to attract attention and secure patrons, whom they, in some way, victimize, can and have done more to degrade the profession of penmanship than many skilled, faithful and quiet workers can do for its dignity and popularity. Whenever we see a circular or other advertismeht, wherein the author styles bimself a "Champion," "Prince," "The Recognized Chief," etc., of pentuen, we instinctively feel that he is, if not a charlatan, a person whose instincts and breeding are very much better suited to the jockey or the presiding genius of a bar-room than to a teacher in any department of education. No sensible person will associate honest, skillful and successful teaching, or even true manliness, with that species of bombastic and idiotic advertising.

Sample copies of the JOURNAL sent only on receipt of price-ten cents.

Packard in His Glory.

On the evening of the 6th inst., the graduating exercises and twenty-fifth aunivereary of Packard's Business College of this city took place at the Academy of Music. Notwithstanding the extremely inclement weather, the immense hall and galleries of the Academy were filled with the elite of the city. Chief Justice Noah Davis presided over the meeting. Besides the speakers, graduates and faculty of the college, there were, upon the stage, W. H. Sadler, of the Baltimore (Md.) Business College; A. J. Rider, of the Capitol City Business College, Trenton, N. J.; Coleman, of the Newark (N. J.) Business College; H. W. Wright, of Brooklyn, and D. T. Ames, of New York. The music of the evening was by Ebeu's 23d Regiment Band. The Addresses were admirable. After an opening prayer by the Rev. W. H. Lloyd, Justice Davis briefly addressed the assemblage, in part as follows:

I remember once at a Methodist meeting in the western part of this State, on a many Sunalay, the preincher began by saying. "Let us thank God thit we are not all fair-weather Christians." I am sure that President Packerd's heart is thrilled to see in this brilliant assembly a well de neart is firmled to see in his ordinant assembly it we served tribute to binnself. Henceforth he may snaj fingers at Wiggrus and all other weather prophets institution whose twenty-fifth acciversary we have o to celebrate takes fire youth of the country either from other schools or from no schools at all, trains them to enter upon a business life, and renders them capable of valuable and efficient service to all departments of busisess coulenvor. Such an institution deserves the ho a vadeavor. Such an institution deserves me common-all. Education in our rountry less at the foundation all our institutions, for upon the virtue and intelligence the seconds rests every free government. We of the whole people rosts every free government. ought to pay h ngo to those whose projession it is to edu ought to pay hominge to those writes profession it is to edit cate youth. Among accious peoples it was placed foremost among all professions. Alexander conquered the world, but Ansiette, his tutor, will be remembered when the great wirners is forgotten. Through a long permond acquantunce with Pe sulent Packard I have quantumes with President Factoria 1 and and the oppor-tunity of knowing the worth and value of his college Among all the great educational institutions of Now York, an one is more valuable than this whose twenty-fifth anpayersary we celebrate.

niversary we celebrate.

I am glad to learn that muong the 6,000 graduates of
this college there ture been many young women educated
for the duties of a business life. Nobody seems to have been alread of them, none feared their influence to the cul-Deen arrand of them, mose beared their influence to the e-lege where they gamed a not of higher education est under the definition of Dr. Drv. for the college is a proached by an elevator. No, the arradiorating influence of women's presence have been good for this rantituti-and have brought a ricter attention to duty and greaton to duty and greater

Mr. Packard was called upon by Justice Davis to speak, and he responded to the in vitation in part as follows:

On the 1st of Mny, 185s, the institution which we meet englit to honor begun its life in a little room on the eroad thor of the Cooper Union Building Mr. Cooper was then a comparatively young man of sixty-seven, vig ornus active, intelligent and public-platted—just as we find him to-day. Mr Greeley, at the green age of farty-seven, was writing eldrorals in the fourth story of the "dry goods box set on call," known as THE TRIBUNE. Building, which ornamented then, as the more imposing structure does now, Printing House Square, William Cullen Bryant, in the vigor of his ripe innohood, held his place as Editor of The Leaning Post, and was in the daily edot of walking from his home in Stategath Street to be office on the corner of Nassan and Liberty

The city in which we lave was a libriying town of 10,000 souls, extending from the Battery on the south to 42d Street on the north. The new court house had not been built, and the Brooklyn Bridge by dormant in ans of Roebling - Vennor and Waggins and steel whom sobody thought it world strangle in their cradies. Edison was a small boy, with more interest in marbles than in displex and quadruplex more interest in martiles links in displex and quadriplice, currents, and gas and sallow dips were doing fliour best to light up the globe when the sun went down, for even petroleum lay measoning in its fifth bed, and nobody had as yet struck oil. The New York system of graded schools was held up as a model for cavityed consethods was held up as a model for crytized communities, and yet the Culjege of the Culy of New York, did not exact, even on paper, and the Normal College by garls had searcely been dreamed of. The commercial schools of the city had falled to attract attention, and young mee ys were braving fate by going down town to have as before receiving their diplomas.

It was at this juncture, and under these circu

It was a two jacerure, soit until these circumstances, that the school now relebrating its tweuty lift universary began its work in New York. Its projectors had already put in operation schools in Clevedand, Buffalo, Clincogo, Detort, Philadelphia and Albany, and were perfecting plans for extending the scheme to the principal clines of the United Shites and Gasada. At that early day there were not more than fifty commercial schools in the there were not more than fifty commercial schools in the country, and the attendance upon these was very limited. There are now probably 500 such schools, with an aggre-gate of 40,000 pupils. As these pupils are not drawn from other schools, but are almost contrely these who, without the special inducements held out by luniness colleges would not be in account at all, the work would these that intions are called upon to perform seems to be in d out for them in an unmustakable way. They may not be, in the strictest sense, professional, and yet they do for the ne n of affairs what the law medical and beological schools, do for lawyers, doctors and using mesogras scasous, no for savyers, northes and uninsten-they teach the radianents of professional work, enforc-ing the lessons by effective drilling. During the twenty-tive years of its existence the Packard Business College

has had upon its rolls the names of 6,000 pupils. Among its alumni are lawyers, doctors, ministers, editors, bank ers, teachers, State and National legislators, judges

ers, teachers, state and National tegistators, indiges, unthors, uncrehants, hotel proprieturs, rathrond superin-tendents and retired capitalists.

The greatest sense of delight which cours to me at this solemn time is from the knowledge that before and around me, as members of our little band, are the sons of around me, as members of our artic band, are the sons fathers who, when thoys themselves, were of our numb More than all the plaudits of uses, bowever wise a great, coming from their outward observation of what dos-more, even, thus the lumar alone us to night by the able compselors to whom you are to listen, is the of knowing that our papels of our confiding friends of to-day.

Judge Larremore then gave an account of Mr. Packard and his work, and spoke warmly in favor of co-education. Whenever that subject was mentioned by any of the speakers-and most of them spoke in favor of it-the audience applauded vigorously. President Hunter, of the Normal College, followed Judge Larremore, and spoke in favor of giving every man an education better than that which his father had enjoyed. After a piece of music bad been played, ex-Judge Fithiau spoke. Theu A. Oakey Hall was called upon by Justice Davis. Mr. Hall spoke in part as follows:

This seems to be a night of Wiggins and Packard Wiggins on the exterior of the half, and Packard in the brilliant interior. I am aware of the fact that next to Wiggins the most impopular man is lie who makes a long speech. Every profession has its ideal, however— man when all look up to whom all strive to using Such a man was carried to his long bone within a fort night—a man who was it business college within himself I mean not the Governor, nor the Senator, but the mer chant, Edwin D. Morgan. Remember, you young that he attained his high station, not by a midden but by steady, honest, caroest and persistent effort.

After a short speech had been made by the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, William II Lloyd delivered the Valedictory to the Class, and the diplomas were distributed by President Packard, to fifty graduates, among whom were several young ladies.

The Address to the graduates was delivered by the Rev. William Lloyd. The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew had been expected to deliver this Address, but was detained unavoidably in Poughkeepsie. telegram was read from him, in which he

What I would have tried to say to your young men you have better said in your twenty-five years of bases work and good example. May you continue in the same work for twenty-hive years to come, and may I have the happiness to be with you at your golden wedding

Back Numbers of the "Journal." PLEASE NOTE.

Every mail brings impairies respecting back numbers. The following we can send, and no others: All numbers of 1878; all for 1879, except May and November; for 1880, copies for months of January, February, April, May, June, August and December only remain; all numbers for 1881, and all for 1882, except June. It will be noted that while Spencer's writing lessons began with May, the second lesson was in the July number, so that the series of lessons are unbroken by the absence of the June unmber. Only a few copies of several of the numbers mentioned above remain, so that persons desiring all or any part of them should order quickly. All the 51 numbers, back of 1883, will be mailed for \$4.00, or any of the numbers at 10 cents each.

The Next Convention,

It will be seen by an announcement in our advertising columns that the time of holding the next Convention of the Busiuess Educators' and Penmen's Association has been fixed for the 10th to 15th days of July, at Washington, D. C. Everything is promising for the largest and most interesting Convention yet held. The early aunonncement will enable everybody to get a good ready. Let each member begin at ouce with a resolution that he will contribute to the full extent of his ability to a grand success.

Remember, that if you renew, or send in your subscription to the Journal, you will get a 75 cent book free, or a \$1 book for 25 cents extra.





Answered.

G. W. H., Inglewood, Va.—How many subscribers shall I send at the full rate of \$1 each is order to get the Common Sense Binder as a premium † Ass.—Four.

H. B. Segur, Hibard Park, Ili. Can you furnish me the back numbers of the JOURNAL up to last May? Ans.—We can furnish all the back numbers except that for June since and inclusive of May.

Subscriber asks us to explain the late arrival of the Pebruary number. Ans.—Our great anxiety to give him the worth of his money, which led us to undertake more than we could get those in a shouter time, in the way of cuts for illustrations. We hope to do better in tature.

J. M. F., Wheeling, W. Va.—When will the Executive Committee fix the time of holding the next Convention of the Business Educators' and Penneria Convention? An.—The matter has been informally considered, and the time will probably be the week following the Fourth of July.

J. D. H., Worcester, Mass .- I noticed, some time since, a question in the Pen-man's Gazette, by a subscriber, respect-ing the period of the Stug and Eagle in the PERMAN'S ART JOURNAL, I believe that there has never been any question respecting their paternity; but there seems to be a grave question as to the creator of a certain Liou, which appears as the ninth lesson for practical writing in Gaskell's Compendium; also. in Shalor's Compendium, and in a later work, in which it appears to be about the same, the imprint of one Jones is branded on the beast. Can the Jour NAL throw any light on the chirographic pedigree of the annual? and, by the way, is it appropriate to give, as a copy, a picture of a fion, for the muth less in practical writing? Jus.-We have views as to the authorship of that Lion, but prefer not to give them until the returns are all in. As to the last nestion, we will say, if, in learning to write, you find a lion in your way, you can pass by on the other side, and suffer

W. E. B., Stanberry, Mo .- As through bosiness life we use the commo mercial pen, why not teach with them instead of the finer sorts? Ans - First it is not a fact that we all use a "common commercial pen" through life; all really artistic and professional unity requires a liner grade of peus. Who can now, when learning, the precise use to which he will put his writing in after life? Second. - A fine and more perfectly pointed pen produces perfectly any desired quality of line and shade as well as form of letter, and the pupil and instructor are better enabled to judge of the writing while practicing from the copy Third .- All the copies in the books and

on the slipe used in most of the public schools are from delicately engraved copper plates, to inite that which requires a fine and perfectly-pointed pen. With a coarse, stiff, and often very imperfectly-pointed pen the exercises of even the skilled pupil can bear fittle resemblance in this copy, and be cannot therefore judge as well of the ment of this efforts. Fourth, $\sim \Lambda$ person having bearned to write well, with a fine and delicately-pointed pen, experiences no difficulty in afterward using a coarse per section.

Send Cash with Advertisements.

We wish to remind all persons wishing to have advertisements appear in the Journal, and that it is entirely uncless to send copy unaccompanied with easily, at the rate of thirty cents per line finite words estimated as a fine) for space less than an inch. See rates at the tup of the first column of the centre page of the JOURNAL. No advertisement unserted for less than \$1.00.

Sample cepies of the Journal, 10 ceuts.

Valuable Aids to Good Writing.

"The Standard Script Ruler" which places constantly before the writer correct models for all the large and small letters, figures, and, in combinations, the proper scale of size and proportions of writing. They are invaluable to the pupil, teacher, accountant; in short, everyhody. The counting-house ruler, Bfreen inches long, brass edge, mailed for 30 cents. School ruler, same as above, without brass edge, 20 cents. If you order either of them, you will certainly be delighted withy our investment.

"The Portfolio of Standard Practical Pennansbip" contains the best and most complete scries of copies and exercises for enabling the learner, by home or office practice, to become a good writer, ever published. Mailed for \$1.00

"The Speucergraphic Straight and Ohlique Penholder Combined" mailed for 12 cents; two for 20 cents.

"Ames's Hand-Book of Artistic Penmauship," 32 large pages, contains all the



C. L. Martin is now teaching plain and oruamental penmanship at the Normal and Busiuess College at Macomb, Ill.

E. L. Burnett, who has been teaching writing-classes for some time past in the South, has lately returned to his home in Elmira, N. Y.

D. H. Farley is teacher of permanship and book-keeping at the State Normal and Model School, Treuton, N. J. He is a superior writer and a popular teacher.

Prof. Southworth conducts a special class in penmanship at the Northern Indiana Normal School, Valparaiso, Ind., in which there are about one hundred pupils, all of whom subscribe for the JOURNAL—correct.

W. G. Slussor, Inglewood, Va., will please accept our thanks for a number of notes of Confederate money lately received. Any parE. K. Bryan's Business College at Canton, Ohio, was lately destroyed by fire. Beside the loss of school-furniture, etc., Mr. Bryan lost a valuable library and the electrotype plates of a purion of a work which he had in course of preparation on book-keeping. We amy not fully belance the account, but Mr. B, is at full liberty to place our sympathy upon the credit ide of his gain and loss account.



Specimens of penmanship worthy of mention have been received as follows.

E. R. Reeves, Emris, Texas, a letter.

A. S. Clark, Cambridge, Mass., a letter.

G. W. Slusser, Inglewood, Va., a letter.
P. B. Shinn, Deer Creek, Ind., a letter and

Frank B. Lothrop, South Boston, Mass., a letter executed in a superior business hand.

C. W. Rice, of the Denver (Col.)

Business College, a letter.

J. M. Frasher, Business College Wheeling, W. Va., a letter.

T. E. Younnans, card-writer, Savannali, Ga., a letter and cards

H. C. Spencer, of Washington, D. C., a letter in most elegant style.

S. D. Gutchess, Wright's Business

College, Brooklyn, N. Y., a letter. W. P. Cooper, Kingsville, Ohio, a letter, specimen of copies and capitals

D. II. Farley, Trenton, N. J., a photograph of skillfully engrossed

J E.Ockerman, penman and teacher, Tell City, Ind., a letter and flourished bird.

U. McKee, penmen at the Oberlin (Ohio) College, a letter most excellently written.

D. W. Stahl, teacher of writing at the Normal School, Peirce, Ohio, a letter and card specimens.

J. M. Goldsmith, penman at Moore's Business University (Atlanta, Ga.), an elegandy-written letter.

Charles Hills, penman at the Crittenden Commercial College, Phila., Pa., a letter and set of capitals.

G. W. Ware, Bonham, Texas, a well-written letter, flomished hird, and whole-arm capitals, which are superior.

George Spencer, teacher of penmanship and accounts, B. & S. Business College, Detroit, Mich, a letter in elegant style.

C. L. Stubbs, pennan at Nelson's Business College, Cincinnati, Ohio, a letter, and a list of twenty-six subscribers to the JOURNAL.

Engene E. Scherrer, Galveston, Texas, photo-engraved copies of two elaborate and well-executed specimens of penmanchip.

Chas. A. Erney, Patent Office, Washington, D. C., a photo-lithographic copy of an engraved memorial, which is very creditable.

graved memorial, which is very creditable. W. H. Howe, Wankegan, Ill., a photo-en-

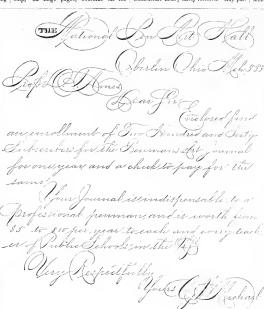
graved copy memorial chart, which is ingenious in its design and creditable in its execution. R. S. Bonsall, penman at Carpenter's B. A. S. Business College, St. Louis, Mo., a letter

and a gracefully executed specimen of flourishing.

H. C. Carver, perman at the La Crosse (Wis) Business College, a letter and club-list for the JOLENAL, numbering twenty-five

J. A. Rendall, penman at the Mound City Commercial College, St. Louis, Mo., a letter and a list of thirty-live subscribers to the Jut 8884.

A. M. Palmer, penman at the Cedar Rapids (10wa) Business College, a letter, set of capitals, and a varety of really superior plain and fancy writing, and a list of twenty-five names as subscribers to the JOURNAL. See his card in our advertising columns.



The above letter is photo-engraved from an original letter, written by G. W. Michael, teacher of pennanship at Oberlin, Ohis, on Narch oth. Mr. Michael added nine names to the Club mentioned therein-making 2016.

principles, with numerous designs for flourishing, with threatly-six standard and artistical phabets, and a page of monograms; also, biots for designing and executing line artistic pen-work. Sent by mail, in paper curvers for 75 cents; in cloth, for \$1.00. In paper covers it is given free, as a premium, to every subscriber to the JOHENAL for \$1.00. In cloth, with the JOHENAL for \$1.00. In cloth, with the JOHENAL on receipt of the price.

Packard suys "that about the first thing in his life he remembers is of loving all the nice little girls." Some of the girls are wondering if he has got over it yet. We should think not—from the large number of uice young ladies who every year graduate from Packard's Business College.

Remember that for \$1.00 you can get the JOURNAL one year, and a valuable book on artistic permanship, free.

ties wishing to secure similar specimens at a nominal cost can do so by addressing him.

The Obrelin (Olin) Times says. "Furty-two new cane-seat d chairs have lately been added with other new furniture to the college-writing rooms." It pays a high and well-deserved compliment to Mr. McKee as a popular and successful teacher of writing; his clarses number unward of one hundred and fitty.

Fielding Schofield, who has long heid high ramong the skillful and successful teachers of the East, is now engaged in the Normal Pennanabip Department of Musselman's Gem City Business College, Quincy, III. We are pleased to note that this institution is in a most flourishing condition, numbering over three hondred students.

Frank B. Luthrop, of South Buston, Maes, will please accept our thanks for a copy of "Poster's System of Temmahiji; Or, Art of of Rapid Writing," published in 1835. It was evidently a work of rare merit in its sky. The copies are all finely engraved, and printed from copies-plates. We shall say more of the work in the future.

HE PENMANS IF ART JOURNA

- J. E. Soule, of Soule's B. & S. Philadelphia Business College, an elegantly-written letter, and a superh photo of himself for our scrap-
- H. B. McCreery, of the Utica, (N. Y.) Business College, a letter; also a specimen written by Master C. L. Orimann, a pupil in that Institute, which is excellent.
- C. N. Crandle, penman at the Western Nornal College and Commercial Institute, Rushnell, Ill., a letter and a club of thirty-five
- J. M. Holmes, Wilkins Runn. Ohio, specimean before and since practicing from the lea-sons given in the JOURNAL, which specimens show very marked improvement.
- Thos. E. Phillips, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a letter. Mr. Phillips says. "I have taken the JOUNNAL a little less than a year, and I never invested a dollar where I got a greater return.
- C. E. Newman, peuman at the Pacific Busiws College, San Francisco, Cal., a letter, specimens of practical writing, and several specimens of written cards; all are of a high order of merit.
- J. C. Miller, Icksburg, Pa., an elaborate and skillfully-executed specimen of flourishing, and a set of splendidly executed capital letters. Attention is invited to Mr. Miller's card in our advertising columns

When to Subscribe.

For several reasons it is desirable, that, so far as is practicable, subscriptions should begin with the year, yet it is entirely optional with the subscriber as to when his subscription shall commence. Those who may be specially interested in the very practical and valuable course of lessons menced by Prof. H. C. Spencer may have their subscriptions begin with the May number, in which is the first lesson of the conrse.

Spencer Memorial Library.

The association of citizens of Geneva, Ohio, have secured a charter, and are now raising funds to build a Hall and found a free library, to be called the P. R. Spencer Memorial Hall and Library. It will be a shriue of chirographic art as well as literature and science. Certainly, a most fitting memorial to the founder of the Spencerian. Under the name of Spencer, over the portals of the ball, should be inscribed, in the words of the late President Garfield :

"He wrought out that system of penmauship which has become the pride of our country and the model of unr schools."

Our Premiums.

luastruch as the dournal will, this mouth, be mailed to many thousand persons who have no knowledge of the character or style of the premiums, one of which is given free to every subscriber, we have added four extra pages for the purpose of naserting cuts-reduced size-of a portion of them.

Notice.

Our stock of the Centennial Picture of Progress, 22 x 28, being exhausted, and the lates, from which it was printed, destroyed, can no longer be sent free as a premium. We, however, have a stock of size 28 x 4 finely printed on heavy plate-paper, which will be mailed with a key as a premium, for 25 cents extra. Many thousands of this picture have been sold by agents at \$2 per There is no more interesting and valuable picture for schoolroom or office than this picture.

How to Remit Money.

The best and safest way is by Post-office Order, or a bank draft, on New York; next, by registered letter. For fractional parts of a dollar, send postage-stamps. Do not send personal checks, especially for small sums, nor Canadian postage-stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE

NEW YORR, March 3rd, 1883. Editors PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL .

SIRN: In the last issue of your paper I notice a elipping, said to have come from the Atlantic Monthly. The writer pro-nounces the Compendiam system "rank humbuggery," and claims that the autographs in many cases are not written by the parties who claim to have written them, and 'in other cases are 'doctored' before they are eugraved, until the writer himself would scarcely know them."

This fellow, whoever he is, is talking wild. He knows nothing whatvever about the matter. These autographs have always corresponded with the handwriting of the letters inclosing them, and I do not believe that any of them are fraudulent. As for the doctoring process, any real peuman knows very well that it would be much easier to write the entire signature over-to make a good conuterfeit-than to "doctor it, and thus make it better. Whatever they may lay at our door this doctoring business is a little too big a load. It would be more sensible to charge us with writing the whole thing, and to declare that even the portraits are lictitions.

As for the style of writing, the same objections weigh against it as are brought to bear against all other Speacerian or systematic penmauship. The writer says the hand lacks "character." This is a question for writing-teachers. It don't prove that the Compendium is a fraud or its publisher a swindler Very truly,

G. A. GANKELL.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 805 Broadway,

NEW YORK, March 1st, 1883.

My dear Ames:

Enclosed find check for \$56 to cover 50 subscriptions to the JOURNAL, made by our young men. This is only the first install-We are pledged to 100 at the least,

Yours truly. S. S. PACKARD.

Ames's Hand-Book of Artistic Penmanship.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 805 Broadway,

NEW YORK, March 13th, 1883.

Editors of the Journal:

I have never seen anything more generous than your offer of the Hand-book. It is a galden inducement, and should speedily boom your subscription-list. This is a book which nobody can afford to be without on such terms. Our students promise s still larger list of subscribers to the JOUR-NAL than they have yet sent. Yours,

WM. ALLEN MILLER.

What a few among many others say:

Mr. Ames has made an admirable little work for beginners, and it will prove of great value to those who desire to learn flourishing and to make fancy alphabets, Of the alphabets there is a great variety, and all are elegant. - N. Y. School Journal,

- W. P. Cooper, Kingsville, Ohio.-" It is a perfect gera.
- J. D. Holcomb, Cleveland, Ohio,-"It is a valuable little work, worth at least twice the published price, sad those who take advantage of your liberal offer will have reason to congratulate themselves apon the investment they have made."
- doha F. Shepherd, Harrison Switch, P.O., Tenu.-" I am surprised at the excellence of both the Hand-hook and the JOURNAL.
- W. C. Bonham, Sidney, Ohio,-" Handbook just received. Would not part with it for auything. It is perfectly spleudid."

The Penman's Gazette for April is just out, and is an unusually interesting number. Send for a copy to G. A. Gaskell, P. O. Box 1534, New York.

Questions for the Readers of the " Iournal."

By C. H. PEIRCE.

- 1. What are tracing movements ! 2. What are extended movements !
- What is the philosophy of movement ?
- What are capital letters !
- 5. What are combinations-disconnected. coatinuons?
- 6. What are the objects gained in tracing movements ?
- 7. What are the objects gained in extended movements?
- 8. What are the objects gained in philoso phy of movement?
- . What are the objects gained in combinations f 10. lu what do our amsteur penmen lack
- the most ? II. Is good, excellent or superior form
- dependent upon speed? 12. Is the movement that enters into good, excellent or superior results pure in its nature f
- 13. Are combinations practical ?
- 14. Are combinations a necessity ? 15. Are combinations more difficult than
- single capitals?
- 16. What is movement as applied to penmanship?
- 17. Is the proper selection of capitals necessary to success !
- 18. Is the development of taste a consideration in the execution of capitals of a high order f
- 19. What movement cuters into the second part of a small k?
- 20. Why are extended movements which contain capital letters easier to execute than single capitals ?
- 21. How is any one to determine the variations of movement in different capitels and small letters !
 - 22. What is a figure f 23. What is a letter !
- 24. What is a short letter f
- 25. What is a semi-extended letter !
- 26. What is an extended letter?
- 27. What is the longest loop-letter? 28. What kind of stroke in main part of
- t and di 29. What kind of stroke in main part of
- p and final t? 30. What are the exceptions in short letters, as to hight?
- 31. How many letters begin with a rightcurve f
- 32. How many letters end with a rightcurve f
- 33. How many letters begin with a leftcurve ?
- 34. How many letters end with a left-
- curve 35. How many principles in continuous
- combinations ! 36. What are they?
- 37. How are the lengths of loop-letters to be made equal ?
- 38. What produces uniformity of stroke iu auv class of work? 39. Who will answer these questions f

Mr. Packard has inaugurated a practice, which, sooner or later, our progressive and comfortably situated husiness college mea must adopt—that of weekly social reception. For the past three years Mr. l'ackard bas kept "open house" for his students and their friends, at his residence, 114 E. 734 Street, on Wednesday evenings, from Jauuary to May. These weekly receptions have been very pleasant, and are very popular.

A New Atlas.

Attention is invited to an advertisement in another column, of a new national Atlas, hy John W. Lyon & Co. No library, schoolroom or business office should be without a copy of this great and valuable work We speak from observation (having had copies both in our business office and private study for some time past), when we say that it is the most complete and valuable Atlas published. See advertisement in another colu

Writing in Country Schools. By C. G. PORTER.

in the January JOURNAL, "G. N. S.," in discussing our article nader the above title, says that he " is dissatisfied with the present coadition of our country schools as regards writing," but that he "agrees with the scholar who thinks that if he can write legibly, that is good enough." Which statement implies that, in his section of the country at least, the average pupil of the common school, upon the completion of his schooldays, cannot write legibly. He also says-"I think the student may consider himself very fortunate if he can learn to write a rapid legible hand," In our former article we said that we did

not agree with the student who thought if

he could write so it could be read it was good enough. There is a great difference between a schoolboy's writing--which is barely legible enough to read-and a rapid legible hand. Does the pupil who is satisfied with a barely legible handwriting ever attain a rapid legible hand f As far as my observation goes, he does not. On the contrary, his writing is very slow, cramped, and laboriously performed. He always dreads to write, hecause it is such hard work; and as the majority of people whose education is limited to the curriculum of the common country school seldem do very much writing, they naturally write a better hand on leaving school than they do after being "out of practice" for a long time. As a person never exceeds his ideal, and seldum equals it, I claim that it is necessary for the pupil to strive for something more than mere legibility if he would ever attain any proficiency worthy the name in placing his thoughts upon paper. Agaia, a pupil will always write better when using his copybook, under the direction of the teacher, than he will when writing his own thoughts upon paper, with no one present to criticise his faults and correct his errors as he makes them. It is only too true, as "G. W. S." says, that the desks in many of our schoolhouses are narrow and of improper hights. There are also, in country schools, many other drawbacks to the proper teaching of writing; some of which "G. N. S." mentions, as, lack of time, frequent change of teachers, etc.; but the same arguments may he used, with equal force, against any other study in the school.

"G. N. S." asks, if it is "possible to train the muscles of the wood-chopper or fence-builder to do anything more than plain writing, if that." What more do we want to teach in a country school! Yet there is no reason why these should not learn to write a good hand. It is not necessary to be a soft-fingered student or clerk to be able to do good, neat and rapid work with the pen. I have seen "herny-handed some of toil" who could not only do good, plain writing, but could also execute quite creditable ornamental work. But as the average country youth spends from two to four mouths in school each year, for from eight to ten years, there is no good reason why he should not, under proper instruction, learn to write a nest, rapid, legible and fairly symmetrical hand, which is good enough for all ordinary purposes.

I do not agree with "G. N. S." in the statement that "the average teacher can and does write a better hand than the average business man." The teacher, in writing copies, of course imitates the standard forms of the letters more closely than the average business man does in his correspondence. But an ordinary letter, written by the average business man, compared with one written by the average teacher, will show that the former, while exhibiting more of what is termed individuality in writing, shows a neater page, is more easily, rapidly and smoothly written, and is fully as legible. That "writing is an art" is true, but that it is more difficult to learn than the other branches, with the same amount of time, study and labor bestowed upon it as is given to the others, we do not believe.

There is one thing which, by the majority

HE PENMANS TO ART JOURNAL

of teachers, seems to be almost entirely overlooked, and which should always be taught connection with writing, and that is, the proper form of writing letters, and the more mon forms of business paper. We hope that Prof. Ames's series of articles on Letter-Writing will prove a valuable lesson to our teachers, and that we may see the effects of it in their teaching.

Mental Condition: Or. The Spirit of the Room.

By C. W. COOPER

If we carefully look over the pages of history we shall find that mental conditions have often not only modified and directed the course of events, but decided even the destiny of nations. If such is the fact, can it be a matter of surprise if, in the labor of acquiring as humble an art as writing, mental conditions may have more to do with defeat or success than we may at first suspect or imagine?

The old master is no stranger to the effect or influence of mental conditions upon his

elass, nor does he fail to give both weight and importance to the spirit of the room. The writer of this article has often found, when he least expected, the spirit and temper of the room favorable to intelligent labor and success; at other times, when every other circomstance seems favorable, be has been defeated by an antagonism that he could not understand, and a spirit which he could neither account for nor control by any means within the green of his invention or reach. He has found this condition oftener in some localities than others, and when certain kinds of teachers had charge of the school the balance of the time.

We all know, or public speakers at least know very well, the tricky and vacillating temper of public assemblies now, in humor, and now out; in fact, a condition not uncommon in theatres themselves. The writer has witnessed things more discreditable still: conventions made up of men of ability, in which a spirit of inconsistent disorganization was rampant, without reason, and as thoroughly devilish as disobedient

He has seen things worse than this: Boards of Arbitrawarped and fully committed to false judgment unpaid, where innocence could have no hope, and fair dealing no expectationall through the spirit, by some means, dom inant; hateful enough, but enthroned, and for the time to force all parties to the execution of its nefarious will.

Probably, among orators, no man in America so quickly reads and divines the spiritual status or temper of an audience as Mr. Beecher, or is so ingenious in shifting an untoward drift, or putting a favorable condition to good account.

Mr. Moody, above all men, understands spiritual conditions in great hodies of people - their use and their abuse, and how especially, with the aid of music. to exorcise au anarchical devil, or attune many discordant tempers to one pitch of note. But not even the most gifted can always subdue the spirit belligerent, or exorcise the devil fairly enthroned. Great orators have, upon the stump and else-where, suffered unaccountable defeats, from time to time; and great teachers, of theibest efforts had to record only disasters and failures. Mental or spiritural conditions are eternally at work upon the homen mind as

often in public assemblies as anywhere else, and writing-classes are no exceptions. The teacher or speaker, highly impressible himself, catches very often, at a glance, the true sense of the situation. Expecting a most happy reception, his soul goes hack npon himself, and, as quick as thought, he mentally asks, what is first to be done; and now all invention, all previous experiences, and all previous artifices, are overhauled for the right expedient-meritorious, indeed, is his effort if he make the right hit.

Sometimes the teacher, perhaps unexpectedly, finds all in his favor. With or without reason, he is the idol of his class. On such occasions, in all things he is au oracle, and his will is law. This condition be secretly hails with delight, and, if experienced, is not slow to turn its advantages to account. If the master loose not his selfpossession, if he is quick to discover expedients, he will, hy some felicitous hit, not pafrequently re-establish a working temper in his class. Or it may happen that a judicous introduction or happy hit, by some friendly teacher, in a restorative speech, may put all things to rights, open the gates to

thing but stable, and the temper, steady, and even in its legitimate work and place. Every face is a study, and every student a to be early read by a good master, and although io matters generally he is to treat all alike, there is an under e-pecial treatment for a majority, and this side work must be not publicly but quietly, rapidly and secretly done. There is in the individualism of each, a structure-spiritual and mental as well as physical-to be studied up : and if we consider that the work of the class takes the whole man, instead of a part, of course the whole are to be manipulated more or less. Indeed, there can be no greater error than to teach a class as a unit. One pupil has a strong will; another has One has faith; the next, none. One has hope; his neighbor, not any. One has perve; the pext has none. One, the mechanical eye ; the next does not know C from A, etc. To take into your hands one hundred of these fellows for an hour, and to steadily by aids put and in character to lift not one, but all, steadily up. This is the husiness of a good master, and generally as

on, ultimately, to success. To thus success fully bandle one hundred pupils, this man must be no laggard. He must quietly place an obstinate pupil in position; he must, with a simple whisper and touch, arouse some sleepy clown to action and willing work; and so on, reaching quickly, even in stantly, the necessities of every sort of con-dition and case. In short, he must be a silent but determined worker-everywhere at once; all eyes, all ears, all touch. But if he carry not this spirit with him to the end-I am right, and I will have my own way, and I shall succeed-he will cud, whatever the

beginning, with a dead class. Considering the immense labor piled on the shoulders of good teachers of penman ship, and the variety of qualification essential to hear along these huge classes, I have been surprised that Boards of Education should often stick on half-pay, and that teachers in attendance should strive to thrust an extra load, in the way of government, on the shoulders of these men. I have a hundred times seen this thing done, where the improvement was doubly remunerative, and the treasury loaded with the weight of sur-

plus funds. Masters such as I have seen are too often far too much men of ambition and public spirit to temper labor to pay, and so give a consideration for which not even a thank is returned. The pupils, scores in number, come into the hands of a mastera stranger-with all of their faults, incapacities and weak nesses. The art to be learned is the most sensitive of all erts; tools and materials are out of place, and unfit; there are all degrees of qualification; the spirit of the room is indifferent; the time is cir cumscribed, and the hall badly desked and encombered with books. The scribe, orator, teacher, artist, disciplinarian must work almost with the rapidity of lightning and the aleight-of-hand of a wizard, or he cannot possibly compass his work. If he does reach desired results, and make troops of writers where others have left scarcely the impress of one good mark, he closes not seldom with a silent hall and a thankless Board.

Still, if it happens, as it sometimes does, that in a hall, filled by that previous preparation which only good teaching furnishes, ushers him to the presence of a right spirit;

where all good and skillful labor, on his part, calls forth a ready response, and all labor is crowned with bearty appreciation and ahundant fruit; where faith, courage, hope and goodwill lighten and brighten every task; then, in the glad fruition of these better days, all old sacrifices are made up, and with himself and the people the master is content to he at peace-or even more, on terms of jolly good-fellowship.

much as he would wish to do. If we con-25"ANNIVERSARY * AND Graduating Exercises Purkunds Kusincss College. HOHDEDY OF DUSIG. TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 6,1883. You are cordially invited to be present.

The above cut was photo-engraved from pen and ink copy, prepared at the office of the "Journal," and is given

as a specimen of pen-work practically applied to business purpose.

tors, and Associates on the Beuch, wilfully uncommon progress and success. The teacher will, furthermore, find the spirit of his class changing from lesson to lesson, and from day to day, and often in the same lesson. He will often see it nnexpectedly seriously modified in the same lesson. Sometimes it means, obedience; and sometimes, insubordination; sometimes, trifling; at others, careful work-and, very likely, unexpected and remarkable progress. On one day all conditions will be favorable; the next, every moment requires artifice to keep the room to work. New perplexities will now multiply, and, on some occasions, an abrupt adjournment is the hest thing the occasion will suggest. The writer has now and then, on such occasions, suddenly ordered pans and paper laid aside, and finished the sitting with a pointed and hefitting speech.

There are times when all difficulties are thrust upon teacher and class by some stealthy and bidden head. Quietly and handsomely to dispose of this class-room nuisance, is a good and handsome thing. Still, other matters are here properly considered. Each pupil has a temper and spirit of his own, as well as his own budget of discouragements and perplexities to contend with. With a majority, the spirit is any-

sider the above perplexities and difficulties with which teachers of writing have to contend, we shall not be slow to understand that a professional teacher is better than a Tyro in this husiness; we shall further be able to understand that a little experience may prove of great value to him who has charge of this department. Boards of Education who have of these matters the superintendence, and teachers in no way remarkable for endowments and heavily burdened with other labors and cares, may not he exactly the persons to make writers anywhere, or maunge writing-classes. In public schools, where the day is oppressed by both tes ber and pupils with many lahors, a teacher of penmanship walks in; the desks are cleared, and the host is at once handed over to his charge and his manipulation. He is at once (for time is precious) to get and to hold attention, arouse the old enthusiasm for the pen; see to it that every convenience is in its place, and call for a response to work. His authority is limited; and for the rules of his class teachers or pupils care but very little. How shall be succeed? He must bring a spirit strong enough and determined enough to take the class—teachers and all—and carry them stoutly through the labors of his hour, and

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PENMANS OF PART JOURNAL

Penmanship in Public Schools.

The question, "How shall I teach penmanship?" is no doubt asked by every teacher. It is certainly one of great importance. Teachers are like the remainder of humanity, either radical or indifferent in reference to certain duties they have to perform. We find one making a hobby of his permanship to the exclusion of other imortant subjects; another, totally indifferent, thinks if he can write so it can be read he is doing all that is required, no matter how slow and lebored, or if rapid, how devoid of form and symmetrical combination. The latter no doubt has obtained and holds the idea that penman, like poets, are "born, not made." No idea could be more erron-eous. We hear people speak of "Natural penman." How consoling to him who has devoted years to the careful study and practice of the art. That all are endowed with the same genius for acquiring penmanship we would not claim for a moment, any more than we would claim that all have the same aptitude for acquiring the other arts.

We look upon it, however, as a mark of imbecility for a person to assert that he cannot learn to write the twenty-six script capitals and the twenty six small letters. with their proper arrangement in word and page, in a good businesslike style, neatly and rapidly. Heary A. Spencer, one of the authore of the justly funous Spencerian System of Penmanship, said, recently, "Any person who has good common sense, one or two eyes, and five fingers on either hand can, under proper instruction, learn to write woll." Much has been done by business colleges and special teachers to improve the pennanship of the people, and their efforts have been in some degree, successful, yet a large per cent. of our population are not reached, and as they never get higher than the common school their husiness qualificatious are therefore very meagre. They are taught to write, or rather draw, a slow and eramped hand, sacrificing movement to form. It seems that we should aim to teach writing as business men are expected to use it. Form and movement should be taught at the same time. Our long experience bas convinced us that this can be done, and there is no reason why the young man in school should not write just as rapidaly and business-like as the one in business. We have beard teachers say, "When our young men go into business or hold positions in business houses they break up the hand we taught them and acquire a style of their This, in our opinion, is a confession of the inefficient work of the teacher. The young man finds that he must increase his speed if he would meet the demands of the business world. To a great extent business writers put themselves into their writing, or in other words, exhibit their individuality. It is not be who undertakes to put bimself or his style into the work of his pupils, who does the best work, but he who, full of outhusiasm and love for the work, devolopes form and rapidity of execution, allowing the pupils to express their individuality in their work, is the successful teacher. It is difficult for teachers who are poor penmen to inspire their pupils with much love for the work, and I may say that a large number of our public school teachers are quite indifferent writers.

It is not to be expected that all can become adepts, but certainly, most of them can, with little trouble, improve so as to do efficient work in teaching. In most schools we find the writing-book with printed or engraved copies; this is objected to by many, but we believe it is almost a necessity at the present time. No teacher should use it exclusively, but should supplement the blackboard and foolscap with movement and dictation exercises. Every teacher should be able to write well on the blackboard, for that is one of the essentials of good teach-The most successful teachers of penmanship are those who use the hoard most freely. It would surprise some of our teachers to know what improvement they could make by writing one line a day on the | each, separate, \$1.

blackboard, as a copy, for one term, trying to follow what is suggested by the six S'ssize, slant, shape, space, shade and speed. Copies of one word at a time are not enough Many persons can write words as they stand alone very well, but fail in the arrangement of words in the page. Whole lines, stanzas of noetry, business forms and letters should be given frequently with definite instructions, as to spacing and arrangement. No careless practice should be allowed, for no amount of it will make good writers. Careful study, combined with practice, will pro-" Labor omnia duce the desired effect. vincit."-Minn, Journal of Education.

Selected Wit and Wisdom

Make yourself necessary, and success is

A bad sign-to sign another man's pame

Nothing is denied well-directed labor, and nothing is to be attained without it.

A theory about the dead languages that they were killed by being studied too

"Well, wife, you can't say I ever con-tracted bad habits." "No, sir; you generally expand them."

A minister once took for his morning text, "Ye are of your father, the devil,"and in the afternoon, " Children, obey your parents." A witness in court was asked if a party

to the suit was a truthful man. "No," he auswered, "he'd rather lie at sixty days than tell the truth for cash." Young lady (caressing a spaniel): "I do

love a nice dog." Dandy (near by): "Ah! would I were a dog!" Young lady (sharply): "Never mind, you'll grow." Always add a line or two on the margin

of a letter to a lady. You can't imagine the satisfaction she will obtain in turning it opside down to read the postscript. Life is like a harness. There are traces of care, lines of trouble, bits of good fortune, breaches of good manners, bridled tongues, and everybody has a tug to pull

Parson, to boys playing on Sunday: "Boys, do you know what day this is?"
"Heigho, Billy, bere's a lark. Here's a cove as has been out all night, and don't know what day it is!"

"Goods at half price," said the sign "How much is that teapot?" asked an old lady. "Fifty cents, mum," was the response. "Gness I'll take it," she said, throwing down a quarter. The sign was sponse.

A lawyer once asked the late Judge Pickens, of Alabama, to charge the jury that it is better that ninety and nine guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should be punished," "Yes," said the witty judge, "I will give that charge; but in the opinion of the court the ninety and pine guilty men have already escaped in this country."

Tom Marshall was using quite abusive language in a Kentucky court at one time, and the judge, after one or two reprimands, fined him ten dollars for contempt. Mr. Marshall looked with a smile at the judge and asked where he was to get the money, as he had not a red cent. "Borrow it of a friend," said the court. "Well, sir," answered Mr. Marshall, "you are the best friend I have; will you lend methe money ?" "Mr. Clerk," said the judge, "you may remit the fine. The State is better able to

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One of Brother Gardner's Lectures.

"Am Brudder Stepeff Johnson in de hall dis savain'?" asked the President as he arose and looked up and down the aisles. " Yes. eab."

"Den he will please step to de front." Brother Johnsen appeared to labor under the impression that a medal was about to be presented him for having the longest heels of any man in America, and his face were a broad grin as he stook at the desk.

"Stepoff Johnson!" said Brother Gardper in his most solemp topes, "I was in de back room of a grocery on Beaubien Street de odder night to bargain fur ten bushels of 'taters, on' I heard your voice as you cam in to order fo' pounds of buckwheat floor, and to remark dat your ole weman was raviu' crazy wid do teofache."

"Yes, sab, dat was me."

"De ole man Climax soon drapped in, in' it wasn't five minutes befo' you had a hot dispute 'bout de aige of de airth."

"He doan' know suffin, sah." "You called him a fool."

"An' he called me a liar."

"You said he was a bigot." "And he said I was a humbug."

I heard it all, Brudder Johnson, and now I want to talk to you a little. In the first place, what do you know 'bout de sige of de world !"

"I-I-well, sah, what does de ole man Climax know 'bont it?"

"Dat's it-what do either one of you know 'bout it? Nuffiu'- nuffin' 't all. Dat's whar de trubble coms in. Two men will dispute harder ober what they deav't know dan ober solemn facks. De worst enemy I eber had was a mau who got mad at me bekase I wouldn't believe in ghosts. What we doan't know we often try to make up for in argyment. What we lack in argyment we try to make up for in blab. It am easier to call a man a fool dan to produce facks and figures to convince him dat he am in de

"What you believe in wid all yer beart may, arter all, be wrong.

"De man who drops argyment fur epithet has no case.

"It am only de fairest-minded men who abmit deir ignorance of what dey doan' know.

"Abuse may silent a man, but it won't convince him.

"It am only de bigot who prides himself on his cast-iron opinyums.

"It am only do fool who believes assershune am true bekase he asserts 'em.

"Now, Brudder Johnson, you drap back to yer bench an' sot down an' stay sot, an der nex' time you h'ar somebody holdly annonnce dat dis world am fifty millyon y'are old pick up your buckwheat flour au' walk home wid de refleckshun dat it wouldn't establish de facks in der case if you an' him war' to gouge an' bite an' kick an' claw till deir wasn't a rod of sidewalk left in Gardnerville."-Detroit Free Press.

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It is related of a certain clergyman who was noted for his long sermons with many divisions, that one day, when he was advencing among the teens, he reached, at length, a kind of resting - place in his discoerse, when, pensing to take breath, and asking the question, "And what shall I say more ?" a voice from the congregation earnestly responded, "Say amen!

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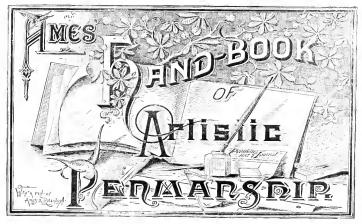
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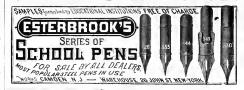
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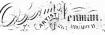
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Vol. VII.—No. 4.

LESSONS IN PRACTICAL WRITING.

No. XI.—BY HENRY C. SPENCER.
Copyrighted, April, 1888, by Spencer Brothers.

'How pleasant is the task to dress
Our thoughts in forms of loveliness."

Movements, principles and practice, are embraced in each lesson of our course.

The movement-exercise gives control over arm and hand—power to execute; the
study of principles of form, sparing and arrangement, give to the mind a clear understanding of what is to be done; practice or application, seemes the desired result—business handwriting.



Corv 1. This lesson begins with wholearm-movement exercise on the ovate-acuminate or leaf form. Draw a square and a half, two ruled squees in hight, as in copy. Begin in upper right-hand corner, descend, as indicated by the arrow, (with wholearmmovement), forming the hold compound curve; sweep round with full oval turn, and, with opposite compand curve, extent to starting point; repeat the strokes about twenty times, and faully terminate with horizontal left curve, forming egg-oval, half the hight of the stem. Practice multi freedom and good form are secured.

The second form in the copy is the equital stem, or seventh principle, mon which half of the alphabet of capital letters depend for their formation. The stem must be mastered, as the surest and shortest means of learning these letters. Observe the oval sweep, with shade well down upon its noder side. In making A, N, after striking the stem with wholen-un-novement, many good writes prefer to make the left and right curves that follow, with combined-movement, the forearm lightly poised upon its full muscle.

nuscie.

Next, practice the copy wholly with forearm-movement, making the forms one and a bull ruled spaces in hight.



Cove 2 introduces M_j T_i F_i . Make stem of M with wholearm-movement, the elbow slightly raised, and make the left and right curve strokes that follow, as in A and X_i with the combined-movement.

Observe that the first curve of the stem in T and F is a one-half space shorter than in A, N and M, and norre upright. The T and F may be made throughout with whole-atm-movement.

After persevering wholearm practice, make the same letters, with forearm-unovement one and a half spaces in hight. Remember that forearm-unovement is simply the whole-arm-unovement modified by bringing the full mustle of the forearm lightly to the edge of the desk. Do not begin the eval shade above the middle of the stem. In striking lower half of stem, give the hand a quick roll leftward, to bring the pen more nearly in line with the eval shade.

The oblique peuholder produces this stem and shade better than a straight holder,



Coev 3. Again is shown the development of the capital stem from a leaf and bud form.

nerm.

The who does not live in a shell, and is not too severely practical to approximate the relations of this art to nature, may lift his eyes and see around him, in nature's forms, the graceful elements of pennamship.

P. R. Spencer's pen, which was both practical and peadly, where.

The floating clouds, the sun's bright beam.
The ocean wave, bud leaf and sky.
The opening flower, the rolling stream,
Are letters to the computed eye.

We will now consider the formation of these letters more in detail. They should be made to fill eight-ninths of the ruled space (nodium ruling), and with the combinedmovement—i.e., with the foreitm-movement attended by contraction and extension of the fineers and thomb.

CAPITAL A begins with a stem made from top downward. In this, a slight left curve, well slanned, descends half way; continuing, an egg oval is formed on an angle of fifteen degrees, two and one-half spaces high. The

shade is entirely on the right curve of the oval. From top of stem, on the right, draw a slight left curve to hase line; then finish with left and right curves, short, as per copy. Strokes: left, right, left, left, left, right.

CAPTAL N Form letter A to paint where left curve touches base; turn short and ascend with left curve, two spaces high, finishing one space to the right. Strokes: left, right, left, left, left.

CAPTAL M. Capital stem and left curve as in N; narrow turn, left curve ascends even with top and one space to right; angular joining, left curve to hase; narrow turn, right curve numerities shall not some Strakes, talk right left left left field of right.

The first curve on connective shart, one space. Stokes: left, right, left, left, left, left, right. See in the monogram how the capital stem is modified at top for T and F. Describe the modification. Do the stems and casp join in these letters? Where is the highest point in the second left curve of the cap I.

CAPITAL T. Capital stem, five-sixth full hight of letter, with first left curve a trifle fuller than in A, and more upright; begin cap one space to left of stem; loft curve one space, right curve one space, horizontal waved line three spaces. Strokes: left, right, left, left, right, compound.

CAPTAL F. Cap and stem as in T, with upper curve of oval completed by a right curve crossing the stem. Attach the slight left curve as linish. Strukes: left, right, compound, left: left: right, compound, left: left: right, compound, left: left: right, left: left: right, left: left: right, left: left: right; left: right; left: right; left: left: right; left: left: right; left: right; left: left: right; left: left: right; left: right

Notice that F has three compound curves or waved lines, two of which are horizontal.



COPY 4 gives practice in word-writing. See how A and M join to small letters. In writing Nov. and Fir, do not begin the small letters too far from the capitals. What is the rule?



Cory 5. In previous lessons we have referred to the constant tendency in our country, especially, toward greater simplicity in the forms of letters used in current writing. The capital stem, a graceful and beautiful form, but somewhat chaborate and rather difficult of execution, has been gradually undergoing a change, and it is not uncommon, mow, to see it employed by excellent pennon, men of correct taste, omitting the final curve of the oval-sweep, as shown in the copy which is given for free practice.

Would suggest that additional words and some phrases be practiced to seems the greatest amount of good from this lesson. Such as, Amend, Amendment, Amount due on account; Nine, Ninety days after date; Mdse., Merchandise, Memorandum; To Freight paid, Friends, Friendship.

In concluding our lesson, let us again quote from P. R. Spencer for our inspiration in this art:

"If fairly and housetly viewed, the art of writing must rank side by side with all the high and noble arts which have done so much to beautify and adom the world, and have contributed so greatly to the reinconnet and pure, intellectual development of mankind. He who loves asture and adomes all that is traly beautiful will find in the prosecution and study of this art something to endarge and develop the highest facilities of the mind—something to make him interested in that which pertains to the welfare of those around him. Let, then, every one seek to gain a practical Knowledge of this art, and as long as he lives will it be to him a source of pleasure, profit and improvement.

A Remarkable Maine Girl.

In the plantation of Oakfield, Aroostock County, Maine, there is a girl who possesses the faculty of spelling difficult words backward without hesitation. Her name is Hattie M. Drew, she is just past her twelfth birthday, and resides with her parents, who are people of moderate education, living upon a farm. While the little girl is bright and smart as the average of her mates, she never attracted any particular attention until, a little more than a year ago, it was accidentally discovered that she possessed the singular gift of spelling any word with which she was acquainted, backward and without hesitation. At a spelling-match recently held in the school which she attends, without any warning she stood before the audience for some ten miontes, spelling words selected at random-some for their difficulty of combination-but without any previous knowledge of what they were to be, rapidly and correctly, except one or two which she could not spell in the proper way, and when prompted in the correct spelling would immediately reverse it. Among the words which she spelled were these: Galaxy, syzygy, astronomy, robin, phonography, difficulty, attendance, indivisible, etc., and many other words of equal length and difficulty. All of these were spelled as rapidly as the eye could follow. without a simple misplacement of a letter. Has any other person without any training been able to do this or similar feats? In addition, it may be said, upon the testimony of the girl, that "she can see the words in her mind, and knows no reason why she hould not read the letters backward as in the usual way." -Boston Journal.

The Pen's Part in Literature. By PAUL PASTNOR.

This little magic instrument, the peoeems so closely to connect itself with the thought and personality of him who uses it as to become, in a certain sense, part of binnself-a power, as it were, work jointly with the mind in the production of that which passes into the form of writing. So real, indeed, is this relation, that it has been everywhere noted and accepted. We say, that such and such a person wields a facile pen-we mesn, that he is a ready that his thoughts flow easily and gracefully. Another, we say, has a trenchaut pen; he is a strong, terse writer. Still another, we say, is gifted with a sharp pen; the qualities of keen wit, rapid analysis, and the power and boldness of a quick sarcasm transferring themselves, by a perfeetly natural figure, to the instrument which he uses to express them. All these varied allusions are, of course, the mere play of fancy between thought and that which reproduces thought, and may be applied with equal readiness and propriety to other means of expression. As, for instance, to say that an orator whose opinious are very pronounced, speaks " with no uncertain tone "-here again the instrument partaking of the nature of him who uses it, Or, by a still wilder flight of fancy, do we not say that a sharp writer " wields a keen blade"? The blade has nothing to do with the writing, plainly, but it is entitled to a comperison with the thought of the writer because of its quality of sharpness. I would not, therefore, urge in any servile, literal way the close kinship of peu and thought. What I shall aim to de, in this paper, is to show that the pen is wedded to thought and personality, in writing, by other ties than those of mere association. I would shew that the writer comes to depend upon the pen as a sort of vode mecum, without which he cannot attaie his usual facility and grace of expression; that the pen endears itself to him who uses it, and comes to be a personal force is all that he writes. And thus I would show that the terms by which the pen is associated with the mind-terms ec frequently and so aptly used—do not depend upou servile association for their appropriateuess, but are true aside from all figurative allusion and fauciful application.

Men of literature—constant writers—are those who especially come to value the pee as the fit partner in their labors. It would be hard, judged, to say what would have become of literature if the peu had never been invented; if men had been restricted to the use of the old stylus and the pencil, and other rade and imperfect writing-instruments, up to the time of the invention of the typewriter. It is, at least, safe to assume, I think, that we should have had very much fewer modern books, and that those we did have would have been very much less finished and delightful in style than the best books of to-day. There seems to be a singular appropriateness in the pen as an instrument interpreting and sustaining thought. There must be a most delicate and complete barmony between the mind and the symbols it employs, in order that thought shall flow freely and conscentively; and this harmony the peu supplies. It has two qualities which are eminently essential-positiveness and fuences. Both these the pencil lacks; it makes an indeterminate, faint and comparatively coarse mark. It does not present firmly, and yet delicately, to the eye the ideas which the mind is striving to put into outward form. I venture to say that very few, if auy, of the leading literary works of modern times have been composed with a pencil. And as to the type-writer, I am very sure that no original work of permaneut value will ever be accomplished by its meaus. It is well uigh impessiple to conduct a long train of reasoning, or to paint a brilliant picture in words, without the details before one's eyes. As well might as artist think of painting a noble landscape, sitting behind his easel and touching keys which impress certain colors on the canvas!

The background and the "atmosphere," in writing as well as in painting, must be kept constantly before the eye. Consistent and barmonings work cannot be done under any other conditions. The pen is the only is stroment which will ever he used with real success in making the original draughts of the best literary work. It is perfectly adapted, by a cort of final effection and survival of the fittest, for that purpose. It is thus that literary men come to depend upon it as the necessary condition of their best work. I have been a little curious to know if writers generally would be converted to the use of the caligraph; but, so far as I have been able to observe, very few literary men have been led to make use of it, except in their correspondence or for copying purposes. "Why do you not use the typewriting machine?" a friend asked of an author. "Ita work is so much more rapid than that of the pen, and makes hetter "I have tried it," was the reply, but fied that I can do nothing with it is the way of composition. I am as much lost for ideas, sitting before that cold assemblage of keys, as though I had been placed hefore a piano and told to compose a symphony. No, there is nothing like the old familiar nen for literary work.

2000

A strong attachment grows up in the writer's mind for the little instrument which has served him so faithfully and with such sympathy during the years of his solitary labor. A tenderness and consideration almost like that which is felt for an old and tried friend, inspires his thought of the tiey servant of his genius. I remember seeing the facsimile of a letter written by Oliver Weedell Holmes to Mabie, Todd and Bard, the unskers of his favorite gold pen. One of the points of the pen had been accidentally brokee, and Mr. Holmes inclosed it with the letter, requesting that, if possible, the little friend which had journeyed with him through the pages of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast-table" might be granted another lease of life, for he could not bear to part with anything which had rendered him such long and faithful service.

Every constant writer knows how his individuality comes to adapt itself to a certain peu, or grade of peus, till be feels lost and embarrassed if another is put in his haeds. It is but natural to suppose that much of the spirit and power of a literary production depends upon this familiarity with, and attachment to, a particular pen. The mechanism of thought is exceedingly delicate, and its fine balance-wheels are atfected by the slightest disturbance. The annoyance and embarrassment arising from a pen which dees not fit one may very easily he imagined to affect a piece of fine writing, where every touch must be as delicate and artistic as the lines of a picture. So the pen, the fit instrument of the mind's higher expression, has its part, and an important one, in literature. It may fitly be called one of those ideal inventions which immediately and perfectly fulfill the end for which they were designed. Without the pen, our litersture would have been scanty and imperfect, compared with what it now is, and the world would have lost much precious thought for lack of a ready and adequate means of expression.

A Mysterious Warning.

I found myself alone upon the earth at an early age. My parents and my four sisters had been swept away, one after the other, the latter by pulmonary diseases, and

Having buried the last survivor-my sister Juliet-I determined to go back to my native village (Greenmount), from which we removed whee I was a child of eight

In my lonely condition, I fancied that the cenes of my childhood were hetter calculated to revive the home feeling than those of the multitudinous city, where unhody knows whether anything is alive or dead.

Knowing something of medicine and the

nse of drugs. I believed that I could do well in Greenmount with a little apothecary chop; and, accordingly, I went thither and shelved my latinized jars and bottles, in a small onestoried tabernacle, by the roadside, where all passers by might observe the sign of Æsculapius.

The second second

I had heen established in my new quarters a couple of weeks, our old acquaintances of the village bad begun to find me out, and my custom was rapidly increasing, when I received a note, through the Post - office, conched in the following terms:

"SIR:—As a friend, I warn you that your life is is dauger. If you consult your own safety, you will leave this part of the country without a moment's delay. Time presses; you have not a moment to spare. I case say no more, but haste! haste! haste haste away!

"Your Friend."

It was warm weather; the window was open, and, with a loud laugh, I flung this missive out of the window. It alighted upon the long grass without, which some laborers were preparing to mow. I then very philesophically proceeded to read a medical treatise, determined to treat the foolish note with the contempt which it merited. But when the day was far speet, and the sun was obscured by the western clouds, and the night was approaching, I could not remem ber the words of that note without a shudder. It is true, thought I, that I have not an enemy in the world; but why, then, should anyhedy he so mean as to try to make me unhappy-to slarm me with such threatenings? Surely it is not a friend who would do such a thing as that, unless be had cause. Nobody but an enemy would wantouly send me a note of that description. It must be either an enemy or that thing worse than enemy—a professional mischiefmaker-of which almost every village may

The night came on apace, and in her sober livery were all things clad. Silence accomnanied for heast and hird: when I heard a gentle tap at my shop-door.

"Entrez!" said I.

I heard departing footsteps, and going to the door, I called to a retiring individual and asked him why he didn't come in.

"Because you told me to go away," replied man in a blouse, as he came back to the

"No; I said, 'come in.'"

Accordingly, the man came in and sat down in silence, as if about to hold a Quaker

meeting. "Well, neighbor," said I, at length, "what can I do for you?

"Nothing's I know on," observed he, pawing his hair with oue hand, and thrusting his other hand into his pocket.

After waiting another five minutes, the stranger handed me a crumpled piece of paper, which he signified was my property. spread out the scrap, and discovered that it was the note which I had thrown out in the morning.

"I've seen this before," said I. "It is a note which I received te-day, and I served it as I serve all anonymous letters: I threw it out of the window.

"Yes, sir. I was mowing out there, and I found it on the grass. What are you going to do?"

"Do! what do you mean?" demanded I. " This note means that somehody is secking your life-"

'Pshaw! man! I'm not fool enough te believe that note.

"Then, sir, you'd better believe it, I

"Come, come, neighbor, don't go too far, or you'll get yourself in a pickle," replied I. You seem to keew too much about this matter. Will you say that you knew my life to be in dauger?"

'That's nyther here nor than " answered the rustic. "I know who rit that note, and I think you'd better 'tend to it." "Well, who wrote it ?" I asked.

"It's a 'spousible person who wouldn't write such a note for mere sport, I know

"Hew do you know it was written by such a person?

"I know the handwriting," said he. "Thar's only one person in the village who can write like that than."

Agaie telliog me that I had better heed the warning given me in that note, the man got up and left. As soon as he was gone I examined the chirography of the note. was certainly neat-much like copper-plate. It was, therefore, a person of some pretensions to education who stooped so low as to write an anonymous letter. The more cause to suspect that the note contained some The man who had just left seemed positive, though his thesis was grounded entirely upon the respectability of the anonymous writer. He did not pretend to speak from his own knowledge.

Who then was this important person who subscribed himself "Your Friend"?

I was auxious to discover the writer, and surely, if there was only one person in town who could write well, it ought to be no difficult matter to discover him. I would ask the principal men in the village for their autographs. I had an album in which were already the distinguished names of John Quincy Adams, Levi Lincoln, and George Bancroft. I would send it around the village, and in that trap would I catch as big a bug as "Year Friend."

On the next day I commenced. I sent my album to three of the selectmes and the town-clerk, all of whom gave me their autographs readily, and although I did not thus achieve my object, yet so flattered were these geutlemen when they saw their names beside those of Lincoln, Adams and Bancreft, that they instantly transferred all their custom to me, and I felt myself absolutely in danger of becoming a rich man.

But in the midst of all this success there were not wanting mementoes of the fatal note-reminders that the sword of Damecles was continually suspended over my head. The principal one of these happened at my boarding-house. Owing to the hot weather I slept with the lower sash of my window raised. A light from a house opposite shone is at my window and illuminated the opposite wall. My back was towards the window as I lay in bed, and I was on the point of dropping to sleep, when I perceived that something was darkening the light ou the wall. I lay perfectly still, though now wide awake, and soon became convinced that a burly human head was slowly rising above the sill of the window, and this head it was that threw its shadow upon the light spot on the wall and partially obscured it.

I turned suddenly, crying, at the same time, " Who's there!

The head immediately dedged down, and muttered curse followed, and all was silent. I jumped out of bed and ran to the window I saw a fellow just turning the corner of the house, and I regretted that my clothes w off, otherwise I would have pursued the villain till I discovered who he was.

After this it did seem to me as if I was rushing ruefully on my fate by remaining at Greenmount. Yet I was pleased with the place and with the people of the village; my business was good and rapidly improving but, above all, I had my eye fixed upon a levely young lady who led the choir of the village church. Thus far I had not discovered her name. I only knew that I was charmed with her appearance, with her voice and manuer. She appeared to be the west amiable of human beings.

Could I leave the village under such on cumstances !

I was anxious to find out the name of the beautiful singer; but I durst not make any inquiries. Had I done so the fact would have been known in every house in the township before night, and finally the story would have run that we were engaged to be married.

At length I met the young girl at a party She was introduced to me by the name of Smith; and as there was more than one family of that name in town, I still remained as much in the dark as ever, except that she

on gave me to understand that the fancy which I had conceived for her was by no means reciprocated.

It was evident that Miss Smith regarded me with aversion. She looked at me frequently. Turning my head soddenly, I would detect her in the act of perusing my features with close attention. She seemed to regard me with a great deal of cariosity; but that was all. She avoided me on every occasion; and this she did in so ingenious and stealthy a manner that it was not calculated to attract attention. It was, therefore noticed by no one but myself.

This conduct on the part of Miss Cornelia

Smith discouraged me for making any advances. Although, whenever I looked at her, she appeared handsomer and more ttractive than when I saw ber last; yet such was my peculiar nature that the slightest suspicion of being unwelcome was a sufficient bar to my intrusion-s fence too high to be overleaped. I could not endure the idea of

forcing myself upon anybody. It will be seen, therefore, that there was but a sleuder prospect -more slender than the most corseted waist even of a Maryland girl-that Cornelia and I should ever tread life's thorny path together,

Yet I was curious to know why she hated me so bitterly, or what she saw in my appears or in my manners that revolted

Cornelia was the first girl in whom I had felt a peculiar interest; it is not strange, therefore, that I wanted to know why she shunned me.

With me things were not in a happy condition. My life threatened, and I not knowing from quarter the blow would deeply in love with one whom I felt myself forbidden to approach, my spirit began to sink, and this had a sinister effect on my business. Customers were not so well satisfied with tny manners as they had been, and I had begun to think seri ously of leaving town and seeking employment in the city when an event occurred which changed my resolution. A Miss Sayres had sent me her album with a request that I would write some verses in it.

As I turned over the leaves, I was struck motionless by en countering the name of Cornelis Smith at the bottom of one of the pages. It appeared that Coruelia had written some lines in the album, and I judged them to be original. There was nothing remarkable about the composition, but I was foreibly struck by the handwriting. It seemed

to me that I had seen that style of penmanship before.

I lost no time in hunting up the warning note which I had received from "Your Friend," and on comparing the note with the piece in the album, signed Cornelia Smith, not a shadow of doubt remained that both pieces were written by the same

I had found out my anonymous correspondent at last, but (was it possible?) that that correspondent was Cornelia Smith. She had warned me that my life was in danger, and had bidden me fly hence. What could have been her motive? I was a perfect stranger to her. Why should she seek to annoy and terrify me in that manner unless she had discovered that my life really was threatened I llut was it probable that that young girl could make any such discovery i less probable was it that Cornelia should have written the note through sheer wantonness. O no, she could not be capable of so cruel, so miserable a boax.

At any rate the partition wall was broken down; there was no longer any reason that I should hesitate to address Cornelia Smith; for, if she had gone so far as to send me a note before she had been introduced to me, I might well claim acquaintanceship with her and seek for an explanation to that note. Glad was I of the excuse to open a

correspondence with Cornelia. I wrote her a note immediately, in which I mentioned the discovery I had made, and begged her to inform me whether my life was really in danger.

threatened, and that a yenng lady should he mixed up in the affair

Sanntering through the principal street of the village shortly after receiving Cornelia's note, I passed an apothecary shop and noticed the name on the door, "Caleb Smith."

Now, I had always known that my rival in husiness was one Smith, but, till now. I had never perceived that he here the same name as the girl whom I loved, and now I recollected that I had heard Cornelia spoken of as the daughter of "Doctor Smith."

This apothecary must, then, he the father of Cornelia. This seemed to account for the ought to be tarred and feathered and ridder upon a rail.

Time wore on, and "Dr S nith" complained that I got away his best customers. About that time, Smith wrote the words of that warning note on a slip of paper and told his daughter Cornelia to copy them off on a sheet of letter-paper. Cornelia knew no more than the dead what ose her father was going to make of the letter after she had written it; and it was not until I wrote demand ing an explanation that she discovered I was the person whom her father intended to warn.

It will be seen, therefore, that the note was sent to me by a rival

apothecary in order to frighten me out of the village. As for the hig head which appeared one night at my window, it stood on the round shoulders of one Buttrick, a man-of-allwork who had been employed by Ductor Smith to back up his terrible warning by stick ing his head into my window in the dead of night .- Selected.

RELIGIOUS IDEAS. - The new idea, if it is religious, however rapidly it may advance, never advances like a flood or a fire; never affects all it touches, but leaves bits, spaces, sections of humanity, individual people, as wholly unaffected as if it had not passed by at all. In some well-known cases whole races escape; in others, whole casts: in others, single men. Christianity was founded by Jews, preached by Jews, died for by Jews, yet Jews are the only people living directly and always within its influence, upon whom, in 1,800 years, that creed has made no impression at all. They have shown themselves the most receptive of races of all systems of thought, except that single one. There are probably more Jew Kantians than Jew Christians Christianity is Asiatic, yet hetween it and most Asiatic races there seems to exist some invisible wall, capable of being pierced, for it is pierced for individuals, yet as a whole as durable as adamant.

Protestantism was fifty years conquering England, counting from Latimer's sermon to the Act against priests, and during all that time there were broad spaces, classes, families into which it made no entrance, or, entering, was abhorred .- The Spectator.

Leigh Haut, Superintendent of Schools in Des Moines, has adopted a plan of giving practical instruction in earning and saving money. In the first place he encouraged all the children to open bank accounts, and to learn how to do business at u bank. Boys with rich fathers, boys with poor fathers, and boys without fathers or mothers were incited to earn money in honest and manly ways. They black hoots, deliver papers, shovel snow from sidewalks, and carry in coal. Not a few are learning trades during odd hours, and many have tools which they work with at home. Those who are doing mechanical work which requires considerable skill meet and compare the articles they have made. There is a friendly rivalry to see who will have the largest bank account and furnish the best specimens of handiwork. The work out of school is eaid to have a good effect on the work done in school.

The hoys are getting a reputation for thrift,

skill and economy as well as for scholarship



JESSE HOYT

Cherefore, we the Citisens of the City of Eust Saginaw, Michigan,

of the departed, and be colores out of the disarted, and he express our dop appreciation of the many and besting or hyperens timbered entry on he turn and by condicions continued between the open curvainer Serven for the Thinky two years ago the trust of land which is now occupied by his thickness by one prospection city was a value was oy'und hasting et ligations that we as

Multiplior was ano the take of land which is now occupied by our prospersor city was a wilderness and Mrt Dayles have propletice and observed promote personal frequents must include a propletion of the Lagranus Patty, and loss on the conference is too that the foundation of a great work prospersor occurrently and change of the contract phases of its duder must properly lates of the design of the proceedings of his and confidence in our objected by the object per its company to the proceedings of his and to another must proposed great enthingues in the name according to the proceedings of his and his contract of the property families of weather that when the design and the such the object of the proceedings of the proceedings

express our hearticht sympathy with his sorcowing family.

Resulved,

That the Ferring to instructed to course a right of this prumble and resolutions to be toableshed in the deady judgers of this object and that he transmit a copy thing to the Common to the language of the language of the deady must have been thank a copy thereof to sunt to the family of the objects hereits must had a copy

Resolved. That the Honger be requisted to assu a produmation

eceptand to candl extracater rient ecols of between the hours of lun and hoche, ordere I in our ruguel if thenst few his funeral eccuss at that time,

a token of respect for the secenses.

- Ungibent of Ciliana Alating.).

The above cut was photo engraved from copy executed at the office of the "Journal" (size of original, \$2.288), and is given as a specimen of engrossing.

On the same day I received the following | fact that the young girl had always avoided answer:

"SIR: - Your note is just received, would give you a full and satisfactory answer if possible, but that my duty to a third unity forbids. I cannot speak the whole " SIR :sewer if possible, but that my duty to a third party forbids. I cannot speak the whole party forbids. I cannot speak the whole truth. I am not at hiberty to tell why I wrote that note; but of one thing rest as-sured, your life is not in danger. That was stred, your life is not in danger. That was a false statement. Nobody has threatened a filler to tasy any more stred, your life is not in Nobody has threatenest a false statement. Nobody has threatenest you. I am not at liberty to say any more at present. Your obedient servant, "Cornelat SMITH."

Now this I deemed a great conquest-to receive a communication from Cornelia, and to be set at ease in regard to that warning note; but how strange that Cornelia should have written it, and (in heaven's pure name!) who was the third party of whom Cornelis spoke and who was doubtless the prime mover in the disreputable affair? But it seemed very strange to me that somehody should have taken the pains to tell me that my life was in danger when no danger

me and had treated me in so cold and distant a manner. She had in all probability heard her father speak of me as an interloper who had set up shop in the village to get away his eustomers.

Peeping in at the front door, I saw Cornelia behind the counter. In I popped, and found that the young girl was alone in the

As we had been introduced to each other, we entered into conversation; and thus commenced an acquaintance which ripened In three months the town-clerk published our banus.

After our marriage, Cornelia let out the whole truth in regard to the note which had given me so much trouble.

It seems that her father was very wroth when I came into the village and set up my shop. He declared that one apothecary shop was enough for Greenmount and that I

Letter-Writing. ARTICLE IV.

By D. T. AMES

Dispatch is the soul of business.- EARL CHRSTER

In our present article we purpose to treat mere especially upon business correspond-

Letters of business should be characterized by courtesy, brevity and clearness; the writer should aim at the greatest degree of conciseness consisteet with a clear statement of his purpose, and confine himself strictly to the business in hand. We are informed by a Post-office official that upward of 2,000 letters are daily delivered to many of the large banks and business houses of this city. Is most of these houses the hours of business are from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., giving seven hoers, without intermission, 420 minutes, thus allowing to a single correspondent about one-fifth of a minute to open, read and dispose of each letter. Our readers may imagine the delight with which such a correspondent would open a letter covering three or four badly written pages of letter or cap paper, with matter irrelevant, perhaps impertinent, or asking questions and personal favors, to answer or grant which would consume, not minntes, but hours of time. We lately received, is a morning's mail of about one hundred letters, one miserably scrawled over nearly four large letter-sheet pages, from an utter stranger, detailing all the circumstances of his late venture at hop-raising, and finally asking us if we would not "please inquire the true state of the present hop-market, and write me what I can get for my hops, which are of A No. I quality." A stamp was inclosed, which, of course, would not only pay for postage and stationery, but leave a large balance to pay for some balf a day of our time, required for investigating the hopmarket, and reading and answering his

We scarcely need say that such letters should never be written, and whee received, if courteous, they should be answered briefly by postal-card; if otherwise, consigned unanswered to the trash basket.

All legitimate business letters should be promptly answered, and neder no circumstances should a discourteous or an anonymous letter be written, nor need such he au-

To the end, that a letter upon any subject may have the appropriate arrangement, and be complete and elegaet in all its parts, a writer should devote sufficient thought to its subject-matter before even beginning to write, to cuable bim to mentally arrange the leading features of the contemplated letter; he will thus often avoid the great inconvenience of an awkward beginning and construction throughout his letter. There are few things in which the old aduge, "that a thing well begun is half done" is more true than of letter-writing.

Arranged in accordance with a proper method, its composition becomes untural and easy; otherwise, it is awkward and barass-Phraseology that is careless or ambiguous should be carefully avoided; from such, much mischief is liable from annoying controversies-not to say costly litiga-While reading important business letters, to which future reference is probable, it is well to mark or underscore, with a blue or red pencil, the most important parts ; after which, the letters should be filed for convenieut reference by writing upon their backs the name of the writer, date on which written, and the prominent points of their contents.

The forms and purposes of business letters are altogether too multitudinous to admit of the presentation of examples applicable to every phase of business; nor do we deem it necessary; for in all cases the leading essentials of a business letter are the same, the philosophy of which being understood all the details of correspondence will come easily and naturally.

Business correspondence may, however, be classified, generally, under four heads, viz: First .- Announcements, which are Mess McNext & Coffee, Sydny, Sustialia.

New York May 12th 1852

Gentlemen: Riplying to your favor of the 10th ultime beg to assure you that the orders contained therein will have our immediate, attention, and bushipped per harlo Blackadder, of Cioner line, now leading here. The have endeavored to obtain a reduced rate of insurance, as requested; but are unable to report, any .concession, at the present writing. Awaiting your further valued favors, we remain! Very truly yours American Bublishing Con

Specimen of a Business-Levier.-Photo-engraved from pen-and-ink copy prepared at the office of the "Journal."

circulars and letters giving notice of the establishment, purposes and changes of any business. Second .- Solicitations, which are letters and circulars inviting patronage. Third.-Management, which embraces all letters or notices relating directly to the conducting of the business. Fourth .- Miscellaneous, which embraces a large class of letters which, though not directly pertaining to business, are incidental thereto, such as letters of credit, introduction, commenda-

Examples of Business Letters.

NEW YORK, March 10th, 1883.

MR. HENRY FAITHUL, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sir :-We beg to inform you that the undersigned, on the 8th instant, entered a partnership under the firm name of Cushman & Jennings, for the purpose of conducting a retail and jobbing commission business at 478 Broadway, New York.

Long and varied experience in this line of business, united with ample means, enables no to assure our patrons that any business they may entrust to us will receive prompt and careful attention.

Soliciting your patronage, we are. Very Respectfully, JAMES M. CUSHMAN,

WILLIAM JENNINGS.

NEW YORK, March 10th, 1885. MESSIS, H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.

Gentlemen .- You are hereby informed that the partnership hitherto existing under the firm name of Williams, Jones & Hunter, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued at the same place by Mr. J. M. Hunter, who is authorised to settle all partnership matters.

Very espectfully,

JAMES C. WILLIAMS, JOHN E. JONES

LETTER OF CREDIT.

Bosron, Jan. 10th, 1883. MISSES. D. APPLETON & CO.,

New York.

Gentlemen -Please give the bearer Henry M. Mason, a cash credit to an amount not ex-ceeding \$10,000, for which sum draw on us at

Inclosed you will find the signature of Mr. Yours Truly,

WILLARD & HASTINGS Mr. Mason's signature.

HENRY M. MASON.

ORDER FOR MERCHANDISE.

103 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, Ill., March 1st, 1883.

205 Broadway, New York

Sir :-Please send me per U. S. Express.

250 copies of Ames's Hand-book of Artistic Penmauship, in cloth. 150 copies of Ames's Hand-book of Artistic

Permanship, in paper. 25 copies of Ames's Compendium of Orna

mental Penmanchip. 50 gross of Ames's Penman's Favorite Pens.

Aud oblige, Yours Truly, THOS. E. HILL.

NOTICE OF DRAFT.

BOSTON, Jan. 10th, 1883.

Messes. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Gentlemen :- We have this day drawn upon you, at sight, as per your advice, for fifteen aundred dollars (\$1,500), amount due us for balance of account. Trusting that you will honor the same and oblige, we remain, Very Respectfully,

LEE & SHEPARD

REQUEST FOR SETTLEMENT.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10th, 1883.

Messes, Jones & Carter, New York

Gentlemen :-Permit us to remind you that your account is now past due, and to request on to favor us with your check for the amount, \$575, if possible, that it may be available to us before the 20th inst., as we shall then be in need of all the funds at our command. Trust that you will oblige us, we remain.

Yours Respectfully, WILLIAMS & JOHNSON,

REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF TIME. NEW YORK, Feb. 13th, 1883. Messks. Williams & Johnson,

Philadelphia

Gentlemen :- In reply to yours of yesterday, requesting our check for the balance of our in debtedness to you, we regret to say that, owing to our late very heavy losses by fire as well our slow collections, we are unable, at this time, to comply with your request. Our losses by fire are, however, fully covered by insur auce, of which there is a prospect of immediate payment; in which case we shall favor you at once with our check for amount due you. Hoping you will suffer no inconvenience by our delay, we are, Very Respectfully, JONES & CARTER

(To be continued.)

Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. Kelley, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.]

Illinois has eight female County Superintendents of schools.

Penusylvania has appropriated \$15,000

for a city superintendency of education. Gov. Critteeden says, "Parsimony towards

education is liberality towards crime. Canada has forty colleges, the United

States 358, and England 1,300 .- Public

Johns Hopkins University has as endowment of \$3,500,000, an income of \$200,000, and 132 students.

The University at Lewisburg, Pa., has received a gift of \$100,000 from William Bucknell, of Philadelphia.

The Board of Education of St. Paul. Minn., have introduced temperance texthooks into the city schools.

The annual report of the Hampton (Va.) Indian School, shows thirty Indian girls and lifty-four Indian boys in attendance.

According to the last census, there are in this country 4,923,451 persons unable to read, and 6,239,959 neable to write.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch complains that more than ten per cent. of the public school children of that city are near-sighted.

Williams College receives \$50,000, to be added to its general fund, from the will of the late Edward Clark, of Otsego County,

Texas yet has 50,000,000 acres of unsold school lauds. This will soon give her the grandest school fund of any country on the

globe. There are 40,000 children in Cincionati of school age who do not know their alphahet, and are growing up in ignorance.-The

John Welles Hallenbeck, of Wilkesbarre. Penn., bas presented \$50,000 to Lafayette College, at Easton, Penn., to endow the chair of the President.

George Munro, the publisher, bas endowed three new tutorships-Latin, Greek and mathematics—it Dalhousi College, Halifax, N. S., with an income of \$1,000 per annum.

The finest dome in this country, excepting that of the Capitol at Washington, is to be placed upon a new Catholic Uoiversity in Notre Dame, Ind. It is to be 200 feet in hight and will cost about \$30,000.—N. Y. Herald.

EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

[In every instance where the source of any item used in this department is known, the proper credit is given. A like courtesy from others will be appreciated.]

Yes, Cora, the verb "speak" is sesthetic

Give an example of a figure of speech

Naught set down in malice.

"Time is a good deal like a mule," wrote Johony in his composition. "It is better to be ahead of time than behind time."

An enthusiastic student of history traces base-ball back to the times when Rehecca went down to the well with a pitcher and caught Isaac.

GREEK RECITATION: Benevolent professor (prompting): "Now, then, Eipas" "Somnolent soph (remembering last night's studies): "I make it next." He goes it alone before the faculty.

Harvard University is to have a veterinary department, and the New Orleans Picayune thinks this new annex was necessary for the proper treatment of doukeys whe have rich fathers to sead them to college.

"What are you going to do when you grow up, if you don't know how to cipher?" asked a teacher of a rather slow boy. "I am going to be a school-teacher, and make the boys do all the ciphering," was the reply.

"How is this, my son?" asks a fond parent. "Your school report for last month said, 'Conduct—exemplary, while for this month it reads, 'Conduct—execrable.' What did you do?" "Just what I did the mouth before, only the master noticed me."

In a class of little girls at school, the question was asked, "What is a fort?" rely place to put men in," was the ready rely. "What is a fortress, then?" asked the teacher. This seemed a puzzle, till one of the girls answered, "A place to put women in."

The president of Tutts college was recently unde a happ father, and the following morning at prayer in the chapel he introduced this rather ambiguous sentence: "And we thank thee, O Lord, for the succor thun hast given us," which caused a general smile to ercep wer the faces of the class.—Haershill Gazette.

A Frenchman who took to learning the English language persevered till he came to the word "ague." When told that its two syllables might be reduced to only one by prefixing p and I, and making plague of it, the philosopher remarked that half the English might have the ague and the other half the plague; as for him, he wouldn't bother with the lingo.— Touth's Companion.

A college student, whose father makes him render an itemized account of his expenses, received an order for him to "explain how the large sum for 'incidentals' was spent, and then I can judge whether you are baving enough fun for your money, for I have been there, you young scamp." That is the sort of father the average college buy likes.

"Young man," said a college professor to an undergraduate who had asked for and obtained leave of absence to attend his grandmother's funeral—" young man, I find, on looking over the records, that this is the fifth time you have been excused to attend the funeral of your grandmother. Your leave of absence is therefore revoked. Your grandmother must get lerself buried without you this time."

"Tkomas, why have you not learned your lesson?" asked an Austin teacher of a pupil who was noted for his impudence. "Because I did not feel like it." The reply pleased the teacher immensely. It was really refreshing to bear a new excuse, so he said: "Tommy, I'll give you a good mark for your truthfulness. "Now, Billy," turning to the next boy, "what is the reason you did not learn your lesson?" "Because I didn't feel like it," replied Billy, thinking he, too, would get a good mark for his truthfulness; but, instead, the teacher took out a strap, and said: "Billy, I'll have to punish your plagiarins. You stole that answer from Tommy."—Texas Siftings.

Scientific Instruction;

OR, TRUE TEACHING - POWER.

By CRANDLER H. PEIRCE, KEOKUK, IOWA,

The successful treatment of disease has aroused the master-minds of all schools of medicine.

How to preach the gospel, is answered in as many ways as there are doctrines.

The law is so complicated that reversed decisions are not at all uncommon.

Teachers, as well as preachers, doctors, and lawyers are conscious of the situation. The physician can readily see that scientific justruction does win.

The minister of the present does not talk in the same strain as did that of our fore-

The lawyer dignifies his calling in many ways, and, like the physician, is growing more and more a specialist.

Doctors, lawyers, teachers, and preachers, have a grand and noble work to do.

Each is a life-work. Each is independent of the other. Each has for its base, things that must be thoroughly understood.

Scientific instruction comes from true teaching-power. A cried, successful experience accompanied by original thought, based upon all the good of former times, will develope results scientific in their nature. To read the thoughts of others, without reference to their promptings, will give but weak support.

For a teacher to point out the effect, and attempt to change it without knowing the cause, is equal to giving medicine without first having diagnosed the case.

All argument is weak without a full knowledge of the case in point.

The lawyer cannot hope to win if illogical. The minister must not forget this "age of reason." The doctor must do more than look wise.

The teacher must not be content with the efforts of others, and do only those things sanctioned by the noble few. To follow the advice and teachings—as a matter of course—of reputed authors, is not to be despised, yet to do the same with a sense of indement is indicative of window.

The leaders of our noble band do not intend the balance to be ninnies; they expect to listen to the elatter and clang of distant gaps, and honestly contend the field.

Among physicians are found poor doctors. Among lawyers are found pettyfoggers. Among preachers are found poor teachers. Everywhere we find indifferent, poor and fair.

To be good, excellent and superior, is a call upon science. To be scientific demands extra time, care and attention. To be successful one must be scientific; therefore, extra time, extra care and extra attention is essential to success.

Scientific instruction must win. The age demands it, and we must meet its demands.

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indursing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, nor devoid of interest or userit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell why.

The Autograph Album. Br E. K. Isaacs.

THE PENMANS VI ART JOURNAL

The Autograph Album! The one soft ray of coosoling light that illumines the dark chambers of our soul when we are lonely and despondent. Yes, that charming branch of literature that "casts a lingering halo of hope-inspiring radiance" upon the dark clouds that at times threate to overshadow our social world; that time-b-nored souvenir, every page of which leads us into greep pastures of the most sacred remembrances.

Yes, the Awe-too-graphic Album! Not a literary gem only, but a most spleudid representative of the graphic arts. but one with mind unpolished, and with his love for the beautiful sadly delicient, can fail to appreciate the art display of the autograph album. We are almost afraid to open one of these rare volumes of poetry and art when, once in a long long while, one is presented to us for our autograph; not because there is anything fearful in its contents: oh, no, its pages are all charming, "sweet." "lovely." But in gazing on those pages, composed, as they are, of the beautiful, either in sentiment or form, we are lost in amazement. And how can we help it, for here we find poetry of every style: Lyric, Epic, Didactic, Dramatic-yea, even Pastoral. Then we behold birds of the most brilliant hue-red, carmine, blue, black, gray, and purple; and such beautiful plumare.

Again, we are bowildered by the number of attractive and ingenious autographs. Surely, there must be such a thing as "in-dividuality in bandwriting," and there must be such a thing as "philosophy of motion." If there were no such a thing as individuality in bandwriting, how could each of these autographs have such a distinct individual characteristic? It seems to us they would all be alike, and we should get tired of looking at them; but no, we do not get tired, for each new autograph leads us into felds of art yet unexplored, and we are confirmed in our belief that "art is long." in coming.

If there were no such thing as philosophy of motion, how could it be possible for a single autograph to begin in the upper left-hand corner, and traverse the whole of that page, and finally terminate in disgust in one of the lower corners because there is no more ground.

Again, the autograph album is the key by means of which many a penmaa unlocks the gateway to success and fame. penman, professional or otherwise, does not realize the pleasure of having a stock of autograph albums lying on the table before him. Not only is there pleasure in contemplating it from a financial point of view, but infinitely greater is the pleasure of knowing that every design of scroll, bird, or beast that he executes will establish for him an undying reputation as a penman, or add fresh laurels to his already established reputation. A professional penman will always take special pains to execute, in his very best style, a design in an autograph album.

We have no sympathy with those weakminded and modest creatures who gather scrap-book specimens and pay twenty-five or fifty cents for them. A professional perman is more than satisfied with the honor of being asked to execute a specimen, and greedy indeed must be be to ask any pay.

We recently had a postal card order for specimens, to consist of scrolls, birds, letters of invitation, and replies, etc. In a thoughtless moment we sent a reply, giving a modest estimate of the cost of specimens he desired; but we soon discovered our error, for in a few days we received a letter containing, not the amount specified, but a few expressions of goodwill, such as greedy blond-sucker," etc., showing the manhood and good sense of our correspondent. Some time further back, we received as autograph album by mail on which there was fifty-five cents postage due; and for the benefit of those who desire specimens from the different penmen throughout the country, cheap, we would suggest that they send them their autograph albums by mail.
They would thus get specimens, from the
pea, directly into their albums, and thus
save their unuclinge and the trouble of pasting them into their erap-books. Inclose a
letter of request, do the album up in a brown
wrapping-paper, and put on a three cent
stamp. Any penman will be glad to pay
fifty or seventy-five cents due postage for
the privilege of executing a specimen in
your album.

Back Numbers of the "Journal." PLEASE NOTE.

Every mail brings inquiries respecting back numbers. The following we can send and no others: All numbers of 1878; all for 1879, except May and November; for 1880, copies for months of January, February, April, May, June, August and December only remain; all numbers for 1881, and all for 1882, except June. will be noted that while Spencer's writing lessons began with May, the second lesson was in the July number, so that the series of lessons is unbroken by the absence of the June number. Only a few copies of several of the numbers mentioned above remain, so that persons desiring all or any part of them should order quickly. All the 51 numbers, back of 1883, will be mailed for \$4.00, or any of the numbers at 10 cents

INK-PENCILS.—We have to utter a word of cartion about the ink-pencils which have come so much into vogue lately. A most useful implement to the business man, this innocent looking prucil can be easily converted into a treacherous friend, and on no consideration should be used to write the signature of anyone. The composition of the pencil is a peculiar combination, highly poisonous in itself, and-herein lies the danger to signature writers-competent to give off two or more impressions on damped paper-not tissue paper, he it understood, but ordinary writing-paper. Our attention was first directed to this peculiarity by an astute official of the Bank of New Zealand, and subsequent experiments proved the easy practicabillity of making a clear copy of the lling-in of a check with this iak-pencil. First, the writing of the check is transferred-upside down, of course, to a slip of damped paper, and from that transferredright side up-to another slip of damped paper. We tested this recently in the case of a check written with the ink-pencil and sent in from the country, and by simple band pressure obtained a very perfect copy of the transferable parts of the document. New York Times.

When to Subscribe.

For several reasons it is desirable, that, so far as is practicable, subscriptions should begin with the year, yet it is entirely optional with the earlseriher as to when his subscription shall commence. Those who may be specially interested in the very practical and valuable course of lessons commenced by Prof. II. C. Spencer may have their subscriptions begin with the May number, it which is the first lesson of the

WHAT IS MEANT BY HORSE-POWER. -- The power of prime movers is measured by borse-power. Watt found that the strongest London draft horses were capable of doing work equivalent to raising 33,000 pounds one foot high per minute, and he took this as the unit of power for the steamengine. The horse is not usually capable of doing so great a quantity of work. Rankine gave 26,000 foot pounds as the ligure for a mean of several experiments. and it is probable that 25,000 foot pounds is a fair minute's average work for a good animal. It would require five or six men to do the work of a strong borse. Watt's estimate has become, by general consent among engineers, the standard of powermeasurement for all purposes.

PENMANS WILLART JOURNAL

Singing in Schools.

By JULIA A. PICKARD.

as a time when singing in school was considered a matter of secondary importance. Now a teacher, alive to all the interests which tend to the further development of a high and noble type of pure manhood and womanhood, will find singing one of the greatest and best of aids. He will find, too, that with but little encouragement it becomes popular with all classes, for singing is of itself an incentive, and but few will be found who cannot enter into it "with the spirit and the understanding also," and of those few the number is now rapidly diminishing.

Singing was used as a thanksgiving and rejoicing when Miriam, the sweet singer of Israel, cheered her people to farther efforts after the memorable crossing at the sea. David, the wise king, wrote psalms for his subjects, and found less occasion to govern by the sword. The Freuch, among the first of nations, recognize the thrilling power of song when their Marseillaise hymn is sung to lead their propies to illustrious deeds of victory. Ministers acknowledge its value in mellowing for their earnest, tender appeals the stoic hearts of congregations; lecture associations feel its demand from the people and put a concert on the lists of entertainments; true homes know its moral worth, from the tender cradle-song that the fond mother sings, till the little occupant, grown to the full stature of manhood, is fully equipped by home melodies and their sacred associations to outer manfully into the world's strife. Our schools, instituted for the education of the youth of an untrammeled Republic, should not neglect so golden an opportunity for instilling into the minds of future representatives such sentiments as shall be for the aggrandizement of the nation.

Not a noble thought prompted for liberty, freedom, patriotism, temperance, religion, the social and bome circle-not a tender emotion of friendship and love-not a feelawakened by faith and charity-nor a foretaste of happiness by hope-but has thrilled the veins of poets and been recorded by them in touching and inspiring rhyme, been set to music by some musician with heart overflowing with melody, and may be wisely interpreted and taught by many a teacher, to still many more of our governors, and with them song and re-song till the noble soutiments become as familiar as household words to every heart. That teacher who arthfully does such work, follows closely in the line of him who said, "Let me make the songs for a nation and I care not who may make its laws," and he was a philanthropist and a patriot. Smith, who gave us "America," did more for his country than many, or we may say most, politicians whose voices have resounded in the Senate chamber.

A great deal depends upon baving singing appropriate to create genuine enthusiasm. With small children, the simple song, "Children go to and fro," will be sung with a will in a marching exercise. Other exercise songs, bringing in the action of body as well as voice are beneficial as rests after study. Lively songs may be snug when all interest is flagging and scholars are listless; while a restless school may be subdued by soothing melodies. Morning exorcises, if not of a religious character, should, at least, be elevated and devoid of levity, that the influence may be carried through the day. Here care should be taken in choice of songs, that children may early draw the line between music for amusement and music for worship. Songs of birds, bees and blossoms will be appreciated when the air is tilled with the twitter and buzz of avimate life and every breeze wafts a fragrance of hidden perfumes. The songs of ferns and fairies will then bring delight as imagination peoples the mossy retreats, known only to childhood, with the wonderful little inhabitants, and corious shells with their delicate hues, found only by childish hands, will be the treasura-house for the gorgeous attire of the princess. The sorroundings will stimulate to songs of brooks and fishes, seedtime and harvest, and feelings of patriotism come spontaneously and find expression in hearty songs when neering the American's Independence Day. Winter songs, with winds and storms, will suggest sympathy for the homeless and suffering, will make the pulses beat and find outburs in the natural expressions. Music with the tinkle of bells, and joyous greetings of Christmas time will bring veneration as, still later, comes the hirthday anniversary of Washington. So each change will awaken the dormant powers of the heart, lessons which seasone and history alike present to the willing learner.

Local events may bring lessons of good to a school by appropriate singing, which might otherwise be the general scaudal with its usual injurious results. Of these, a single illustration will suffice. Years ago, our assistant-teacher in the high school, a grandly noble woman, was one morning absent from her accustomed place. Our questions and queries to the principal that such an event had occurred met only with the response, "She is in the room below." The prayer that our teacher offered that morning was that his scholars might be benefited by bad examples. Then he announced the hymn, "Confession," so full of acknowledgment and penitence for sin. Reverentially he

Gulling.

BY CHANDLER H. PEIRCE, of Keokuk, Iowa

To defend the profession and keep inviolate those principles that give it dignity and respectability is part and parcel of the duty of every true "knight of the quill." To get something for nothing is contrary to all law, and if an exceptional case might be cited, the gift would not be worth the hav-

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We came from Massachusetts, near the



The above cut was photo-engraved from an original specimen executed by G. W. Ware, of Bonham, Texas.

saug, and his spirit and the expression of the piece imbued each singer, and when we reached the line, "I had not sinned had I felt thou wert nigh," all were serious. Our hearts were ready for the lesson, and at recess a bevy of usually thoughtless girls sought the assistant, who, with glistening eyes, told us to few words that the brilliant beautiful, accomplished Miss had committed a beloous sin for which she was expelled. Back to our room we silently retraced our steps with one more of life's mysterious lessons unfolded for us, but done in compassion. The leaf of our song book was turned down that day to mark the hymn, and a spotless page to life's book was written with thoughts that taught us how we might hate the sin all the more. nor love the sinner less.

To those subscribing at club rates, the book will be sent (in paper) for 25 cents; (in cloth), 50 cents extra. Price of book, by mail (in paper covers), 75 cents; cloth, \$1. Liberal discount to teachers and agents.

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Incorrect Talking.

"Though the schoolmaster holds his receptions in almost every nook and corper in the land there is a great deal of incorrect talking even among educated people. Bishop Clark gives a few specimens of these popular errors of speech in the form of a dialogue between a careless talker and his critical friend.

"Good afterneon, John; how long have

you been 'setting' here?"
"I have been 'sitting here' about an hour, watching these men 'set' the stones in my wall." "It ' kind of ' seems to me that the work

is done rather 'illy.'" "Perhaps it is not done quite as 'welly'

as it might be."

"I 'kind of' think that word 'welly' suppda add "

"It is as good a word as 'illy.' But why do you say, 'It kind of seems' and 'I kind of think,' when you might as well say, 'It seems' and 'I thick.'" "I've got 'sort of' used to talking in that

way." "It is a very poor sort of way."

"I never had nobody to 'learn' me any hetter."

"You mean that you have had nobody to teach you."

"I am getting tired, and think I will 'lay down on the grass for a 'spell.'

"You can lie down, but it would be well for you to lay your cleak on the ground for you to lie on.'

"Be you going to 'stop' here long?"

"I stopped here when I arrived, but shall not 'stay' long. Are you going home soon ?" "I be"

"Why not say, 'I am'? 'Be you' and 'I be' ere very raw and disagreeable "All right, OK : but the master always

says to the scholars, 'Be you ready to

"Do you see him often ?"

"'Him' and 'me' met at the deacon's last pight." "What did 'him' and 'yon' do after you

got there?" "We looked at 'them' things he has just

brought from New York." "Were 'them' things worth looking at ? "

"Tolerable. By the way, the deacon must have 'quite' a fortune "

'What sort of a fortune ? Quite large or quite small ?"

" Quite large, of course."

"Why do you not say so?"

"My next neighbor has just put up a fence on either side of his front yard." "I suppose you intended to say that he

has put up a fence on both sides." "Between you and I-"

"Please change that to, 'Between you and me.' You would not say: 'There is no great difference of opinion between 'you and he.'"

"I usually say: Him and me agree pretty well."

"Then you speak very bad English, and you probably say : 'It is me,' instead of 'It

"Of course I do, and so do 'most' of the people I know. My boy is just going to school, and as he is a 'new' beginner I suppose he will appear to be rather greeu."

'Did you ever hear of a beginner who was not new?"

"I wish to simply state-"

"That is, you wish to state-"

"That our 'mutual' friend-"

"Please say our common friend. You would not call him a 'reciprocal' friend."

"Why do you interrupt me so often ?" "Because you make so many bluuders." -Ex.

If you want the best guide ever published for home instruction in practical writing send \$I for the "Standard Practical Peumanship Package," prepared by the Spec-cerian Authors for the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL.

Stopping Hazing. Many have wondered why there has not been any hazing at Harvard for the past three months. In all that time there has not been a case of hazing reported, and some have come to the conclusion that the bazers have nict with a change of heart. It is not exactly a change of heart, but a age of clothes that ails them. We are imformed that the hazing has been broken up in that college, and forever, by the faculty taking the advice of the Sun. Just after Sullivan whipped Ryan, he (Sullivan) was called to Harvard; the Sun's plan of breaking up hazing was nufolded to him, and he fell into it readily. He was to attire himself as a Quaker young man, and apply for admission as a freshman, and let pature take its course. On the first day of April Mr. Sullivan appeared at College, under the name of Abija Watson, and was assigned a room, and placed on the roll of freshmen. His appearance was commented on, and as he passed through the college grounds with his peculiar garb, young fellows shouted, "Shoot the hat," "Get on to his nibs," and other collegiate literature. It was all Mr. Sullivau could do to restrain himself from whipping a couple dezen of the boys then and there, but he decided to wait until the proper time when he would be able to get enough for a mess. That evening he was approached by a young man who pretended to be his friend, and was invited to accompany him to a room where a few of the boys were going to open a few hottles of wine. Abija said verily he didn't go much on the sinful beverage that stealeth away the brain, but seeing it was bim, he didn't care if he did go dowe and drown his gepher. So they went to a large room where about seventy smart young fellows were congregated, with all the appliances of hazing. Sullivan eays there were seventy, but the faculty only found sixty-five senseless smart Aleeks when the door was opened, but Sullivan thinks a few may have jumped out of the window and took to the woods. It seems when they got the "Quaker" into the room they locked the door, and the ringleader told the peaceful man to strip off his cont and vest and shirt. He objected, but finally took them off. Some of the fellows who have since got out of the hospital say they noticed when he removed his shirt that he was put up like a hired man, and they thought it queer that a Quaker should have an arm as big as a canvas ham. They told him to prepare to meet his God, and got out the iron to brand his back. He told them he knew he was in their power," and was willing to submit to anything that was right, but he asked them as a favor not to bear on too hard, as he was of nervous temperament and might faint. Then they decided not to brand him nutil later, but they would tie him up in a blanket first. So they got the blanket and tipped Sullivan over in it, and about twenty of the smartest hazers took hold of the sides and tossed him up. When he came down he knocked four fellows senseless with his lists, kicked four more across the room, and then got on his feet and began to knock them right and left. He had knocked down about twenty, and had stopped to spit on his hands when the rest of the hazers huddled in a corner and proposed to stop the slaughter. One said "Oh, good Mr. Quaker, please let us aloue. We belong to respectable families, and won't do so any more." Sullivan looked at them and said, "It is hazing ye want. yez can have plenty," and he went at them, and in about fifteen minutes he corded up the whole gang, and bazing was broken ap at Harvard College. As he threw his shirt and coat across his arm and walked out of the room, and met the faculty in the hall. he said: "Throw cold water in their faces and they will all regain consciousness in from ten minutes to half an hour," and he shook hands with the faculty, received his five bundred dollars, and left for New York with his trainer, Billy Maddeu, who was sitting on the fence outside waiting for

"Fot kind of a time did yez have wid de hoye?" asked Mr. Madden, as he helped Mr. Sullivan on with his shirt had changed

HE PENMANS FI ART JOURNA

the Quaker hat for another.
"Verily, friend William," said the Quaker, as he counted the roll of bills to see that the faculty had not shoved any counterfeits 'it was the event of the seas It is good exercise." And they started for Cornell University at Ithaca .- Peck's Sun.

Brother Gardner on Charity.

" Las' fall," said Brother Gardner as he gazed down upon Elder Toots in a parelyzing way, "I made some remarks upon de subjict of charity. It seems dat my posishun was mieuederstood, an' dis eveniu' I hope to make it plaie.

"De Good Book speaks of charity a thousand times, an' a big sheer ef de people helieve dat de word as used in de Bible means dat we mus' open our purses to de In de first place, I airpestly believe dat de charity of de Bible means lookin' lightly upon de faults of our fellowmen. It means dat we must oberlook, excuse, an' forgive. Charity covereth a multitude of sies! Does dat meau a loaf of bread passed outer de kitchen deah to a heggar, or does it mean dat he who oberlooks de faults of each to 100 solicitors of charity, an' how many would have a dollar left by night? At least half would spend a portion for beer, whiskey, or tobacco, and not twenty of de

lot would hay wood, flour, or clothing. "He who gives to a tramp eccourages

loaferism, thieving, as' a dezen other crimes. "He who gives to a man or woman able to walk de streets am a supporter of vice an' idleness.

"Dat's whar I stan' on de one side of de queshun of charity, an' each passin' day turus up somethin' to convince me dat I am But now whom do I feel fur, an' to whom kin I give? If I assist an ablehodied man to airn his own bread, dat am charity. If I kin prevail upon a father who am waistin' his movey in drink or at eards to put it into his family, dat am charity. If my pee' nayhur loses his horse, I have a \$5 bill for him. If he loses a child, I have ten. If he breaks a leg or an erm, I'll sheer my meat an' taters an' wood wid him until he kin work agin. If a father falls sick an' has nuffin shead, my kind o' charity chips in fur a shake-purse to pull If a stranger comes among us him frew. an' am ill, let us make him well. If fire or flood devastate a section, let us send relief. If a widder am left helpless, let us fill her

ceal-hip an' fleur-har?



The above cut was photo-engraved from an original flourish executed by R. S. Bonsall, penman at Carpenter's Bryant & Stratton Business College, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Bonsall is a superior practical writer,

others shall have some of his own condoned? I hold to de latter.

"But let us admit dat de charity of de Bible means aidin' de poo'. If I sirn ten shillings a day an' work in cold an' heat an' rain-if my wife economizes an' I am keerful-if we go slow and dress widin our means an' manage to lay up a few dollars, what man or woman on airth bas de right to tell me dat I mus' pass any part of my savin's out to people who am poe' frew their own fault? Whar' I have worked they have loafed. Whar' I have pinched dey have squandered. Whar' I have denied myself dey have cut loose wid a free hand.

"Dar' am not are able-hodied man in America who can't airn sufficient to hoard, clothe, and school a family of six and send his wife to church on Sundays. Dar'am not a widder in dis kentry who can't airn at least a dollar a day at some occupashun. Dar' am not an orfan who has de shadow of a right to ask any man for a nickel.

Our public charities um so many frauds apon taxpayers. De \$25,000 raised by tax n Detroit fall into de hands of people who have no bizness wid one shillin' of it. It goes to drunkards an' idlers un' pretenders, who make it a duty to live upon charity from one y'ar to acoder. I defy de most ardent philanthropist in dis kentry to show me one case whar' a city pon' fund dealt out to paupers has lifted anyhody above axin' agin. De city which raises de moas' money has de most paupers. Figgers prove it, an' yet philanthropists won't admit dat it proves anything.

Lat me start out to-morrow an' han' \$5

"In twenty years America has raised up a class numberin' tens of thousands who shrink work, who make saloons pay, who have doubled the number of police an' jails au' prisons-who steel, rob, and ravishwho infest street corners an' prowl frew alleys-who add nothing except illiteracy au' vice, au' she has raised 'em up by her system of mistaken charity. Philanthropists may squirm an' women make wry faces. but de preschin's of de one an' de sympathies of de odder have made de word charity synonymous wid Vice and Wickedness. Let us now assault de usual programmy."—Detroit Free Press.

Questions for the Readers of the "Journal." BY CHANDLER H. PEIRCE, of Keokuk, Iowa.

1. Which is preferable; to change posi-

tion of self or paper in the execution of work?
2. Does intellectual development pre-

cede physical, or should they go hand in

3. Admitting that principles are the true basis of teaching penmanship, are they sufficient?

4. Does one extreme produce another? so, illustrate. 5. Do all letters require a given amount

of force in their perfect axecution? 6. Is the hight of a letter and the length the same

7. What constitutes a system of penmanship ?

8. What is the first object to be simed

at in teaching pupils beyond twelve or fifteen

9. What is the second object to be simed 10. How would you write straight with-

out line on cards, envelopes, etc ? 11. Can equal results be gained in the simpler classes of work without looking ?

12. How would you obtain proper shade? 13. In acquiring the best results, what is the plan of development?

14. Why do combinations appear better than single capitals?

15. After forming o part of d, is the light line above curved or straight? 16. Why is the preference given to below

the line in the formation of capital R and 17. How can you determine the difference

between the results wholearm or fore-18. Is the introductory line in a, d, g, q

and cone space in hight? 19. What is ornamental penmanship ?

20. What is business penmauship ?

21. What is most difficult to learn? 22. What is the dividing line?

23. Is ornsmental penmanship essential to the thorough understanding of business permanship? 24. Which movement predominates in

the formation of good figures? 25. Can good figures be produced by

purely finger movements? 26. Can children from eight to ten years

he taught to make as good figures as any one? 27. What regulates the proper turn at

top of 2 and 3 when made with a point as a base of starting? 28. What is the location of the Philoso-

phy of Movement before execution? 29. Why can you execute small work more rapidly on paper than on blackhoard?

30. What is the position of erayon in ornamental work at board? 31. Would it not be well in learning to write to practice the standing position at

least one-third the time ? 32. Are the so called standard capital let-

ters the practical ones for business?

33. Is the capital stem ever used in its purity ?

34. Is counting essential to beginners? 35. What is the hest method of count-

ing ? d6. To what extent should it he carried ?

37. Are capital letters that hegia off the hase-line more difficult to form than those which begin on line?

38. What is the difference in calculation ? 39. Are combinations more expressive

of beauty than eingle letters? 40. Are combinations of figures practical?

41. Are combinations of figures a neces

sity 1 42. What is the first object to be gained in producing figures? The second? The

third? The fourth? The fifth? The sixth? The seventh ? The eighth ? 43. What constitutes a perfect oval?

44. Do all points in writing have the same direction ?

45. What is the main object in shading

Answers to Prof. Pierce's Questions

IN FEBRUARY NUMBER OF "JOURNAL." BY SUBSCRIBER.

1. We see no reason why he can not. 2. By its proportions, turns, curves, an-

gles, etc., and by the rule for spacing. 3. Not enough to be noticed.

4. The proportions of the letter.

5. It is not

6. Some are modified

7. First. Point too sharp. Second. Inferior paper. Third. Holding pen too near vertical. Fourth. Writing on one nib, etc. 8. We think not.

9. We regard both, as being of equal importance

10. That which secures the natural, most graceful, and rapid movement.



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NEW YORK, APRIL. 1883.

The "Journal," and Writing in the Public Schools.

Some two years since, Mr. H. W. Smith, Vice-Principal of Grammar School No. 20. of this city, became a subscriber to the JOURNAL. Appreciating its value as a stimulant and aid to careful and interested effort on the part of its young readers, he called the attention of his class-" his boys" as he is pleased to call them-to the JOURNAL, and at the same time offered a year's subscription as a prize to each of the four boys showing the greatest advancement in all their school-work at the end of the year. Since then, eighteen out of the class of loss than thirty, have become regular subscribers to the JOURNAL, besides several others who are now engaged in business. A short time since we received from Mr Smith a package of specimens of writing, accompanied with the following note:

NEW YORK, April 12th, 1883.

Office of THE PENNIN'S ART JOURNAL 205 Broadway, New York

DEAR SIR -1 herewith hand you specimens of penmanship written at different periods, and representing the progress made in writing during the past six months, by twentyfive boys under my charge. Will you do me and them the favor to examine the specimens, and designate the one which, in your opinion indicates the greatest degree of advancement ! I ask you to do this for the purpose of enabl-

ing me to award a prize for advancement. I am pleased to say that all my pupils are subscribers to, or have excess to. THE PEN-MAN'S ART JOURNAL, and that I have found the lessons and articles upon penmanship of great interest and value to me, while they have served as a powerful incentive to my pupils; also, your articles upon " Letter-Writing" have of great service in that department of my school-work. W. H. SMITH,

Vice-Principal, Grammar School, No. 20, 160 Christie Street,

The specimens referred to above, were by boys whose average age was thirteen and one-half years-ranging from eleven to fifteen years. Several of these specimens exhibited more than an ordinary degree of improvement; while nearly all showed cred-

teachers of the land, can but be inspiring, and largely contributive to a love for, and a more exruest and successful effort to attain to, a good handwriting. While to those who are seeking to become good writers at home, or in the office, without the aid of a teacher, the JOURNAL will be found to be of incalculable benefit.

We herewith present a specimen letter, ritten as a composition, by Master Albert Levy, aged thirteen years, the pupil of Mr. Smith's class to whom was awarded the first prize, together with a specimen of his writing only six months previous, which not only presents a specimen of his present writing, but shows progress for that period. Where is the lad who will do better !

Can Business-writing be Taught?

Some months since there appeared in the JOURNAL an editorial, in which it was stated that what is popularly known as business wri-

8769 or Suly day of on dete, we promeer to pay & Applet . He waster how Some Show theretal 8169 00 . I Suly Siene & Ma : wine pe cured. Specimen written six months since.

THE PENMANS IN ART JOURNAL

Sew York, Apr. 760 Al. Wilson, Osa Por, 3038, 00

Please to consider me an applicant for the position meantioned in the above advertisement I am is years of age, strong and in good health, and residewith my parents

I have been a pupil of Grammar School, die 2 for the past five years I am permelled to refer you to my teacher, Ale A W South, for any testimonials of character and ability

which you may deene.

Pay Respectfully

Albert Sury.

00 I do not smoke

The above outs are photo engraved in fac-simile, two thirds the size of original manuscript, written by Master Albert Levy, a pupil in Grammar School No. 20, of this city, and shows his progress in writing for six mouths. The letter was written as a

regular composition in school, as a response to the following advertisement:

To Anfolk St.

WANTED-IN AN INSUBANCE OFFICE, A bay, not over lo years of age good common school deducation. Address, with full particulars references, etc., in applicants is and origing M, box 3.0.8 Post 6E lice. Cigarette smokers need not apply.

table progress, all indicated careful effort. From the specimens, we selected, as exhibiting the highest degree of improvement, that written by Albert Levy; second best, Louis Spoehrer; third, Albert C. Fuchs. Mr. Smith assures us that he has observed a marked change in the "esprit-de-corps" of his entire writing-class since the introduction of the JOURNAL. Popils who formerly took little or no interest, and practiced their writing-lessons with indifference and with little progress, are now interested, even enthusiastic, over their writing, and are consequently showing marked improvement.

The experience and testimony of Mr. Smith, respecting the good results of introducing the JOURNAL to writing classes, in all grades of schools, is in full accord with that of hundreds of other teachers throughout the country. Its mouthly visits, presenting fine copies sod instruction from the pens of the most skilled and experienced ting could not be taught, from the fact that such writing is the result of long, babitual experience in business or professional life, and moulded to suit the peculiar tastes, skill and circumstances of the various writers, no two of whom ever write alike. We believe our position was correct, notwithstanding it has been assailed by correspondents, through the columns of the Gazette and also in a paper published by a western husiness colege, which says:

"Any experienced business man knows that business-writing can be taught. He knows that f one of his clerks writes a fine business hand, it will not be long before all of the clerks of the establishment will secure in a greater or less degree the same general style of writing. This they will do, taking the writing of the superior penman as their standard.

There is in this country a standard style of business-writing. It is a standard style which is recognized and followed by ninety-nine out of every one hundred good business-writers.

The standard style is seen in the countinghouses, the banks, the railroad offices, the ab-stract offices, the state and national departments, and the properly conducted business schools all over this land. It is the standard tyle which characterizes the Americans, as a class, as the best writers in the world. It is that style of business-writing which was inangurated in this country by the elder Spencer and his early associates. It is the "Spencerian Style," but not the present "Spencerian Sys-tem." It is the style of business writing which was written and taught by old father Spencer and others before "bigh art" had crept into it and utterly rained it as practical business-writ-ing. The early Spencerian style of writing was good business-writing; the present Spen-cerian system is not, it is "high art."

The original Spencerian style of writing was practical and adapted to the masses; the pres ent Spencerian system is very unpractical and can be acquired only by artists. The result of teaching the original Spencerian style was forty-nine successes to one failure; with the present artistic Spencerian system, it is fortynine failures to one success. The former style was ordinary, plain, graceful, natural and admirably adapted to the wants of business; the present system is extraordinary, "artistic. stiff, painfully accurate and absolutely impossible as business writing.

What is here said about the present "Spen What is here said about the present "Spen-cerian system," is equally true of the other "Standard Systems" of this country. They are all descended from the original Spencerian style, but vastly inferior to it for ordinary, practical purposes.

Taking all these things into account, it is not strange that "writing masters" who worship the system of penmanship as now published, should begin to ask the question, "Can busi ness-writing be taught?" These teachers do These teachers do not write a business hand, they do not gen erally use a business pen; their pupils not only do not acquire a business hand, but very often suffer absolute injury from the instruction received. But we are glad to know that what is bere said of the professional "writingmaster" is by no means true of all who are teaching penmanship. There are teachers who both write and teach practical business penmanship. There are schools in which the pu pils learn a handwriting which they are no obliged to abandon the moment they enter a business office."

Were arguments and proofs as easy assertious, the writer of the foregoing would indeed be a formidable adversary. But let us briefly consider some of his assertions.

First .- " Any experienced business man knows that business writing can be taught, etc. This is a mere wild assertion, and one contrary to fact: that a body of clerks will become good writers in the manner meutioned, every business man knows to be not true; that one clerk may, to some extent, emplate the superior writing of another, as he may his superior breeding, habits and business tact, is true; but, unfortunately, no such plan can be relied upon to make good

Again, he says: "There is in this country a standard style of husiness-writing recog nized and followed by ninety-nine out of every hundred good business-writers," etc We can imagine no more reckless and nuwarranted assertion. What does the writer menn by standard? Webster defines standard to be " that which is established as a rule or model." Now, will the writer affirm that any two of these good businesswriters write hands at all resembling eacl other, either as to the form of letters or in its general appearance. We think that be even would decline such as assertion; if so, where is his standard? Evidently, there would be one for each writer. He might with equal propriety claim that each of his uinety-nine business men should ignore the recognized standard for weights and measnres and set up one for bimself.

Agaio, he says, that "the result of teach ing by the original Spencerian style was forty-nine successes to one failure. vary, in this case, his proportion from ninety nine in a hundred f It sounds better, and we see no facts in the way.

The early Spencerian writing was comparatively praystematic, and hence poorly adapted for use in schools. All its changes to the present have accorded with the sparse

of progress and the demands of schoolroom experience and husiness. It is true that under the inspiring genius and example of Father Spencer, a large proportion of those pupils whom he personally taught became good writers. Yet we venture the cation or a Superintendent of public schools in all the land who would, for a moment, consider the substitution of the first Spencerian copy-books for those of the present, nor should they do so. All experience proves, that writing as well as other things, to be successfully taught must have some fixed standard and prescribed rules, by which the pupil may approximate and judge of his success, and the teacher criticise his pupil's efforts.

The writer further asserts that "there are business schools, including his, where pupils learn to write a band which they will not be obliged to abandon the moment they enter a business office."

We believe that there is not a school in the world that does, or can, impart to a pupil a style of writing which will not be so changed in a year's, or even six months', practice, in a position requiring constant and rapid writing, as to be scarcely recognized beside that with which he left school. The writer might as well claim to convert the beardless inexperienced had to the mature, published and acute man of affairs. A business bandwriting, like all that goes to make up the genuine business man, is the outcome of business experience, added to and modifying what he has previously acquired in school, and can be attained in no other way.

That the pupil who has had the proper drill in all the elements of good, rapid writing, and of business, as taught in our business schools, will advance more rapidly and ultimately attain to a much higher standard, not only of business-writing, but all that goes to make the model business man, than he could otherwise do, we most fully believe and affirm.

The "Journal" and Business

In the Business College Record, published at Jacksonville, III., we find an article from the facile pen of our friend G. W. Brown, relative to the establishment of a business college organ, from which we clip the folhowme:

The PENMAN's ART JOURNAL, published by JA Junes, of New York, is conducted in the interest, solely, of permanship—and yet it is wearing subscribers by the thousands from all perits of the country. It is doing this largely through the agency of business college teachers and pepils. It is ably and energetically conducted, and deserves the success it is achieving

The great success of the ART JOURNAL is a most forefile suggestion to my mind of what might be done by a journal representing the whole field of practical education.

First we wish to bestow our thanks upon Mr. Brown for the compliment be pays the JOURNAL, and to say we are in no way op-posed to a college organ. What we desire to du, is to set Brother Brown right where he is a little off. "The dot us vi," he says, " is conducted, solely, in the interest of pen-Has be relid it? One would manshin." think not. Many columns of its mattereditorials and copied-baye related exclusively to business education. Not long since an entire address, by James A Garfield, upon that subject, appeared in the Jour NAL, and scateely a number has been issued without more or less marter relating to practical and general education, and now in every number appears an article upon Correspondences Its editor, for nearly twenty years, was actively engaged in business college work, and believes in it; and is not tardy in saying so. And it is due to the JOURNAL more than to any other instrumentality that there to-day exists an ociation of Business Educators. Again, Mr. Brown says that the Journal is devoted chiefly to artistic peumanship. Will he please turn over the pages of his file of

JOURNALS, and measure up the editorials upon the reveral departments of pennanship, and if he does not find four to one space devoted to practical as against artistic pennanship, we will make him a subscriber for life, free.

Again, he says that it is largely through the agency of business colleges that the JOUNEAL has attained to its acknowledged success. We admit a liberal support by most of the really meritorious colleges, among which is that conducted by Brother Brown, but that its success is mainly due to them is a mistake. Not one in fire of its present subscribers are due to business college influence, or from among their patrons.

Its success is due to the fact that its collumns have contained matter which rendered the JOURNAL valuable and interesting to nearly all classes of persons, and we can but believe that with its wide-spread and rapidly growing subscription-list it is exerting, indirectly, a greater and more telling influence in favor of practical education than will or can any publication conducted, avowedly and solely, as an organ of business colleges. The lads, and even the misses, from our public and private schools and elsewhere, who number far up into the thousands upon the subscription-list of the JOURNAL, are, indeed, promising candidates for business schools. Once interested in good writing, they will, very naturally, seek the best facilities for gratifying their desire for the highest attainment, which will be usually found in the well conducted business colleges of the country.

The "Journal" Your Medium.

If you are a live, thinking, and successful teacher, you have something worth saying to your co-workers. Remove the bushel, and let your light sline abroad through the columns of the JOHAN Ma.

Writing in Public Schools. It is a universal complaint throughout the country, that writing is less effectually taught than any other branch in our public schools. As a rule, but a short space of time is allowed for practice, and, frequently, that has more the character of an intermis sion from real school work than otherwise. because of the indifference of both teacher and pupil, as to the extent or manner of practice. The first requisite for success in any department of education is an attentive and interested pupil. The good teacher appreciates this, and calls to his aid every artifice and appliance which his genius can suggest for awakening and maintaining enthusiasm on the part of his pupils. A teacher, who can neither write a good hand nor give skilled instruction, is not likely, by his own example, to sufficiently inspire his class with the beauty or utility of good writing to secure the effort and care neces sary to make good writers; and, unfortunately, such teachers are usually slow to avail themselves of such aids as are offered for supplementing their own poor efforts. The good teacher is so, because of his appreciation of, and readiness to avail himself of every somee for valuable information and every good example in his school-work. Such teachers have been first to welcome and introduce the Jour-NAL to their pupils and fellow teachers They have recognized in it a powerful auxilliary to their own effort, not alone for good instruction, but as a means of awakening and sustaining an interest in writing which leads to success. Among its subscribers there are now about four thousand teachers, most of whom are in public and private schools, and make no specialty of writing; yet all of these, we venture, are seeming far better results on account of the monthly visits of the JOURNAL. In many instances large clubs of their pupils have been induced to become subscribers. In such instances, so far as we are informed, a

marked improvement in writing has been

the result, and to such a degree as to be the subject of comment by school officials and patrons. The appreciation and patronage of the JOURNAL in this direction has been a great source of satisfaction and strength to its chitors, which they, in turn, will endeavor to fully reciprocate, by rendering the JOURNAL, to the fullest settent, a help to the teacher and pupil of plain, practical writing in our public and private schods, as well as to the learner at home.

ART JOURN

Dr. Dix and Education of Women,

In one of a series of lectures lately de-livered by the Rev. Morgan Dix. D.D. Rector of Trinity Church, of this city, upon the subject of "Woman's Mission," he took occasion to denounce, in severe language, the efforts now being made for the higher education of women through the opening of the colleges of the country to lady students, and more especially that of Columbia College of this city, of which Dr. Dix is a trustee. A petition lately presented by citizens and patrons of the college to its Board of Trustees, praying that its facilities be extended to female students, is said to have met with a most determined and fatal opposition from the enlightened and liberal minded doctor.

The Dr.'s lecture has very properly called forth many severe criticisms from the press, as well as citizens of this city, among which was a letter to the Evening Past, signed, "Communicant of Trinity Parish," which desrves to he widely read. We abstract the following.

Dr. Dix treated a question now much before the public in a very unfair and ungenerous manner. He so interwove the question as to make it appear to one not conversant with the those who are earnestly seeking the better and higher education of women demand as a requisite co-education with all that that im bich, according to Dr. Dix, is all that is bad and immoral. The lecture was like the effort of a narrow-minded priest who dreads the edu cation of man or woman, who is constantly look ing back with longing for that priest's heaven. the dark ages, when the laity were sunk it gross ignorance and entirely under the power of the priests who stood upon a much higher plane because they had learned to read and write and were able to "launch the corse of Rome." He sees with regret the fact that times have changed, that now education and con sense are in the pews, or do not attend the delivery of the puerile efforts called sermons, satisfied to read the reports in the newspapers and smile with contempt upon the childish efforts to stop the march of learning and intelligence

Here would seem to be, at least, one ininstance where a communicant should go to the pulpit and a priest should go to the pew.

Spencer Memorial Hall and Library,

We learn from reports in the Cleveland, O., papers, that the founding of the Spencer Hall and Library, at Geneva, O., is now a certainty. Among the court/bators, M. J. Woodruff, Esq., of N. Y., is mentioned as baving given five hundred dollars, and P. W. Tuttle, of Geneva, the same amount.

Mr. Woodruff was a pupil of P. R. Spencer, and formerly a teacher of Spencerian. He is now at the head of the Russell Irving Manf'g Co., probably the largest hardware house in this country.

The King Club

For this month comos from the Spenserian Business College, Cleveland, Ohio. It numbers one hundred and nine, and was sent by H. L. Loomin, perusain and part proprietor of that institution. Mr. Loomis and his associates are not only doing a good work in the efficient and ancereshil teaching of writing, but they fully appreciate the work the JOURNAL is also doing in that direction, and carnestly commend, as all good teachers do, the JOURNAL. The Queen Clib numbers

secenty-four, and was sent by W. F. Jewell, principal of the Goldsmith Bryant-&-Stratton Basiness. University, Petroit, Mich. The third club in size numbers fofty-one, and comes from C. M. Immell, a teacher of writing at Goshen (Ind.) and vicinity. He says: "I secured twenty-sersen names in four hours." A club of trenty size comes from A. L. Davison, Lockput, N. Y. One of tacethy-five comes from Bryant's Buffalo (N. Y.) College, and trenty-three from J. D. V. College, and trenty-three from J. D. Charles, too numerous to mention, have been received—for all of which the senders have our most earnest thanks.

A young Buckeye sends specimens showing remarkable improvement. He writes:

'I take the liberty of addressing a few lines to you, hoping you will not be offended at me. I mut a young man, and I am striving to improve my handwriting at home. I am atudying and practicing your course of lessons more going through the PENMAN'S ART.

JOURNAL, and I feel very thankful that I am enabled to do so.

I send a scrap of an old letter of mine, written before studying your course.

Will you please inform me if I have made any improvement, as I have been practicing a balf hour daily, since your lessons came out."—J. P. S., Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

The specimens which accompanied the above letter exhibit most remarkable improvement. The letter is one of many similar expressions of the highest appreciation and thanks for the publication in the Jorn-NAL of the lessons in practical writing by Prof. H. C. Spencer, and the lessons on letter-writing by the editor.

It is certainly a pleasure to know that our cefforts are productive of such good results, and are so highly appreciated. And we assure our readers that our efforts will not be diminished in the future.

How to Remit Money.

The best and safest way is by Post-office Order, or a bank draft, on New York; next, by registered letter. For fractional parts of a dollar, send postage-stamps. Do not send personal checks, capecially for small sums, nor Canadian postage-stamps.

Writing-Ruler,

The Writing-Ruler has become a standard article with those who profess to have a suitable outfit for practical writing. It is to the writer what the chart and compass is to the mariner. The Writing-Ruler is a reliable pennunship chart and compass, sent by the JOUNNAL on receipt of 30 cents.

Oblique Attachment.

The newly invented straight and oblique penholder combined will, we believe, supersede the use of all penholders, of the oblique order, of which the rapidly increasing demand gives abundant proof. It is twice as valuable, yet sells for one-half the price of old style obliques. The JOURNAL mails one for 12 cents and two for 20 cents.

Waves Above All.

Thirty-seven pages of model writing and instructions are given in the Portfolio of Standard Practical Penmanship, which is twice as much matter as is afforded for one dullar in any other writing publication. The "Standard" is from norivalled genwork, engraved fac samile on steel. Single pages of it cost more than the cash investment made by parties issuing entire, so-called self-instructors in scrappy form from comparatively cheap process. As a first-class work at \$1,\$ for self-instruction in practical chinography, it has no peer. All orders for the JournAL's edition of the Standard, receive promat attention.

The Convention.

We again call attention to the Annual Convention of the Penmen and Business Educators, which is to be held at Washingon, D. C., on July 10th to the 14th

Washington is the handsomest and most interesting city on our continent. It is always a pleasure to on there.

Arrangements are being made providing for the condort and convenience of members, and for having a rich and rare programme each day during the session

Gentlemen, also ladies, who are interested in business education in all or any of its branches, should write to H. C. Suencer, of the Executive Committee, at Washington, and state what topics they are willing to present, and mone topics which they desire to have discussed. Those who have been thinking in special directions relating to business education should come forward and give the benefit of their views

Each one should contribute something to the unruose of the meeting. Come one, come all, and have a regular feast of good things.



A. L., Philadelphia.—I have received letters, from publishers and agents, of the most notable systems of writing of our times, and I am united to find the letters bally, and is some cases execrably, written. Correspondonce with steel-pen and penholder manufacturers, brings letters which indicate that a class of men most recreant to good writing are engaged in supplying the world with writing materials. With a good system and good writing implements, cannot experts, in exemplifying their use, he found to act as agents for their introduction, circulation and Ans.-Experts with the pen are not usually willing to accept employment at the small salaries offered poor writers; experienced pennien would introduce more copy-books, and sell more pen and inks than poor writers now engaged in that work. Certainly it would be right and consistent to employ representative pennies to push those interests

The "Hand-book" as a Premium.

We have decided to continue to mail. until further notice, the "Hand-houk" (in paper) free to every person remitting \$1 for subscription or renewal to the JOURNAL for one year, or, for \$1.25, the book handsomely bound in cloth. Price of the book by mail, in cloth, \$1; in paper, 75 cents. Liberal discount to teachers and agents.

We call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of the New England Carl Co., 75 Nassau Street, N.Y., Persons in want of goods will do well to give them an order. Their patrons commend them highly, and we believe justly.

Extra Copies of the "Journal"

will be sent free to teachers and others who desire to make an effort to secure a club of subscribers.

The Rev. John Jasper declines to argue any more on scientific grounds that the sun moves round the earth. He says that anybody who disbelieves a plain and unequivocal assertion of the inspired Scriptures is an infidel, on whom he will not waste words.

Remember that for \$1.00 you can get the JOURNAL one year, and a valuable book on artistic penmanship, free.



HE PENMANS ART JOURN

A. N. Palmer of the Cedar Rapids (Iowa Business College, is highly complimented for is skillful writing and successful teaching by the Evening Gazette of that city.

In our March issue, F. B. Lothrop was credited and thanked for the present of a copy of Foster's Penmanship, when W. H. Lothrop of South Boston, was the gentleman entitled to such credit and thanks

G. B. Jones has lately been teaching writing-classes at Bergen, N. Y. The press pays him a high compliment. It says: "Prof. Jones has shown himself master of his profession and deserving of every encouragement.

The graduating exercises of the New Jo Business College, conducted by Messrs. Miller and Drake, at Newark, N. J., took place at the Park Theatre, on the evening of March 21st. We return our thanks for ticket of invitation and regrets for our inability to be present.

During a recent visit to Detroit, Mich., we ad the pleasure of visiting our old friend Ira Mayhew, who is conducting a successful bus ness college in that city. He is well-known and highly esteemed by all classes of educators. We also visited the Goldsmith, Bryant & Stratton Business University, now conducted by W. F. Jewell, which we found highly pros



Specimens of peumanship worthy of mention have been received as follows

- W. H. Lothrop, South Boston, a letter W. J. Winslow, Dubuque, Inwa, a letter
- W C. Bonham, Sidney, Ohio, pen-drawing.
- G. W. Ware, Bonham, Texas, a bird and letter

Wm. Robinson, Washago, Ont., a letter and flourished bird

J. D. Briant. Raceland, La., a group of birds

- with flourishing W. A. McCartney, Randolph, Pa., pen-draw
- ing and flourishing J. A. Willis, Tully, N. Y., a flourished bird
- and card specimens. A. R. Merriam, Hiram College, Ohio, a let-
- ter and flourished hird W. S. Foringer, Kaylor Pa, a letter and
- specimens of flourishing. W. P. Macklin, St. Louis, Mo., a flourished bird and specimens of writing.
- A. E. Dewhurst, Utica, N. Y., a flourished
- bird and fancy card specimens. J. H. Smith, 1033 Chestnut Street, Philadel-
- phia, an elegantly-written letter A. S. Dennis, a letter and two bandsomely
- executed designs for flourishing. E. L. Burnett, Elmira (N. Y.) Business Col-
- lege, flomished birds and lettering. E. F. Richardson, Horse Cave, Ky., a letter
- and card specimen and flourished swan D. W. Hoff, Des Moines, Iowa, a letter and
- photographs of well-executed pen-drawings A J Taylor, Taylor's Business College
- Rochester, N. Y. an elegantly-written letter, C. L. Perry, Louisville, Ky., a letter and club-list of eleven subscribers to the JOURNAL.
- W. E. Ernst, Mendon, Mich., a letter and veral skillfully executed specimens of flourishing
- C. W. Rice, Denver (Col.) Business Colle in elegantly-written letter and list of names for the JOURNAL
- C. N. Craudle, penman, Western Normal College and Commercial Institute, Bushell, Ill.,
- N. S. Beardsley, penman at St. Paul (Minn.) Business College, a letter and list of subscribers numbering fifteen.
- R. E. Gallagher, Canada Business College,

Hamilton, Ontario, a letter and list of twelve

S. Van Vleet, penman at Bryant's Buffalo (N. Y.) Business College, a letter and list of twenty-live names as subscribers to the JOURs

B. Museur a veteran in the ranks of penme sixty-eight years of age, and penman at Smithville (Ohio) Normal College, a handsomelywritten letter

J. M. Pearson, book-keeper for Spencer & Taylor, Fort Worth, Texas, a letter in a free, easy, business style. The only improvement we would suggest would be the omission of flour-

D. Lacky, teacher in North Ave., 2d Ward School, Alleghany, Pa., writes a hand-some letter, in which she lucloses a very creditable specimen of ambidextrous writing, by Miss Emma Patton, a pupil under her tuition

D. H. Farley, professor of peumanship and ok-keeping at State Normal School, Trenton, N. J., a beautifully-written letter and several elevant specimens of off-hand flourishing some of which will appear in a future issue of the JOHENAL.

S. C. Williams, special teacher of penman ship and book-keeping in the public schools Lockport, N. Y., a letter and imperial photo of an elaborate and very skillfully-executed pen drawing, embracing a portrait and memorial of William Shakespeare.

Breaking up a School.

We see by the dispatches that two boys at Comberland, Ohio, attempted to whip a schoolteacher, and the teacher stabled both the boys, killing oue instantly, and fatally wounding the other. There is probably no position that has more annoyance than teaching a country school, where there is a lot of big boys who seem bent on mischief, and whose highest ambition is to whip the teacher and turn him out doors. Occasionally there is a school that becomes so bard that no man will attempt to teach it, unless he is a prize-fighter, and then he does not know anything but to fight. Sometimes the appointment of a beautiful and accomplished young lady as teacher of a hard school will have a good effect, as she may be able to win the big hoys by kindness. We were won that way once, and it would have been all right, only another big hoy who wanted to he won also, got jealous and hit us in the ear with a pair of skates. We remember of attending one school that was about as hard as could be. There were five or six boys that made it a point to see that no teacher remained in the school a full term. would do something mean and get him to whip them, and they would all jump on him, and throw him out of doors, and he would leave. Most people look on such hoys as pretty hard characters, but the rest of us, who wanted school to be closed when skating was good, looked upon them as heroes, and we all wanted to join the gang. One winter the teacher was locked out doors. and hit with a frozen snowhall, and stood on his head and had water poured down his trowsers, and he resigned and went to driving team at a saw-mill. He said he had got all the teaching school he wanted, anyway. It was early in the winter term, and the trustees flew around for two weeks before they found a man to take the job. It was splendid skating, and all the scholars had a good time, and there was great regret expressed, as we remember it, when it was given out in church on Sunday that school would open on Monday merning. After the evening services the boys got together and talked it over, and decided to give the new teacher a week. It had been thawing a day or two, and the hoys were tired of skating, so they thought they could afford to spead a week educating themselves, and so they gave him a week. On that evening we were duly elected a member of the class of bard citizens, and we were to open the ball, and do something bad, get him to lick us, and then the boys were to jump in and help. Menday morning the school commence and the teacher proved to be a sickly looking, slim sort of a fellow, a timid nervous man, with a hand and face like a girl.

Every time he looked at one of the hoys there seemed to be an expression on his face as though he would say, "I hope you will When he had anything to say to be good." the scholars he said "please," and gave

other evidences of being pretty soft, was thought. That morning the weather all changed and it froze hard, and at recess the boys got together and said we would wind up the school before noon, and go out on the ice. It was our turn to be bad, and it commenced right off. The hig hoys had to carry in the wood, and lay it down quietly by the stove. We took in an armful and dropped it on the floor so that it shook the building, and loosened the stove-pipe. The pipe came out of the chimney, and filled the room with smoke, but it was put back, and the slim, sickly teacher only reprimanded us, and said that it must not occur again. just ached to go after some more wood, but there was no opportunity. Pretty soon the teacher said we might go and get a pail of water, and while at the well we decided to stumble on entering the schoolroom, and spill the water all ever the floor, and thus give the sickly looking teacher a chance to show what he was made of. The teacher was near the stove, and we stumbled, and the water went all over everything, wetting his hoots, and made him pretty mad. In sizing him up we had not noticed, hefore, that his eyes were as black as coal, and that he seemed to be about eight feet high, but as he looked at us we could see it plainly. He seemed to read our thoughts, and knew it was doos on purpose, and we have always thought he heard the boys talking it over at recess. Anyway, he jumped clear across the room, grabbed us by the neck and sat us down in the water; theu he lifted us up and shook us so the teeth rattled: then he seemed to grab us all over and just manl us. We got a chance, once or twice, to look around to the back seats, as he was revolving us around on our axis, to see if the other boys were coming to help us put him out doors, but they were the most studious lot of big hoys you ever saw. They had their heads down in their books, and their lips were moving in silent prayer. After the teacher had mopped the fleer with us, he took us by the slack of the pants, just as a dog would carry a duck, and went to his desk and got a hig hickory ruler, and proceeded to dry our pants. Well, it was the meanest way to dry pants that ever was, and while it dried them well enough, it left great ridges maide of them, that made a corrugated chair almost a necessity. The boys did not fulfill their part of the programme, and when the teacher got. through drying our pants, and said, "Please return to your seat," we felt as though his politeness was a perfect sham. We looked at the boys as we went to our seat, hat they aever looked up. We have witnessed con tested scats in the Legislature since, but never saw one that was so exciting as that oue in the old white schoolhouse at the foot of the hill, The teacher never spoke during the proceedings, and when it was over, he looked even paler and more sickly than when he had one hand in the hair that once grew where we are now bald, while the other was at work in the vineyard. But none of the boys seemed to care to pitch on to a sick man, and he taught that school two terms, and never had to whip another There was comething so impressive about every movement of the delicate looking teacher that the boys got to feeling sorry for him, and they treated him real well. It they didn't, he would have everlastingly paralyzed the whole gang at once. The slim, sickly teacher is an old man now, hying quietly in this State, with children as old as we are, and we occasionally see him and ask him if he remembers how we broke up the school. He is feeble now, and walks with a cane, but if we had to have a fight

Now is the time to subscribe for the JOURNAL, and begin with the year and new volume.

with him, even now, we would hire a man

to do it .- Peck's Sun

THE PENMANS UP ART JOURNAL

"Yours Truly."

In looking over a collection of English letters, we have been struck with the variety of manner in which men and women, more or less known to fame, have begun and ended their letters. These days of hurried scrawls and "Complete Letter Writere" do not furnish many specimens of quaintness or originality in style, and our letters hegin all pretty much the same way and end with Yours truly " or a " Yours faithfully " or something equally terse and trite. We have noticed the books published as guides to correspondence, on the other side of the Atlantic, still supply some amusing specimeus of salutations and endings to letters intended for the persual of sundry high and mighty personages of church or state; but we are speaking of instances in which the write reveals certain interesting peculiarities of style and feeling. It is a pity that people all affect now one set style which, while it may be well bread and in "good form" or business-like, effectually conceals the intellectual or emotional identity of the writer.

One of the Pastou letters, written in 1447, gives much light on family relationships in

condoling not long after with Cecil, who had lost his wife, subscribes himself "Yours ever beyond the pour of words to utter," although he begins with a plain and blunt "Sir." The famous Dr. Donne speaks of himself to a lady as "Your humblest and affectionatest servant," but is himself the recipient of a letter from Ben Jonson, who signs as "Your ever true lover." Few men use such phrases now to each other in ordipary correspondence.

The length of the introduction and the closing compliment in these old letters is very remarkable. Thus Jeremy Taylor winds up a letter with "Your most affectionate and obliging friend and servant." Jeremy would have found a postal-card rather cramping to his effusive politeness and gratitude. Mrs. Penruddock, writing a last letter to her imprisoned husband, who is about to be executed by Cromwell, closes plaintively and at length with, "Your sad, hut constant wife, ever to love your ashes when dead, A. P." To this she adds—for even then no lady could abstain from postscripts - that the children "present their duties" to their father, a prim remark that

or, in another humorous epistle signing himself as, "Yours every third Wednesday." There is a greater dash of humor in the style adopted by the elder Charles Mathews, who, when acting in the city of New York in 1822, after a time of epidemic yellowfever, was attacked by a clergyman as though he (Mathews) were responsible for the visitation. He closed a letter of "chaff" and remonstrance to this worthy by subscribing himself as " Most fraternally your obliged, augelic, yellow-fever producing friend." In a similarly jocose strain, Charles Dickens, representing to a friend that Maclise and himself had fallen hopelessly in love with Queen Victoria, who had just married, describes kinoself as "Your distracted and blighted friend," and in a letter to Mary Cowden Clarke signs himself "Y. G." The (darkened) "G. L. B.," he being in the habit of calling bimself in private theatricals Young Gas and the Gas-Light Boy.

These are perhaps minor things, but they help us to a clearer and fuller understanding of the manners adopted by and in vogue among correspondents at different periods; and there is uo doubt that thus in many Ames's Hand-book of Artistic (Penmanship, VM 30119)

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that remote and dark day. Young William Pastou at Eton College, writing to his elder brother about pocket-money, vacations and clothes, addresses him as "Ryght reverend and worchepful brodyr." This is scarcely the style in which one brother addresses another to-day. The end of the letter, too, gives the date "Wretyn the Sunday next after All Halowu Day with the hand of your brodyr, William Paston," and this was the practice, it is observable, for a loug time after.

Cardinal Wolsey, begins a letter to Dr. Gardiner with the emlearing formula, " My owne goode Mastyr Secretary," and closes it quaintly, thus: "Written hastely at Asher, with the rude and shackyng han of Your daily bedysman, And assuryd friend." Sir Thomas More, on the other hand begins a letter to his wife simply with these words : " Mistress Alyce," and at the end he puts the word "kuight after his name. Such stateliuess would scarcely be welcome to modern foud wives, whose ideas as to affectionate addresses are better met by Roger Ascham, when he writes to his wife as "My own good Margaret." Queen Elizabeth gave a fine little touch of character when, writing to remonstrate with Henry IV. of France on becoming a Roman Catholic, she sigued her letter, "Your sister, if it be after the old fashion; with the new I will have nothing to do with. E. R."; and Raleigh

clashes with the sorrowfulness of the occasion and the preceding sentiment.

It is interesting to find John Locke signing as "The humblest of your Ladyship's servants"; and Nell Gwynne, who was unable to wield the pen, dictating a letter to the Earl of Rochester as "Your most loving obedient, faithfull humbel sarvant." Poor Nell could not write and her amanuensis could not spell! Colley Cibber addresses Mrs. Pilkington as "Thou frolicsome farce of fortune," and follows up this exhausting alliterative effort with yards of counsel; while Dr. dohnson, enraged at the match his friend Mrs. Thrale was making with the musicmaster Piozzi, signs himself "I was, I once was, madam, most truly yours, Sam. Johnson." Lawrence Sterne, Lawrence Sterne, in writing to his daughter, also rings the chances on time, and signs. "I am what I ever was, and hope ever shall he, Thy af-fectionate father." William Blake, the poet-painter, characteristically writes to Flaxman as "Dear Sculptor of Eternity," and Lord Nelson, just going into battle with the combined fleets of France and Spain off Cadiz, makes time to write to Lady Hamilton as "My dear beloved Emma, the dear friend of my bosom."

It is not surprising to find Charles Lamb addressing Coleridge ironically as "Learned Sir, my friend," and closing his letter with "Your friend and docile pupil to instruct ";

other old letters written in this country as well as in Eugland, would be discovered clues to character and to the relationship in which distinguished persons have stond towards each other. A "modern instance" of the way in which men will lightly and without thought compliment each other in their letters, was given recently in the hot correspondence between U. S. Senator Ingalls, and Dr. Patton of the Baptist Weekly. The Senator had expressed over the late Ben. Hill, of Georgia, certain agnostic viewe of death, and the Doctor took him to task as an "infidel," in a letter. The Senator replied with sarcasm, and the Doctor's reiteration was equally strong and pointed. But both men close their letters as though they were dear friends who had been pouring out the kindest expressions of attachment; and one of the leading daily papers in commenting on the occurrence, has naturally suggested that they should change their styles of closing letters. "Yours very sincerely" does not sound well at the end of a letter that consigns you to eternal punishment .- Gener's Stationer

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TELEGRAPH FLIERHONE



The above cuts of paper-headings are photo-engrated from pen-and-mk copy executed at the office of the "Journal," and are given as examples of the practical application of pen-drawing to business purposes.

Scissorings.

Use well the moment, what the bour Brings for thy use is thy power, And what thou best causi understand, Is just the thing lies nearest to thy hand.

He who goes ont often to "see a man" will soon behold so many that he'll feel dizzy.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Sophronia: "What is philosophy i" It is something which cuables a rich man to say there is no disgrace in being poor.—Exchange.

At a recent marriage ceremony in one of the Providence churches the contracting parties were thirty minutes behind time, and the organ pealed out, "Oh, dear, what can the matter be!"

The first young man who paid fifty cents for a secret that would show him how to double his money without risk, was told to double up the biggest bill he could find hefore putting it in his pocket.

A strauger in a printing-office asked the youngest apprentice what his rule for punctuation was. "I set np as long as I can hold my breath, then I put in a comma; when I gape, I insert a semicolon; and when I want a chew of tobacco, I make a paragraph."

SUPPRICIAL TALKERS.— Dean Swift says that the common finency of speech, in most men and women, is owing to a searcity of words. Whoever is a master of languages, and has a mind full of ideas, will be apt in speaking to hesitate upon the choice of both; whereas common speakers have

ouly one set of words to clothe them in, and these are always ready at the mouth, so people come faster out of a church when it is almost empty than when a crowd is at the door.

Spurgeon says he has often thought, when hearing certain prachers of a high order speaking to the young, that they must have understood the Lord to say, "Feed my cameleopards," instead of "Feed my lambs"; for nothing but giraffes could reach any spiritual food from the lefty rack on which they place it.

A keen student of buman nature must have written the following: "When you see a young man sailing down street shortly after miduight with collar mashed down his neck, you can make up your mind there's a young girl crawling up stairs not far distant, with her shoes under her arm and an extinguished lamp in her hands?

Small boy of eight (looking over picturehook with boy of ten): "What's that!" Small boy of ten: "Why, don't yoo kook! That's a donkey; haven't you ever seen a donkey!" Small boy of eight (doubfully): "No." Small boy of eight (doubfully): "No." Small boy of ten (patronizingly): "Why, I have; lots of 'em—in the Theological Gardens, you know."—Life.

The collection of autograph letters left by Mr. Weed include some from every President of the United States—those from the time of Madison having been written to Mr. Weed himself; letters from most of the Revolutionary heroes, Lafayette and Baron Steuben among them; two epiatles from Benedict Arnold; and a host of others from political leaders at home and abroad.—The Golden Rule.

In taking up another notice, Mr. Beecher salverted to what he called "lukewarm ink."
"I have spoken many times," he said, "about notices written in pale ink, but all I have heard was that I was getting too old to read them. Well, if any one will read the m in twilight, I will low up. There are certain rules about notices: First, write right; then write black; and as for proper names, put them plain and correctly. Some men know their own names so well that they think everyone else knows them."

Halmemann, the lemnder of the hom-copathic school, was one day consulted by a wealth English lord. The doctor listened calonly to the patient. He took a small phila, opened it, and held it uoder his lordship's nose. "Smell! Well, you are cured." The lord asked, in surprise, "Huw much do I owe you?" "A thousand france," was the reply. The lord inumediately pulled out a hank-note and held it under the ductor's nose, "Smell! Well, you are paid."

Ask any man if he would carry one unlilion dellars in gold were be made a present of that amount, and he would say Yes. And yet what does it weigh! Let us see. The standard gold dollar of the United States contains of gold of une-tenths finecess 25.3 grains, and the standard silver dollar contains of silver of sine-tenths fineness 412.5 grains. One million standard gold dollars consequently weigh 25,500,000 grains, or 53,730 ounces troy, or 4,4605 grains, or 53,730 ounces troy, or 4,4605 pounds troy, of 5,766 grains each, or 3885.
71 pounds a roirdupnis, of 7,000 grains each.
One million standard silver dollars weigh
412,500,000 grains, or 830,875 ounces troy,
or 71,614.50 pounds troy, or 58,828.57
pounds a voirdupnis. In round numbers,
the weight of one million dollars in standard gold coin in 1½ tons; standard silver
coin, 26% tons; subsidiary silver coin, 25
tons; minor coin, five-cent nickel, 100
tons.

One day a high official passing through a government office saw a man standing be fore the fire reading a newspaper. Housafterward, returning the same way, he was shocked to find the same man, legs extended before the same fire, still buried in the col umps of a newspaper. "Hello, sir!" cried the indiguant head of the department, "who are you doing ?" "Can't you see what I am doing?" was the answer. "Sir, I came through this office four hours ago, and fouryou reading the paper; I return, and you ar still wasting your time in the same manner "Very true; you have stated the case to-nicety." Hereupon the head of the depart ment naturally fires up. "What is you name, sir?" he ays. "Well, I dou't know that my name is any affair of yours-what is your name!" "Sir, I would have you ow that I am the so-and-so of the I office!" "Indecd! well, I am very glad to hear it. I am, sir, simply one of the public who has been kept waiting here for hourfor an auswer to a simple question, and shall be much obliged if you will use you influence to get me attended to."-I change.

The stock of Ames's Compendiums is exhausted-no more can be mailed. A revised and greatly improved edition is now in course of preparation, and will be au-nounced when ready.

We invite attention to an advertisement of Herring's Safes. If any of our readers are feeling a little un-safe, respecting their valuables, they will do well to address Messrs, Herring & Co.

Scrans.

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Beautiful calling cards-Four kings and вв асе. - Еуе.

A day of judgment is at hand when all Bibles, all religious, must come under the judgment of human reason .- Student's Jour-

Life is like a pack of cards. Childhoud's best cards are hearts; youth is one by diamonds; middle age is conquered with a club, while old age is raked in by a spade.

Professor Child, of Harvard, in illustrating the follies of scientific warfare, brings out the fact that "to build and equip a modern ironelad costs about as much as it would to establish such a college as Harvard."

A will printed on a typewriter has been admitted to probate at New Haven, though

Connecticut statute requires that such aments be written, the judge deciding 1. at such printing is writing within the meaning of the law.

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NEW YORK, MAY, 1883.

VOL. VII.-No. 5.

LESSONS IN PRACTICAL WRITING.

No. XII.-BY HENRY C. SPENCER.

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s for every art, and indites for every press. It is the preservative of language, the business man's security, the poor boy's patron, and the ready servant of the world of mind."



Carefully study this copy. Draw, with free hand, a square, and alld a half square to its right side; divide hight into two equal parts, by a horizontal line; within this figure, strike, with wholearm-movement, the right curve and stem combined, forming the first part of H and K, as per copy. Practice until you can strike the first form handsomely, then practice the full forms of the two capitals.

Is the stem made the full hight of the letters, in H and K^{β} . At what hight is the small loop in Kf When you are able to execute these letters nicely, pass on to



Examine the copy critically to get a distinct mental impression of the forms. Note the fullness of the compound, stem curves in S and L, and the omission of the first curve of stem in forming A; also the fullness of the initial right curve in each of these letters. The square-and-n-half may be profitably used as an aid in securing slant and proportions of S, L, G. At what hight is the loop crossing in S and L? At what hight in G? Where shade these letters? Criticise your shading. Practice, cheerfully, with wholearm, also, with forearm movement



The hight of these capitals is eight-minths of the ruled space on medium-ruled paper. In writing them let the muscle of the forcarm touch the edge of the desk lightly, and employ the combined-movement, as we have directed for current writing in previous lessons

We omit particular descriptions of letters in this lesson; but each student of the course is requested to try and frame proper descriptions in his own words. We think he ought now to be able to do this. It will prove good mental exercise and lead to a clear singht how to be another to the forms to be written. When prepared by the preliminary study, severe eente with a free movement, making the studies in rapid snecession, and springing the pen promptly in producing the shaded parts. The monograms show the relations of letters, and are given for study and practice.



Word-writing is now in order; it incorporates the improved capitals into your handwriting. Do not fail to preserve the relative hights of small letters and capitals. Honestly and fairly criticise your own efforts, and always seek to have the last line the best.



In preceding lessons, we have referred to and approved the prevailing tendency,

among ready writers, to simplify the script forms,

It will be seen that in this copy we secure greater simplicity in the H, K, S, and G. by omitting the final oval stroke in each stem, and in the L by omitting the initial right curve.

We aim to systematize the simpler or abbreviated forms, and present them in such manuer that they may be learned and adopted in current writing.



Here we have a small family of letters which combine the compound curve or stem with the reversed oval.

COPY 6.

Again the square may be used as an aid to practice. Observe that the stein begins about one-sixth below the full hight, outside of the square-

Practice the exercise with wholearm-movement, and dwell upon the oyal until you make the curves true.

Make left curve of stem in P, B, R, quite full, but be sure to merge it into shaded right curve at middle hight curve of P cross the stem \hat{f} . At what hight is the narrow loop formed in B and RfWhat direction or slant is given to the loop as it crosses the stem? What portion of the width of the oval, in these three capitals, is on the right of the stem above middle \mathfrak{k} . How is the B finished \mathfrak{k} . How is the R finished \mathfrak{k} . Sweep the curves without hitch or hesitation.

Practice, also, with the forearm, sometimes called muscular-movement, making the forms one-and-a-half ruled spaces in hight.



Combined-movement practice, bringing the forms down to practical size. Study each capital and describe it in your own terms.

Word-practice is the final application and confirmation of what has been learned.

If the hand does not freely glide from letter to letter, in words, lighten the arm-rest upon the muscle, and the hand-rest on the nails of the third and fourth fingers, and just before beginning a word pass the pen right and left over the space the word will occupy; then go ahead and write the word.

SPECIMENS.

This twelfth lesson brings us through the alphabet of capital letters.

Would it not be well to write a specimen to compare with your work previous to ntering upon these lessons.

If you feel like it, write to the editor of the JOURNAL what you and your friends think of the improvement you have made up to the end of Lesson XII., and he will recognize your communication through the JOURNAL, for your benefit and the encouragement of others who are studying, thinking and working for progress,

Our thirteenth lesson, to follow, in the Jone number, will present abundant material for practice.

The Art of Book-keeping.

NOT BY THOMAS HOOD,

A literary friend of mine, who sets up for a wit and who is a little "touchy" at the idea that any one can say a better thing than himself, though really quite a clever fellow, was bemeaning to me a few days ago the loss of many of his best books, through losning them to friends who had never returned them. His Crabbe, he said, had crawled away, his Walker had decamped, his Waverley Novels had got off Scott free, his Rousseau had taken French leave, Moore had been Swift to follow, and that Time, meaning Pollock's (of) Course, was for him no More. He had loved his Motherwell, and was particularly sorry to lose that. His Hogg had run away, and he had not even saved his Bacon; and he wondered Wither they had all gone, and if his friends had been mean enough to Hook them.

To show him I was as Smart as he was, I replied that I knew he was a great Lover of books, and Howitt it must Payne him to lose so many of them; but if he had insti-tuted a Thoreau Hunt after them, he might have Lyttoo some of them. But I told him, although I knew he was a very p(h)uony fellow, I had read comething like this Prior to his telling me, and than he needu't think to Hood-wink me into believing that his remarks were original. If he would always Keep his books, I told him, under Locke and Key, where they would be secure as if he were to Stowe them away in Saze, no one would be able to Steele any more of them. I thought it A. Marvell, I said, that he should appear so Gay and be so Lamb-like, and not become Savage over his Loss-ing.

He thereupon told me to go to the Dickens. He was mad because I was Whittier than he was.—The Judge.

THE PENMANS IF LART JOURNAL

Business-writing, By PAUL PASTNOR.

The present discussion on the sobject, "Can Business writing he Taught?" has led me to a few reflections in that direction, which I crave indulgence of the renders of the JOURNAL for presenting it so crude and hasty a shape as my time renders uccessary. I hope the brevity of my remarks may at least add something to their pith, else I should feel ill satisfied indeed in trespassing upon your patience in this number of our favorite persuave paper.

And in the first place, I would like to give my definition of business-writing. 1 think there is some misnuderstanding among penmen on this very important point, and house so much difference of opiniou. Busipess-writing, as I look at it, is that form of penmanship which is best suited to commercial nurposes. I don't eare what system it may represent-1 dou't care if it doesn't represent any; my idea of good businesswriting is simply that it shall possess the qualities which are desirable in business correspondence and book-keeping. And these qualities, it seems to me, are three: 1st. Legibility. 2d. Uniformity. 3d. Rapidity. I place legibility first, because I think it the main requisite. No handwriting which is in

the least bit slovenly or inexact is fit to be put to any business purpose. It would be contrary to the whole system of mercantile affairs, where everything depends upon the scrupulous exactness and perfect order of every item which goes to make up the total result. Uniformity comes pext. This is the principle of beauty of any style or system. It is the chief charm of every attractive handwriting, and the only requisite necessary to make a good plain penman. Take any handwriting you will -the schoolboy's cramped chirography, the lady's pointed Italian script, the student's llowing back-hand, the painstaking author's up and down stroke - and let it be uniform, let the slant he the same throughout, the words and lines at proper and equal distances apart, and especially let the letters be of the same hight and size, and the product will be, in toto, a beautiful handwriting, let accomplished critics say what they will. Rapidity is commouly insisted upon as being the chief requirement of a good business writer. I would not underrate it, by any means, but it seems to me tha

these other qualities which I have mentioned - legibility and uniformity - surpass it in importance, and that either one of them, taken alone, is of more value than rapidity. Of course, I presuppose that every legible and attractive penman has acquired a good average rate of speed-not a flashing pen, by any means, but one which runs steadily along from line to line, or column to column of figures, and accomplishes a good deal in the long ron. I know that if I were engaging a young man as a business-writer, I should very much prefer phenomenal legibility and uniformity. at the expense of rapidity, than phenomenal rapidity at the expense of these other qualities. Still, I know that the three, in some rare cases, can be perfectly combined, and such a pennan, of course, would be an acquisition to any business office.

Now about the question of teaching husiness-writing According to my definition of it, and the analysis above, business-writing as instiness-writing is not to be taught so much as naturally possessed or acquire-bly practice. Can you teach legibility 4—no, but you can inculcate it, demand it, show its uccessity to the young pennan, and be will acquire it by his own efforts. Can you teach uniforming i—no, but practice secures it. You can teach the elements, and the slant, and the art of combining and shading letters, but you cannot teach the tunseles and the nerves and the eye to work in such fine accord that every

stroke and touch shall blend in the harmony of the whole, like the colors of a painting or the chords of a symphony. This is the work of the individual himself; and some writers are more fitted for it by nature than others. Some have an accorate eye, a deli-cate touch, a clear perception of artistic harmony, and they readily acquire a sym-metrical and attractive handwriting. Rap-idity, too, cannot be taught; it is outirely the gift or the acquirement of the individual, and he will use it equally well, whether he has studied in the best Speneerian schools or followed his own bent upon the rustic copy-sheet of the country schoolhouse. Some of our best business penmen are selftaught. The great majority of them never took a lessen of a writing-master in their lives. They have practiced and toiled, until whatever their individual atyle is-backhand, upright, long or short slant, flourished or plain-it is fixed, harmonious, debnite, and therefore attractive and businesslike upon the page.

Such, hastily expressed, are my own views upon the subject of business-writing; and were we all called to settle the matter by vote, I should east my hallot with brother Ames—that business-writing cannal he tamely.

"There is no room for doubt," he said,
"that the characters formed with the pen
by the hand are an index of the character,
peculiarities and eccentricities of the man.
It is my helicif that if a person accustomed
to writing with the right-band were to lose
that member and to hear to write with the
left-hand, that the writing would betray the
same characteristies. I believe, too, that
if man were to lose both hands, and to learn
writing with the toes, that all the essential features of the writing would be preserved."

4 Is it possible to give a physical as well as a mental description of a writer from his handwriting t" was asked.

⁶¹ I have known persons," he rapifel, "who professed to be able to delineate the entire physical and mental characteristics of persons by examining their handwriting, ever to telling their stature, complexing temperament, color of eyes and hair, whether space or computent, etc., being equally discriminating regarding peculiar mental traits of character. This I regard as an absent and ridentions extreme,"

Writing, then, is but an indication of mental characteristics?"

"This I believe to be the correct view, but even this must not be regarded as liter-

au expert examiner, they would be without characteristic resemblance."

"Cannot a man studiously disguise his handwriting t"

"With great eare a writer may entirely climate the general appearance of his writing. This may be done by a change of slope, size, or by using a widely different pen; yet, in spite of all effort, his unconscious writing habit will remain and be perceptible in all the details of his writing; such an effort to disguise one's writing could be scarcely more successful than would be a disguise of the person to avoid recognition."

An eminent authority on handwriting makes the following observations concerning the handwriting of certain prominent public men:

"If ever a signature could be received as indicative of the character of its owner it is that of Roosene Coulding—grand, gloony and peculiar." It stands out in the relief of the blackest ink from the paper. Scarcely two letters at the same angle; with intricate and grotespic flourishes everywhere it cetainly gives expression to the mental ramifications of the great unknown, so far as they can be guessed at. It seems to say, My master writes like no one clac; I stand almoarmong signatures.'

"Secretary Robert T. Lincoln writes a hand strikingly like that of ex-Press dont Hayes. Secretary MacVength's signature resembles some of those affixed to the Decharation-that is, it is large, hold, autique and distinguishedlooking. Kirk and Windom are nort and legible permon. Postmaster General James writes pertilly, with several graceful little thourishes. Secretary Bhine's hand is barge, hold and distinct, all letters and words being conmerced throughout.

⁶ General John A. Logan inscribes mane in a series of coarse black, upright characters. Senator Pendliton's style is somewhat similar though the letters are better formed. Plain, next and angular, it resembles the bold English manner of writing so much affected by balies. General Joseph R. Blawley's elegant and general Joseph R. Blawley's elegant and general mannerable diphomas and other mannerable diphomas and other commission in 1876. Alexander II Stephens writes hestattingly in a small, trenulous hand.

"General Williams Mahner, the great Virginian Rendjuster, is the pessessor of what may be termed a lated handwriting, if houdwriting is a proper term to apply to a sea of broad horizoned is dashes, extending from one side of the paper to the other, with here and there, slight ripple of short, myward stems. Here midal Hamilia mourearthy wastes as high

time, ink and paper, as possible.

O.W. T. Sherman, General, appearance are upon a visiting-rard in strong, quriglo between with two hold flourishes just locenough to give emphasis to the whereon the strong strong and the strong are the strong and the strong are strong as the strong are strong as a strong are strong as a strong are strong as a strong as a strong are strong as a strong as a strong as a strong are strong as a strong as a strong are strong as a strong are strong as a strong as a strong are strong as a strong as a strong are strong as a st

charges,

General Hancock writes a beautifulf
clear and regular hand, which is unfortuntely disfigured by an unnecessary profus
of heavy downward dashes

of neary accordant agency as the constraint of the figure is punctifious in his paramatch writing clearly and generally, without 1 least attempt at ornamentation. Generally a survival of the parameter of the paper, and this is not by any ordinances, as his huge, serawling chancephain as those on a circus poster, seems threatly chance each other down the programment of the parameter of the param

O'Among journalists, generally, onprepared to look for remarkably iller serawls. That this is not always the numerous autographs in this collect prove. The late Bayard Taylor was a b



The above cut was photo-engraved from an original flourish by D. H. Furley, teacher of writing and book-keeping at the State Normal School, Trenton, N. J.

Character in Writing.

New York Star.

OUR MENTAL PECULIARITIES BETRAYED
BY THE PEN.

SIGNATURES OF CONDLING, LOGAN, SHER-MAN, MAHONE, DANA, BRYAN), LONG-FFLLOW, MURAT HARMYON, WOMAN'S RIGHTS LEADERS, AND OTHER NOTA-

That the peculiar features of a man's handwriting afford a true index to the character and temperament of the writer, is a proposition now generally accepted as correct. It is claimed that the handwriting of different individuals differs in its essential characteristics as widely as does the physiognomy, style of dress and general appearance and deportment of writers. An antograph especially, being written more frequently and usually with more care and deliberation than other manuscript, is generally regarded as a reliable index to the character of the writer. It nequires a settled form that better portrays is idiosynerasies than a ream of his ordinary writing. For the purpose of learning the views of an expert on this interesting subject, the writer visited the office of Daniel T. Ames, the editor of the PEN-MAN'S ART JOURNAL, and an examiner, of national reputation, on questions of forged or disputed writings. The walls of the office were covered with elaborate and elegant specimens of the calligraphic art.

Mr. Ames, who is an enthusiast in his business, entered freely into conversation.

ally correct in all cases. It will not be found to be true of children or persons whose hands or halts are unformed. From the writing of such persons nothing can be told regarding character, as their characters are really undeveloped. And again, let any person who has been in a position requiring little or no partice in writing be subdenly placed in one requiring rapid and constant partice, there will be within a few day as nurfled change in the entire appearance and character of the writing. But in the writing of adults who have hands formed by long practice there are habitual and marked peruliarities which undoubtedly indicate character."

"What is understood by the term 'character' as applied to handwriting?"

"It is the peculiar eccentricities of habit in writing, as it is the figure, dress, etc., in persons which readily and certainly determine their identity."

" May there not be mistakes on the question of identity \mathfrak{k}^n

"Persons are never so libratical in form, features, dross, habit, etc., as to be mistaken by inthuste acquaintances, and assanly where a strong personal assemblance is apparent to strangers! tecases to be so upon a more intimate acquaintance. So, two different handwritines of nearly equal size, mifform slope, shade, etc., may, as a whole or in its pictorial effect, present to the eye of a novice or casual observer much the same appearance; yet, to one familiar with them, or to

penman. George William Curtis's signature, although showing some signs of unusual care, is written in an easy, moning hand, as legible as print. Admirers of Chneles A. Dana would hardly imagine that bis fine editorials are written in a small, neat hand, and with a pen dipped in violet ink, insteal of in gall.

"William Cullen Bryant wrote legibly in an old-fashioned style, though rather nervously toward the last. Eli Perkins is a better pennacy than anyone would believe upon his unbacked assertion. Bob Bardette of the Barlington Hankege could, with the reessary knowledge of mathematics, obtain a position in any mercautile lunes as book keeper.

"Longfellow wrifes in a really beautiful Italiau hand, and Whittier and Holmesfrival him in their own peculiar styles. George Washimeton Childs has a style of pennouschip which would appear as well at the hottom of a check as in the verses of one of his far-fatued elegies. Murat Halstend is centrally one of the worst writers in the whole word, and the sight of what purports to be his signature would lead one to doubt the trath of this whole puragraph."

It is worthy of note that nearly all the bealers in the Womant. Rights movement write mascaline hands. This is especially the case with "Laueretia Mott, Amelia Bloomer, Pauline Weight Davis, Susan B. Anthony, Mathla Joslyn Gage, Elizabeth Cody Shaton, and with those extraordinary women, Victoria C. Woodhull and Teanie C. Chiffin.

Letter-Writing, ARTICLE V. By D. T. AMES.

In article No. IV. we treated of Correspondence—exclusively business in its character—and presented under that head numerous examples for letters.

We will now consider a class of correspondence—buth business and social in its nature, and which is incident to all occupations of life—such as Letters of Application, Introduction, Recommendation, Advice, etc. It is often desirable or necessary, on the part of the person seeking employment, to make application by letter. Such a letter becomes, as it were, the writer's representative and agent, and wins, or fails to win, place or favor, according to its merits.

Such letters should be in the hest possible style of strictly plain permanshir; and in language the most direct and brief, consistent with a clear, full statement of the applicant's purpose and qualifications. The tone of the letter should be indicative of dignity and self-respect, with a willingness to render good service for a fair equivalent, rather than that of a conscious inferiority, begging for favor.

The following advertisement is followed by examples of letters of application.

WANTED—An assistant book keeper in a hardware establishment. Must write a good lound and be quired, at figures. State age experience, and salary required. Address, Box 1,453, etc. P. O.

421 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.

P. O. Box, 1, 153.

Site:—In mower to your advertisement in the Healt this day, I would say that I am seventiere years old and in good health; and seventiere years old and in good health; and graduate of the New York College, and also of Packard's Business College, and have had heartly a year's experience as book-keeper for I. S. Hood A. Co., whose testimoid, together with others, I inclose. Present salary not so unch an object has prospects for future advancment. I shall be pleused to call on you at your request. Very Respectfully.

JAMES S. JOHNSON.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., May 1st, 1883. PROF. WHILIAM H. CONANT, Conant Academy, Eden, Pa.

Six:—I am informed by our mutual friend, Prof. E. C. Wood of this place, if at you desire to employ a teacher of pentranship and bookkeeping. I wish to secure such a position. I am twenty-two years old, in good health, am

I BUSINESS INTERPRETARY I Ciar I'ch May " 88; This is locerly link The bourse Mir Churches Hommer has been in our implay the past five years as brokhuper, and we take pleasure in testifying to his ability, integrity, and faithfulness as uniamployed. Ne leures, our comploy notuntario by, and has our best wishes. St. & Claftin & Co. [SOURL INTRODUCTION] 1 hip. Viery 181 · Gear Sire Silding Otake there to it educingetory our my highly isten ! . A Miss Say. Tranning of in ty who is visiting for a few weeks, in Tramsiere you will highly Most smartly your find Henrietta C. T. a. b. I CARD OF INTRODUCTION 1 9 . 6. C. Villians Introducing Joseph Coustin Es,

a graduate of the Spencerian Business College, Cheveland, Ohio, and have taught writing, book keeping, and other chmurchial branches, more or less, for three years past. With what success you can infer from the inclosed testimonals.

osed testimonals.

Soliciting an early response, I am,
Very Respectfully,
SIDNEY WRIGHT,
Bry 27, Jamestown N. Y.

LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION.

The style of a letter of introduction should vary widely, according to its nature and purpose. If of a business nature, the letter should be brief and to the purpose, and free from compliments. If of a social nature, greater effort at grace and style of diction and polite compliments is permissible. In each case the note should be given in an unsealed envelope.

A business letter of introduction may be properly presented in person, but that of social introduction, by the rules of efiquency, is required to be left at the door by the person introduced, and the recipient should acknowledge the same by calling, in a short time, upon the person introduced. When a card of introduction is used, the futraducing party should write, distinctly, at the lower left-hand corner of earl, the name of the

person introduced, as shown in the illustration herewith.

LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION.

It is very proper that persens who are about to employ a stranger in position, perhaps, of trust and responsibility—should demand zome guarantee respecting his character and previous, occupation. This may be given through letters of recommendation from previous employers or other persons of well-known strading. Such favors may be properly solicited from employers and persons who are intimitely acquainted with the applicant's experience and reliability. On the other hand, to ask such a favor from a newly-made or slight acquaintance, who has not the means of knowing of the applicant's fitness, would be an impertinence, and a request that should not be granted.

An employer in granting a letter to an employee should, in some manner, state the reasons for the changed relation, lost there be an unfavorable inference upon the part of the would-be new employer. A recommendation may be general or special in its character. A general recommendation is one given to one removing to a new commonity, or, who, in a general way, is to seek employment, while the granting of such letters does not hold the giver to any responsibility, in case the recipient may prove to be untrustworthy, there is a certain moral obligation which should lead the giver to exercise proper care to know whereof he atfirms, and not to make his testimonial stronger than his knowledge will

Our next article will relate to correspondence of a friendly and social nature, with illustrations, plate-engraved from pen-andink manuscript.

A Rat Among Postage-Stamps.

The American Bank Note Company is preparing designs for a new two-cent stamp. In the manufacture of the stamps, for which the contract is held by the company, the greatest care is taken. The shorts of blank paper are kept in a safe and are counted out with all the care of greenbacks. Every square inch of that piece of paper has to be accounted for, either in a perfect or imperfect condition, and when so much of it as equals the size of a postage-stamp is missjug there is then trouble. Some time ago a sheet of postage-stamps worth six dollars disappeared and great excitement followed. Every employe interested felt it to he a critical time. All went to work to solve the mystery of the disappearance, and the whole matter was sifted and sifted until it was made clear that the employes were innocent. Then a rat was suspected. At length a rat-hole was discovered, and it was penetrated far enough to reveal that the animal was the thief, for part of the sheet was found in the hole. This was not sufficient. The work was continued natil the rat was discovered, and then the employes were at peace .- St. Louis Republican.

Back Numbers of the "Journal." PLEASE NOTE.

Every mail brings inquiries respecting back numbers. The following we can soud, and no others: All numbers of 1878; all for 1879, except May and November; for 1880, copies for mouths of January, Febrnary, April, May, June, August and December only remain; all numbers for 1881, and all for 1882, except June. 11 will be noted that while Spencer's writing lessons began with May, the second lesson was in the July number, so that the series of lessons is unbroken by the absence of the June number. Only a few copies of several of the numbers mentioned above remain, so that persons desiring all or any part of them should order quickly. All the 51 numbers, back of 1883, will be mailed for \$4.00, or any of the numbers at 10 cente

Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. KELLEY, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.]

The average graduate of Ann Arbor speeds \$1,750 during his course,-Ex.

The aggregate value of the schoolhousee and sites of New York State is \$39,332,291.

The term at Oxford and Cambridge is only six months, the other six being vacation.—Ex.

The gift of Paul Tulane to Leuisinua for educational purposes is expected to yield au annual income of about \$40,000.

The State has a right to educate its children in five R's; to reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic it must add right and 'roug.

—Rev. Lyman Abbott.

Jessup, Pa., wants a high school, and says, by way of inducement to "some live, energetic pedagogue": "We have abundant material, and the nearest saloon is forty miles away."

William H. Vanderbilt has lately edded \$100,000 to his \$1,000,000 endowment of Vanderbilt. University. The late Mrs. Atkinson, of Memphis, left the same institution \$50,000

Librarian Spofford eavs the library of Congress now contains, as nearly as may be estimated or ascertaiced, 640,076 books and pamphlets, this being an increase of about 87,000 during the year.

Out of a population of 25,000,000 England enods mly 5,000 students to her great nuiversities. Scotland, with a population of 4,000,000, has 6,500 university students, and Germany, with a population of 43,000,-000, has 22,500 students in her various universities.

Harvard has students from every State in the Union except Nebraska, Oregon and Virginia. Besides, there are students from the District of Columbia, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Armenia (in Asia), Bahauna Islands, Cunada, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prussia.

Teachers in the public schools of France are now paid, on an average, but a trifle over \$150 per annum. Thirty-two thousand women and fifty thousand men employed in this way under the Republic receive this salary. Educators were better off under the Empire and the old regime.—

Notre Dame Scholastic.

London University, University College, (Liverpool), the Royal University of Ireland, Camhridge University, four colleges in Canada, Boston University, Cornell, Michigan, Oberlin, Vassar, Vermont University, Kensas University, Iowa University, and a dozen other institutions confer degrees upon women.—Notre Dame Scholastic.

The twenty-seventh unnual catalogue of Hillsdale College, Mich., shows the following summary of attendance: Literary Department, including Graduste, Classical, Preparatory, Normal, and English courses, 561; Theological, 382; Commercial and Telegraphie, 211; Music, 163; Art, 119. Deducting the uames entered more than once, there remains a total of 751.

The Boston Public Library, the greatest institution of its kind in this country, numbers in the central library and its brauches 420,150 volumes, of which the furmer has 302,258. The branches are at Eset Boston, South Boston, Roxbury, Charles own, South End, North End, West Roxhury, Dorchestor, and Jamaies Plains. The issues during the last current year were 1,040,533, a slight falling off from previous years. The number of periodicals and newspapers on file was 707. The total issues of books since the organization in 1862 bave smoothed to 14,475,485 volumes.

According to the Encyclopardia Britannica, the following are the statistics of books in the tee principal libraries of the world: Imperial Library, Paris, 2,290,000: British Museum, Loudon, 1,500,000; Imperial Library, St. Petersburg, 1,000,000; Royal Library, Musich, 1,000,000; Royal Library, Berlin, 750,000; University Library, Strabburg, 513,009; University Library, Leipsie, 900,000; Graud Ducal Library, Deprainstant, 200,000; Royal Library, Copenbageu, 482,000; Imperial Library, Vienna, 440,000. This shows an increase, for the first two named, of about 200 per cent. in the last quarter of a centery, while the increase of the others named during the same time shows a gain of from twenty to one hundred per cent.—American Bookseller.

EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

[In every instance where the source of any item used in this department is known, the proper credit is given. A like courtesy from others will be appreciated.]

An old-fashioned coaching-club—the schoolmaster's hirch.—The Book-keeper.

Very accurate language, the Chinese! A sewing-circle is called in Chinese "chinchin."

Latin is a "dead language"—especially when an inexperienced drug-clerk fools with it.

A young ladies' seminary blew up the other day down East. It is supposed that a spark got into the powder-room.

We are enjoined by the good book to inerease and multiply, but some over-zealous people go beyond this and have division in their families.

"I hope you are a better boy, Willie," said a Sunday-school teacher to one of her young hopefuls. "Gosh, I bain't been sick," was the reply.

A freshman hesitates on the word "connoisseur." Professor: "What do you call a men that pretends to know everything?" Freshman answers: "A Professor."

A Sunday school teacher asked one of the little girls in her class why the lions did not eat up Daniel. She replied, "I guess God told the lious that Daniel was not good to eat."

Why doth the little schoolboy swear softly all the way home when he has been kept after school? Because "too much learning bath made him mad."—New York World

Girl-graduates in England wear gowns precisely like those worn by university men and made by the same tailor. The only way to tell which from t'other is to wait for

GEOMETRY CLASS - ROOM.— Professor:
"You do not seem to have studied this very carefully." Freshie (a little deaf), excitedly: "Yes, sir, that is just what I am trying to prove."—Ex.

"You can stick a pin in here," exclaimed a Michigan country schoolteacher as he clucidated a mathematical principle of unvarying verity, and when he came to sit down again the pin was there.

Mr. Andrews, translating Virgil: "Three times I strove to cast my arms about her neck, and—' that's as far as I got, $\operatorname{Prof.}^n$ " Well, Mr. Andrews, I think that was quite far enough," was the reply.—Ex.

When a country schoolteacher in Ohio can't agree with Webster's Dictionary as to the pronunciation of a word, something has got to break, and it is Webster who most always gets hurt.—Detroit Free Press.

Study of Greek: Mr. Froude, in the course of a recent lecture, stated that Cato did not begin to learn the Greek language until he was eighty-four years of age. The boys of to-day tell their fathers that they are surious to follow the example of Cato.

Freshie: "What is the derivation of the word oration?" Senior: "Ovation, my little fellow, comes from the Latia word oran, an egg. It arose from the outstom of applying rotten eggs to distinguished political speakers, which was called giving them an ovation?"—Ex.

President: "What can you say of the second law of thought?" Student: "It cannot both be and not be. For example, the door over there must be either shat or open. It cannot be hoth shut and open." President: "Give another illustration." Student: "Well, take the case of another door."—Ex.

Prof. Blackie once chalked on his noticeboard in college: "The Professor is unable to meet his classes to-morrow? A waggieb student removed the "o," leaving "lasses." When the Professor returned he noticed the new rendering. Equal to the eccession, the Professor quietly rubbed out the "1," and joined in the hearty laughter of the asses.

Ancient Writing-Masters— What They Did and What They Didn't, By B. F. Kelley,

As "the heather Chines is peculiar" and their claims to an ante-creation origin seem to rest on insufficient foundation, we helieve we may assert that, as far as can be learned from any source which may be accepted as reliable, the first writing master known in this world was Adam. And even the fact that he ufficiated in that capacity has heen thought questionable, notwithstanding the repeated affirmative asseverations of a people inhabiting Arabia.

It is not elaimed by this people, we believe, that Adam organized classes in penmanship, or advertised binselfia, a possibly he might have done with more propriety than some of the more modern writing-mastera, as "the best penman in the world," "the King of Penmen," or even the ""Prince," whose unrivalled system of penmanship would transform the veriest dullard into an accomplished penman in a course of ten lessons or money refunded. No, the Saheans claim, only, that they have a written work exceuted entirely by the hand of Adam. "Adam —long while ago," is the semi-interrogatory, musingly uttered by the reader. (We charitably trust it is not the ejenculation.)

Well, he the claim of the Sabeans true or false, we have abundant testimony in tradition that Noah consulted astronomical works in his library during that memorable excursion in the Ark. (See D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature.) And as this was some time before the era of the art of printing, it is but natural to suppose that the volumes in Noah's library were written ones, and this presupposes that they were written by human beings-and writing-masters in the past were always considered human beings; and thus the fact is established, beyond controversy, that writing - masters existed before the Flood. And these may have been, for aught we know, the lineal descendants of Adam, or of some of the graduates of that gentleman's Iustitution.

Of these writing-masters, with the single exception of Adam, we know nothing. They seem to have been extremely reticent concerning themselves. (The lineal descent hereinhefore suggested as beginning with Adam, has not in this particular, it appears, continued unbroken to the present time.) Archieologists have, for centuries been engaged in researches and investigations concerning the origin, lauguage, religion, manners, customs, sciences, arts, and everything pertaining to the people of the past, but have never discovered any evidence of the existence of anything like the circular of the modern writing master. And they, with singular unanimity, agree that in ancient times there could not have been, at any one moment, more than one person who was the best penman or teacher of penmanship in the world. But the world moves, and now, where is the county in all our broad land that cannot boast of the best, or, at least, has not a "best" to boast for himself !

The next work of a writing-master of which we have any reliable record is the copy of the Pentateuch now preserved in a Samaritan Synagogue at Nableus. The name of the penman by whom this is said to have heen written is Abishus, a grandson of Aaron, and the work is supposed to have heen executed three years after the death of Moses. This is claimed by these good Samaritans to be the eldest manneript in the world. The statement that Ahishus always procured his clothing of Nicoll the tailor, and that the manuscript was executed with an "Ame's Penman's Favorite" pen, are entirely unworthy of credence.

From the date of the above manuscript we are compelled to pass on to a period very much nearer our own before the work of the writing-master again appears. Just what this period was cannot be definitely determined. Manuscripts were found in the long buried city of Herculaneum. But it was not nutil the third century of our era that the work of the writing-master began to hoom. Origen, alone, it is asid, dictated upward of six thousand works. Seven ecretaries and seven copyists, aided by an uncertain number of ladies of uncertain age, were, according to Eusebiue, always at work for him.

In the early part of the fourth century Constantine commissioned Eusebius to have fifty copies of the entire Greek Scripters written. From these were probably derived the hest ancient manuscripts of the Greek Testament.

One of the most curious of manuscripts of about this period—curious on account of the material used—was in the library founded by Constantine at Constantinople. It consisted of a roll one hundred and twenty-five feet in length, of one piece, prepared from the intestines of an enormous serpeut. Upon this were written, in letters of gold, the entire Iliad and Odyssey of Homer. Another remarkable manuscript, consisted of the Iliad, written in such manuer as to be inclosed in a wainst-shell.

The usual method pursued by an author in producing his works was to dictate to an amanuous, called by the Latins, notarins, and by the Greeks, tachugraphos, (swift writer). This was carefully copied by the kalligraphos, (now universally written Kellegraphos) meaning fine written and denominated by the Latins, librarius. The manuscript was then submitted to the dokimacon for criticism and correction. In those days it was nothing but fun to be an author.

Of the classic historians, Herodotus is the most ancient, but there are no manuscript copies of his works now known to exist which can be considered of an earlier date than the ninth century, the oldest being in the library of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England. Of his famous work there are in all not to exceed fifteen manuscript copies.

There are about 1,000 manuscripts of the New Testament, or parts of the same, about bifty of which are thought to be upward of one thousand years old. We will recall the uames of a few of the more celebrated of these, the latin word codex being used to designate a manuscript book.

The Codex Alexandrinus, supposed to have been written by a noble Egyptian lady and martyr named Theela, about the year 325. This consists of the Old and New Testaments and the Apocrypha. The manuscript is ou parchment, the writing being in straight rows of uncial letters without divisions. Occasionally. at the beginning of a line may be seen a large ornamental letter, not for the purpose of marking a new section, paragraph or sentence, but apparently for artistic effect. The ornamental letter may he in the middle of a word, but is always at the beginning of a line. This manuscript was presented to King Charles I. by Cyril Lucar, Patriarch of Constantinople in 1628, and transferred to the British Museum upon its formation in 1753, where it still

The Codex Vaticanus was deposited in the Vatican Library upon its establishment about 1450. But little is known of its

origin, but greater antiquity is claimed for it than for the Alexandrian, by, perhaps, a quarter of a century. Like the latter, it contained the whole of the Greek Bible. but some portions have been lost. The letters hear a striking resemblance to those in the manuscript rolls discovered in the rains of Herculaneum, which would seem to be evidence of its great antiquity. In 1810, Napoleon took it to Paris, where it was examined by many. After the battle of Waterloo the librarian of the British Museum besought the Doke of Wellington to place it where it might be accessible to scholars. His reply was: "It is stolen property and must go back to its owners."

The Codex Sinaiticus, thus named from the place where it was discovered, is thought by many to he the most ancient and hest, as it is the most complete, copy of the New Testament yet known. This was in part discovered by Dr. Tischendorf in 1844, at the Convent of St. Catharine on Mount Sinai. He observed some parchinent leaves in a basket of material for kindling his fire. and upon investigation they proved to be a portion of a manuscript of the Septusgint hitherto unknown. These fragments be caused to be published soon after. In 1858 he obtained, at the same convent, the remaining portions of the Septuagint and the entire New Testament, with the Epistle of Barnabas, and portions of the Shepherd of Hermas

The three manuecripts mentioned are doubtless the most noted of saxer manuscripts, but the Codex Bear in the library of Cambridge University, England, and the Codex Ephremi which was brought to France by Catharine de Medici and which in now at the Imperial Library at Paris, should not be overlooked. This latter volume was for a long time supposed to be simply the sermons of Ephraim, but was subsequently proven to have originally contained portions of the Old and of the New Testaments, and these were in great measure restored.

Manuscripts taking the place of other works previously erased, called palimpeests, are very common, although copies of the Sacred Scriptures were rarely used in this namer. The compuest of Egypt by the Saraceus deprived Europeans of the use of parchment, and this will account for the great number of palimpeests now extant, as also for the irretrievable loss of many accient works of value, and wo have to regret that

what should have been immortal works were erased and "the most elegant compositions of classic Rome converted into the paslins of a breviary or the prayers of a missal." Yet, however much we may mourn the loss of these works of the ancient writing-master we shall ever be comforted by the consciousness that the bird created and advired by the modern writingmaster still remains.

Although the erasure of noble works of ancient profane writers and the substitution of less lunjourtant ones was said to have been frequently done by pious mouks, yet we are told that these mouks were not always devoid of interest in the works of some profane authors, and that when they wanted a sacred book to read, they would in their silent hanguage make a certain sign; if they wanted a book of a profane writer, like Virgil or Horace, they would add to the usual sign that of scratching under the ear like a dog, hecause, said they, an unbeliever is compared to a dog. (1 ide "Curiosities of Literature.")

The age of Greek manuscripts is determined in part by the form of letters used. Those in which the uncial letter is employed being considered more than one thousand years old, and those in which the cursies tyle is used being thought less than that age. We maintain that much that is written to-day belongs, emphatically, to the cursies exple.

The old manuscripts consist entirely of large capital latters without separation into

words or sentences. The following, with which we close this article, will serve as an illustration of the arrangement: HEIS UNIVERSALLYACKNOWLEDGE DT OBE FHEBES PPEN MANINAM ERICA HISWORKHASN EVERBEENEQUAL ED.

"I Thought I Wouldn't."

Two young journeymen mechanics were working at their heaches, on opposite sides of a cabinet-maker's shop. They were both about twenty-five years of age; both married; both healthy and intelligent. One of them stopped his work, turned round towards the other, and, leaning against his bench, thus accosted him:—

ornen, thus accosed him:

"Dick, I always thought you were quick-tempered; you need to be when you were a boy. Now I think I am not quick-tempered, but if the boss had talked to me as he did to you yesterday, I believe I should have knocked him down, let the consequences be what they might."

"Well, Tom, I am quick-tempered," replied the person accosted as Dick; "and as to knocking old Scoldem down, I had my thoughts about that matter, too."

"To be sure, I reckoned you were right mad enough when I saw your face as white as a sheet," said Tom; "but I should like

from you. I believe I was as white as you, just at that moment, for I expected you would drop him, sure."

"You are mistaken, Tom," replied Diek;
"I did not take bold of the hammer from
any impulse or design to use it, but 'I
thought I wouldn't have it where I could
seize it and etrike him without stirring out
of my tracke; and so I pushed it over the
end of my beach, and it fell among the
shavings, and it took me a long while to
find it when I wanted it again."

"Well," said Tom, "I didn't believe I could have stood what you did any how. But you use that expression 'thought I wouldn't, as if it was a sort of favorite one; have you adopted it as a motto for your coat of arms, I should like to know!"

"Sorter some, some corter not,' as they say out West," replied Dick laughing; but it is said that all the highest modes of thought have a sterectyped expression, and that is the reason, for instance, why those seeking for litherty expressed in the great phrases which are so commonly used in books, epeches and newspapers. So I confess that I have got one little pet phrase which, when I am in action, reads, 'I think I wou't,' and when I am prondering over what I didn't do, signifies 'I thought I wouldn't. And I think this phrase over a

Jimmy on my kuee, and commenced telling him a story while I put on his nightgown and then got him into his erib, where, as I was describing to him the old man'e sheep jumping over the wall—then another—and then another—and then another—be went over the wall with the twentieth, and was fast asleep.

"Then I cleared the table, and put away the things till morning, raked out the fire and got it a going, and took the baby and placed it in the cradle. I got some water and bathed Lucy's hands and face, and smoothed down her hair with my hands, (magnetism, you think? well ao matter,) and placed a wet cloth above her ferehead I asked her if she was better. 'Yes,' she said, with a sweet smile, and fairly went to sleep while she said so. So I got down a book of travels and forgot all about myself for a couple of hours. Then I looked up. and as I saw little Jimmy sleeping so coundly and pleasantly in his crib, where he had kicked himself out to the top of the bedclothes; and the baby, too, dozing quietly with her thumb in her mouth; and Lucy reposing so refreshingly, with a half smile on her parched lips, the fire now burning brightly, and the rain beating against the windows, I was glad I did not speak a cross word to Lucy, and leave her sick and aloue with a derauged kitchen, a dull fire, a

fretful child, and a nursing baby. What a brute I should have been if I had done it."

"Yes, of course," said Tom rather slowly, for he was just then impressed with an idea that he, with all his good temper, had "done it" at a time not very remote. But he regained his composure by saying: —"Well, go on Dick, this is as interesting as a prize

"I have but little more to say," continued Dick. "I have considered the matter a great deal, and the more I consider upon it, the more 'I think I won't."

"When old Scoldem is insolent to me, when anyone jostles me issultingly, when a trademan or fellow-crafteman treats me rudoly, my first impulse is to pay him in bis kind; but when I consider that it will do me no good to do it, 'I think I won't.' When I am annoyed by shortcomings at home, and am tempted to find fault, I ask myself if Lucy is not a good-tempered, industrious woman, a good motherand a loving wife, and if I doo't really think

she meant to do as well as she might under the circumstances, and the sharp expression never forms on my lips, because 'I think I won't.' So when the children are too today, or one of them is fretful, I think that noise is oft preferable to constrained silence, and that it is better to take the little fewered hand in yours, and tell him about Gulliver and the Lilliputians, than to ceff his ears and send him outraged and crying to be and hand to the continuation of the contained that I have triumphed when I can eay, 'I thought I wooldn't.'

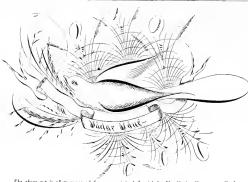
"Dick," said Tom, "can you give me a scrap of paper?"

His friend examined his wallet and produced a piece.

"Here," said he, "is the back of a letter dropped to-day in the city post-office; it is addressed to me, and a post-mark on it, too, but as it is marked 'Paid,' I hope yon won't burt it."

"All the better for leaving your name and date on it, Dick," said Tom, who proceeded to the desk, wrote something very carefully on the paper, folded it, and put it away in his pocketbook.

The two friends grew old together in their native city. They both became prosperous in their calling, and were noted for their kindness to their workmen and servants, for amenity to the community at large, and for their domestic happiness. They were distinguished by civil houver, and were made depositors of responsible trusts. They remained fast and intimate friends, and it was



The above cut is photo-engraved from an original flourish by Mr. Vaclav Vane, a pupil of

A. N. Palmer, at the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Business College.

to know what your thoughts were on this 'solemn occasion,' as they say."

Dick laid down his chisel, and turning around, folded his arms, and replied.

"I thought I would, and then I thought I wouldn't. When old Scolden first found fault with me, and began to scold me, and finally got angry and abused me merely because I would not answer him in the same style, I thought-no, it was not thinking, for it was only un impulse-it occurred to me that if I should only just smash his hat down over his blosted face, and then give him one good blow under the left eye, which would tumble him among the shavings promiscuously-it would be serving him just about right, for I was terrible augry. But then I thought-and it was thinking, for it came after the impulse, and restrained ittheu I thought that he was a great deal older man than I was, and had a wife, and sous and daughters grown up and married, who would be very much shocked and pained to hear that he had been treated in this way, and I thought, too, that I was in his employ, and could quit him at any moment if his service was intolerable, and that it would be disgraceful to me to have it reported that I had had a fight with my boss: and I thought how bad Lucy would feel if I was arrested for a breach of peace, or even made myself liable to be, and so I thought I wouldn't."

"Ah, Dick," said Tom, "those were not exactly your feelings, when you took hold of your hammer and then dashed it away great deal, and I confess it does me good I'll tell you how I got into it.

"About a year ago, I went home one damp, slushy, thawing night, rather late for supper. Old Scoldem had been very cro that day, and very insolent; and that, with the unpleasant weather, made me feel very cross, too, very. Well I got home. The fire was almost out, the room uncomfortable; but supper was ready, and we est down at the table. Lucy did not seem inclined to talk, little Jimmy was fretful; the tea was weak and cold, and the toast wasn't made right. I felt very much annoyed, and I thought I would just tell Lucy, in a confidential sort of way, that the tea was only slops, and that the toast wasn't fit to throw to the pigs, and that I would then put on my hat, and go off to the Odd Fellows' lodge earlier than usual, and serve her right. But then I looked across the table at Lucy, who sat there holding her baby, eating nothing and looking pale and weary; and I noticed too that little Jimmy looked flushed, as he sat there in his arm-chair; and it occurred to me that it was just possible that my wife might be feeling ill, and that little Jimmy was affected by the weather, just like older folks, and that perhaps this damp air affected the draught of the chimuey. I asked Lucy if she was ill, and she said that for six hours she had had a terrible nervous headache, so I thought I wouldn't say anything about the tea and toast, but I pursuaded Lucy to lay down on the settee with the baby, while I took little

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a source of happiness to them that their children intermatried. Thomas died first. In his last will be made a singular provis-

"Hem. I direct that a certain scaled package, hearing my aame, shall be delivered to my true and life-long friend Richard Felton. In contains a gift which he made me early in life; it has been to me a great source of success, and of domestic happiness. I return it to him now; he does not aced it, but will be glad to receive it.

The mysterious package was produced and opened. It contained only a crumpled, worn and somewhat soiled scrap of paper, appearently a piece of a post-marked letter, which read as follows:

> "July 1st, 1806." RICHARD FELTON, Circleton.
> "I THOUGHT I WOULDN'T."

"I Thought I Wouldn't."

Selected.

A Business-writer in Trouble.

By A. Surrman. •

I have the good fertune to be employed as teacher of writing in an excellent connected school, but I am in trouble. Professor T., ny predecessor, was what is termed a "systematic pennan." He could write like steel-plate, without a waver in his lines, making capitals that were really beautiful, and small letters as smooth and even and perfect us could be imagined. He made different styles of capitals, almost without number, from the most complex ornamental to the simplest abbreviated; and he could true his pen around, raise his elbow, and produce an amazing variety of beautiful scrolls, birds and beauts of every kind.

I give this description to show you that he was by no means a lusiness-writer. But I am a business-writer and a business-writing teacher, and spend no time with " high art" and "system" and "scales of proportion" and all such nonsense; but, as I said at the start, I am in trouble, for the students here do not seem to properly appreciate strictly business-writing. I have been in distress from the very start, for I had not been in the office more than five minutes the first morning, when an elderly man came in with two large, clegantly-bound buoks, and asked for Prof. T., the teacher of permuship. I explained to him that I had the honor to be the teacher of busines writing in that school, and asked what I could do for him. He wanted a long inscription written in each of those books lus ription books and autograph books cause me a deal of unhappiness; for, being only a teacher of business-writing and not a real pennan, too much is expected of me; but, as I consider it a duty to educate the deluded public up to a proper appreciation of the non-systematic, nineteenth century. business style of writing. I never refuse to write anything. I wrote the inscription in one of the books. The men looked at it and then at me, and, thinking I had misunderstood him, repeated, very loudly, "I stid I was looking for the penman of the school." I assured him that I was the penman, at which he looked at the writing again, shut the book, said he would write in the other himself, and walked out with-

out even thanking me. Before I lead completely recovered myself I found that the writing hour was nearly at hand, and I hastily reviewed my progranome for the initial lesson. I decided to begin with a next lattle speech, applying, in a general way, to the subject that would immediately rivet the attention of the class, and then I would show them the fully of trying to learn to write by rule; throw in a little joke, at the expense of the " so-wide." "so high," standard system; give them a copy, with a very brief explanation in regard to the construction of the same, and then, of course, every member of the class would go carnestly to work acquiring a business-hand.

I have learned that it is the best policy to make the explanations very brief, for the reason that we business writing-teachers do not claim to write accurately—in fact, the inaccuracy of our writing is what makes it lussiness-like; therefore, it is dangerous to explain minutely how the letters should be made, for some bright-eyed little urchi will be sure to ask, "Say, Mister! why don't you make 'em like you tell us to ?"

Prof. T. laid great stress on movement, and "exercises" and such food-shares, but I concluded not to say a word on the subject, for I believe "the way to learn to write is to write," and not waste any time on "exercises." and "combined-movements," but rather let each student me the movement that he finds the most natural and "free," and then there will be an "individuality" in the results that is certainly desirable. The "individuality" in some cases may be somewhat astonishing, but that cannot be avoided.

It is a remarkable fact that there has been more interest taken in Prof. T.'s writinglessons than any other exercise in the school, and whom the writing hour came, and I stood before the class for the first time, I knew that every student was mentally comparing Prof. T. and myself, and as I saw, in my imagination, the beautiful lines that that class bad seen apon the long, smooth blackboard, I became somewhat dazed, and for just a moment I lost faith, even in my non-systematic writing. I soon rallied, owerer, and made my opening speech ; introduced the joke; wrote the copy on the hoard (a whole sentence, of course, for we never practice nor teach single letters or " pieces of letters"), and proceeded to show the advantages of inaccurate over accurate writing.

I thought that I had made out a very clear case, but I soon discovered by the numerous questions asked, that I had not converted them all. One impudent youngster, who I must confess did write a remarkably correct hand, carnestly asked, if be should write as well as he could, or like the copy; and another, showing me a few miserable, scrawling lines, that were nearly as bad as they could be, innocently inquired, if that was inaccurate enough for me. One boy complimented me by saying that he liked me for a teacher, first-rate; for Prof. T. was always finding fault with his writing, but now the worse it was the better it would please me. I do not wish it understood that I made any such statement as the above, or claimed that very inaccurate writing was desirable, but I found that some of the more philosophical of the class reasound like this: if slightly inaccurate is better than accurate, then very inaccurate is better than slightly inaccurate. This puz-zles me somewhat, and I would like to know how far from the "systematic, high art style" we must diverge in order to make

or writing business-like. The class has been under my instruction we weeks, and I am sorry to say that most of them seem to have lost all interest in the subject, and evidently there is something wrong. I have received many suggestions from followers of the old school, but they, of course, are all blinded by prejudice. I am told that a fine pouman's skill alone is a great inspiration to the earnest student, for it shows him something to strive for, and further, that as soon as a pupil approximates the : kill of his teacher, he is very liable to become satisfied with himself, then progress stops. Another says, that as writing is a combination of artificial characters. called letters, it is evident that there must be an ideal form for every letter, and it is by comparing his own work with that which is nearer the ideal that the student sees his faults, and is enabled to correct them. He also says that the successful teacher of writing must teach his pupils to criticise, constantly, which they will be enable to do nuless they have a more perfect conception of the forms than they can produce; hence the necessity for teaching a correct "standard," a perfect " system."

Another tells me he basknews a number

of "business pennen," and that everyone of them had a different "thenty" which was just right, and all other "theories" were nonsense, atter and absolute.

But this is enough to show you that I need sympathy and counsel, and I auxiously

All May Write a Good Hand. By Madde Maple.

While the sense of form may be more or less a special gift, it is not to be supposed that any person is so totally deficient in this sease as to be devoid of the ability for culture. The senses-each and all-are suposed to be possessed by most human beings; but in some they lie dormant for the want of certain awakening influences, for a long period, and at last spring suddeuly to light as if newly bern or miraculously created; while in some it is possible for the latent power to never find awakening; and yet, nevertheless, it has existence, deep down in the depths of being, somewhere. The seuse of form is one of these faculties; and though it may be possessed in sufficient degree to enable the one supposed to be deficient in it to recognize the forms of both animate and inanimate nature, to discern expression through its varying shades, trace effect back to cause, or judge of the probable effect of this or that circumstance, nevertheless they are supposed deficient in the sense of proportion. Why they are supposed to be deficient seems difficult to understand. They do not preceive some things as readily as other people. Very probably not. The sense of seeing may be naturally less acute, er it may not have fully learned to feel the confidence that is found alone through tested streagth.

No one knows his strength in any direction until he has tried it. He may have some comprehension of it, but not always a

The individual of large self-esteem overestimates his ability to do. Nothing is beyould his power to achieve, until he has failed repeatedly, and has learned to know his proper level. After that, there is abundant hope for him, if he will plod his way opward with persevering effort.

To direct contrast to this person, is the individual of small self-esteem. The noble
powers may be all within him, but he underrates himself. The fine appreciation, and
the lody hunger for progress may be keen
in him, even to ravenoussess, but he does
not know his power to schieve. He thinks
if he only could, but he halts between the
nobility of ambition and a timorousness
hour of doubt in self, and he stands stockstill He needs an inspiration, a stimulation
or a jou of some sort to sit him up. Modesty is a grace which adds to merit, but lack
of confidence is a stumbling-block to the
proper development of whatever of inborn

merit an intellect may possess.

We need to learn our ability to do; and
we can never learn this except by an effort
in the right direction. This is why so many
people think they can never acquire the
ability to write a good hand. The work of a
fine perman seems so much beyond them.
They forget that the fine perman toiled in
the direction of perfection, and was not

erented as an off-hand effort of his Maker. Of course the gifts were about himone doubts that. But suppose he had left them to rust in idleness, or never studied himself, or tested his strength to learn of their posse-sion, would every touch of his pen or expression of his thought he an offering of grace at the shrine of beauty? We need not answer. Any one knews that such a circumstance could never be brought to pass. Perfection in any sphere or any field of achievement is only gained by un ceasing effort. Likewise the effort must be studions, culightened and critical of self. Neither faint-heartedness at failure, or arrogance at seeming success, will win for any the best success in any field of labor.

We should be modest, but likewise should be brave. With the principles of modesty and courage for a basis, together with the searchful, studious, reflective temperament in striving, it would seem an impossibility that any one save the maimed, or blind, could fail in acquiring a good, plain, credit-able style of peumanship. The art-sease may not be sofficiently powerful to make elegant penmen of all, but writing in its simplicity should not be beyond the reach of the middle-class ability supposed to helong to the masses.

Incomprehensible conglomerations are not a necessity in a page of English compositions. Unreadable autographs are unpardunable offences, and should be so considered.

If we are not all geniuses, surely we are not all dullards. We have, at least, au average ability in most directions. None of ne would like to confess that we have not. Some gifts of nature may be stronger than others, and the special talents of each may be altogether different from the special talents of another, but no needed quality of mind is supposed to be wholly deficient. If there is not a total vacuum of any sense, there exists the possibility for culture. The one talent may be strengthened and inreased by the effort for its development. The five talents left to rust and idleness will do far less than the one bravely and courageously strengthened by use. A good style of writing may be natural, but no one ever took his pen in hand for the Bost time who proceeded to write handsomely at the first effort. Study the lives of the most celebrated penmen and learn if their status of perfectuess was won at a single jump. Observe, if, with all their artistic instincts. they did not bungle at their specimens, over and over, and fail of achieving their aspirations repeatedly, until by their failure they had learned their weakoess, and learned, at the same time, to guard against it by virtue of the strength they also learned to be a part of their possessions Perfection or attainment is to be struggled after, not grasned Understandingly, searchfully, critically, must we struggle for the attainment of any lofty purpose.

Over and over must we expect to fail, and yet to win at last if we nobly try. In the art of writing, the principles of success far synonymous with the principles of success in any other direction. A creditable degree of success may be reasonably expected by deserving effort under each and every circumstance.

The measurements of metit may not lie in the energy of effort alone, but energetic effort should in every instance accomplish semething.

sonetning.

In this fact should be found an inspiration allike to the ambilitions and faithfearted.

No one need fail utterly. Some success is for every one. Believing this, we may all climb apward to something higher than we have yet known. Suphine inaneures is not the proper or necessary condition of anything human. We must act. That all may write a good hand, and all should write a good hand, stends for a clearly demonstrated and established fact.

Writing-Ruler.

The Writing-Ruler has become a standard atticle with those who profess to have a suitable outfit for practical writing. It is to the writer what the chart and compass is to the mariner. The Writing Ruler's a reliable penumanship chart and compass, sent by the JOUNNAL ou receipt of 30 cents.

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A SLOWER PEN

With slower pen men used to writ Of old, when "letters" were "polite" In Anne's or in George's days They could afford to turn a phrase Or trim a straggling theme aright-

They knew not steam, electric light Not yet had dazed their culmer sight They meted out both blame and prob-

Sount space have we for art's delays, Whose breathless thought so briefly stays k-sh, would we might

-The Practical Teacher.

Incorrect Penholding.

LIS CAUSES AND EFFECTS-REMEDIES AND Cems.

By CHANDLER H. PEIRCE, of Krokuk, Iowa

I are not authorized to use the term "menholding," but shall claim it by right of possession. Doubtless, when pen and holder were combined in the goose-quill, penholding was literally true; but in these days, when pen and holder are not only separate, but suited to every one's fancy (and in each ease the holder is held instead of the pen), it is proper to conclude that penholding is among the last arts.

Directly and indirectly we find no less than sixteen describable differences in incorrect penholding, any one of which may and does exist in the beginning with all classes, under all circumstances, regardless

The causes and effects are so interwoven that I will make no attempt in this article to deal in the finer shades of meaning, which will follow in their time. The points at issue are as follows:

1st. Natural tendencies.-In attempting to do anything, we usually find the right way by doing the wrong way first. The natural tendency or inclination is to begin by holding the pen in many, many different ways, which are the results of awkwardness or inability. This cause is to be applied to children of early growth, because, beyond the earlier years, these tendencies are counteracted, and other things of equal weight take their place.

2nd. Work prescribed too difficult will invariably cause the child to hold the penincorrectly. The auxiety produced in at tempting to perform the required work, leads the pupil to forget all else, and, in consequence, has but the one object in view, viz., the reproduction of the boartiful engraved copy. The pupils being of different calibre, each having the same copy, with some the work will be too easy, while with others, too difficult.

The best efforts cannot be secured in either case through any analogous reasoning, and, therefore, individual-instruction should take the place of class-instruction, so that criticisus could be repdered of value, and each pupil placed at work suited to his ability. Class-instruction is far superior to none, but I do not deem it at all comparable with a plan that renders each one's advancement entirely dependent on each one's efforts. The comreached is, that, as long as the work is to difficult, the child's mind is absorbed in the subject-matter, and hence no attention can be given to improvement in any other direction

- 3d. Weakness of the fingers, (a) Flexibility of first finger,
- (b) Straightening of the upper joint of the thumb.

This is a natural condition with young children, and must be accepted and dealt with as becoming each individual case.

The first finger usually bends inward, and is drawn upward above the end of the thumb, pushing the holder downward too low, causing the pen to produce very heavy lines. The bone is not sufficiently devel oped, and the slightest pressure causes the effect described.

In almost every case the weakness is aggravated by using short slate and lead peucils in the general work of the schoolI herewith present three remedies: 1st. Use long pencils, or else the short ones in holder. 2nd. Fasten the bolder or pencil with a small cord or rubber-band, by passing it around the first finger, near the third joint. 3d. Hold the holder between first and second finger; this, however, is simply choosing the best horn of the dilemma-

Straightening of the second joint in thumb may be termed malformation. very small per cent, of pupils are thus afflicted.

I am not prepared to say that it is curable, or that it materially affects the results I would counsel, however, that but little attention be given the matter, and let the results be what they may. I do not deem it a serious impediment, but am not willing to say that it is no impediment.

4th. The weakness of the hand .- It consists of drawing it in the smallest amount of some possible, throwing the third and fourth fingers out toward the left, and the hand on its side. This, of course, will spoil the slant of the writing, or, in other ords, produce vertical work. It is curable, and is treated properly under Nos. 11 and 14.

5th Curved Wrists

(a) To the left—the rule.

(b) To the right—the exception.

An inward curve of the wrist is a very common affliction with children. A little proper training will generally overcome it; but whatever the effort, the result must be gained, t. e., the wrist must straighten, and the hand turn a little to the right of center.

In isolated cases with adults, we find the hand turned too far to the right. The object should be to overcome it by practicing No. 2 of Programmes " D" and " C"

6th. Gripping holder too tightly.-This anduces, if continued long enough, purasis or peuman's cramp. The pressure suises the fingers to enrive and draw the holder to an almost vertical position. Only those who lack in skill are affleted in this

Auxiety and earnestness assert themselves, and you have one cause. Thoughts flow freely and the hand hastens to keep page. Homs of constant strain work

Stiffness of the hand, fingers, and nonseles, caused by manual labor, is another reason for gripping the holder; and still another cause, a general weakness of the museles.

7th Holding holder with thumb and first finger. This occurs usually with children, though not strictly confined to them

8th. Holding first finger straight with holder is indulged in by the few. The cure is easily effected, and needs no special treat-

9th. Holding the holder with thumb directly opposite first and second fingers .-This, like many other effects, is caused by a general weakness of the hand and fingers, the direct cause of premature infancy Cases can be cited that prove positively that error in youth will show in old age

10th. Holding the second and third finaer straight, and joined their entire length,-This is a little vestige of the old, old story as it used to be sung. It does but little damage in these days.

11th. Separating the second and third or third and fourth fingers their entire length. -The cause may be given but it is immaterial. Holding a cork or other substance in the shape of an egg in the hollow of the hand will effectually work a cure, or if the hand spreads too much, fasten the fingers together with a band or string.

12th. Supporting the hand on end of little huger.-This is no sin, and where the habit has become fixed, make no change, because good results can be gained, and but little disadvantage experienced.

1 ith. Holding holder with ball of thumb, e.e., extending the thumb beyond first finger. This is wrong, and no skill worthy of notice can be attained without the end of thumb touching holder. The joint must be ontward, not inward.

14th. Fingers grasping holder too fur from point of pen. - This is a common error and generally leads to throwing the hand on its side. By lessening the distance from end of bugers to point of peu, the hand will assume the proper position.

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15th. Holding the holder between the first nd second, second and third, third and fourth fingers .- This is no penitentiary offease, and will, perhaps, some day, be considered as one of the proper ways. It usually breeds carelessness, and for this reason alone I do not advocate its use.

16th. Closing the hand entirely, and grasping holder by letting it assume an almost herizental pesition, touching thumb its entire length, and extending beyond and aeross first finger between first and second joints.—The ease in point is a substitute for the condition caused by pen-paralysis,

In conclusion, I would say, that the general unsatisfactory results from all classes of pupils is, in part, due to the imperfect holding of the pen.

1. Natural inability-prevents.

- 2. Wrong impressions-prevents.
- 3. Ignorance-prevents

4. Carclessness—prevents.
All combined, form a bulwark almost impassable, and, if not dealt with properly, the proportional results cannot be perceptibly better than when all was darkness

Penmanship in Public Schools.

The question,"How shall I teach penmanship?" is no doubt asked by every teacher. It is certainly one of great importance. Teachers are like the remainder of humanity, either radical or indifferent in reference to certain duties they have to perform. We find one making a hobby of his penmanship to the exclusion of other important subjects; another, totally indifferent, thinks if he can write so that it can be read be is doing all that is required no matter how slow and labored, or, if rapid, bow devoid of form and symmetrical combination. The latter has obtained and holds the idea that penmen, like poets, are "born, not made." could be more erroneous. We hear people speak of "natural penman." How consoling to him who has devoted years to the careful study and practice of the art. That all are endowed with the same genius for acquiring peumaeship we would not claim for a moment, any more than we would claim that all had the same aptitude for acquiring the other arts.

We look upon it, however, as a mark of imbeeibty for a person to assert that he cannot learn to write the twenty-six script capitals and the twenty-six small letters, with their proper arrangement in word and page, in a good business-like style, neatly and rapidly. Henry A. Spencer, one of the authors of the justly famous Spencerian Sys tem of Permanship, said, recently, in one of a series of practical lessons in the Pry-MAN'S ART JOURNAL, "Auy person who has good common sense, one or two eyes, and five fingers on either hand can, under proper instruction, learn to write well." Much has been done by business colleges and special teachers to improve the penmanship of the people, and their efforts have been, in some degree, successful; yet a large per cent. of our population are not reached, and as they never get higher than the common school, their business qualifications are therefore very meagre. They are taught to write, or rather draw, a slow and cramped hand, sacrificing movement to form, It seems that we should aim to teach writing ns husiness men are expected to use it.

Form and movement should be taught at the same time. Our long experience has convinced us that this can be done, and there is no reason why the young man at school should not write just as rapidly and business-like as the one in business. We have beard teachers say, "When our young men go into business or hold positions in business houses they break up the hand we taught them and acquire a style of their owu." This, in our opinion, is a confession of the too inefficient work of the teacher. The young man finds that he must increase his speed if he would meet the demands of the business world. To a great extent business writers put themselves into their writing, or, in other words, exhibit their individuality. It is not he who undertakes to not himself or his style into the work of his pupils, who does the best work, but be who, full of enthusiasm and love for the work, developes form and rapidity of execution, allowing the pupils to express their individuality in their work, is the successful teacher. It is difficult for teachers who are poor penmen to inspire their pupils with much love for the work, and I may say that a large number of our public school teachers ere quite indifferent writers.

It is not to be expected that all can become adepts, but certainly, most of tuem can, with little trouble, improve so as to do efficient work in teaching. In most schools we find the writing-book with printed or engraved copies; this is objected to by many, but we believe it is almost a peces sity at the present time. No teacher should use it exclusively, but should supplement the blackboard and foolscap with movement and distation exercises. Every teacher should be able to write well on the blackboard, for this is one of the essentials of good teaching. The most successful teachers of penmanship are those who use the board most freely. It would surprise some of our teachers to know what improvement they could make by writing one line a day on the blackhoard, as a copy, for one term trying to follow what is suggested by the six S's-size, slaut, space, shade and speed Copies of one word at a time are not enough. Many persons can write words as they stand alone very well, but fail in the arrangement

of the words in the page. Whole lines, stanzas of poetry, business forms and letters should be given frequently with definite instructions, as to spacing and arrangement No careless practice should be allowed, for to amount of it will make good writers Careful study, combined with practice, will produce the desired effect. Labor annia

JUST AS HE WROTE PT .- The following ommunication, received by us several days ago, explants itself: "Ma. EDITOR: EN-CLOSED please find as which I HOPE may be accepted by you for PUBLICATION. In the EVENT of your making USE of same. please have PRINTERS put in type in EXACT accordance with UNDERSCORING, punctuation, ETC , as per COPY. Printers FREQUENTLY take GREAT liberties with Manuscript thereby DISTORTING the Al'THOR'S meaning almost beyond recognition. The PRICE of the article is Five DOLLARS." We allowed our compositors to print the above in exact accordmee with our fastidious correspondent's lavishly underscored copy, and, after seeing the proof, we are free to confess that we would hesitate to print his THREE-POLUMN ARTHOR as he desires it should appear for less than NINE THOUSAND DOL-LARS -Cincinnati Saturday Night.

How to Remit Money.

The best and safest way is by Post-office Order, or a bank draft, on New York; next, by registered letter. For fractional parts of a dollar, send postage-stamps. Do not send personal checks, especially for small sums, nor Canadian postage-stamps.

Our Premiums

Inasmuch as the JOURNAL will, this outh, be mailed to many thousand persons who have no knowledge of the character or style of the premiums, one of which is given free to every subscriber, we have added four extra pages for the purpose of inserting cuts-reduced size-of a portion of

And TEACHERS' GUIDE.

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LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.

We hope to cender the JOURNAL sofficiently lotered and attractive to secure, not only the patronage; I hose who are loterested in skillful writing or leaching their carriest and artive co-operation as corresports and agents; yet, knowing that the laborer is worklish kirs, we offer the following

PREMIUMS:

To all who centify the will mail the JOUENAL. year, and a copy (bound in paper) of "Ause's Illa book of Artistin Peramanble"; or, for 4125, a cc bound in cloth. For \$2 the "Hand-beck," in cloth, the "Standard Practical Peramanble," will both mailed with the first copy of the JOUENAL.

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To any parson sending \$2, we will mail in each
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For three names and \$1 we will forward the large Contenum platture, 20x40 lb.; retails for \$2. Or, a copy of
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Fithout a SPECIAL premium to the sender, we will the JOURNAL, one year, with a choice from the seven miums, to each subscriber as follows:

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LONDON AGENCY.

Subscriptions to the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, or lers for any of our publications, will be received and suptly attended to by the INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY Street, (Fleet St London, Eng

office will be given by postal-card to subscribers at expiration of their subscriptions, at which time the er will, in all cases, he stopped until the subscription

NEW YORK, MAY 1883

Teaching Business-writing.

In the Business College Record for May we are delighted to find, from the nimble pen of our up-and-ready friend Brown, another article in which our position, respecting the teaching of a business-handwriting in school is re-assailed in a style that is vigorous, if not annihilating.

annihilating.

He says: "We were startled by the statement," (that business-writing could not statement," and the same things of any statement," (that business-writing could not be taught) "because we believe if any thing could be taught or imparted to one person by another, business-writing could be. We think so still. We were startled, be. We think so still. We were startled, also, that such a statement should come from our friend Aunes—a man who has bad extended experience in business college work, a teacher of penumaship, and publisher of one of the greatest penume's papers in the world. The conclusion was inevitable, the statement be true, then all that if this statement be true, then all teachers of penmanship, all systems of writ-ing, and oll penmanship publications (in-cluding the ART JOURNAL), are the most complete and combined humbngs on earth, because they all claim to teach businesspenuanship

Please except the JOURNAL, brother Brown, for it has never made any such |

claim. What it does claim is, that all the elements of good, practical writing can be taught, and should be acquired, in a schoolroom, viz., simple and correct forms, combined with ease and grace of movement; and that all this can be done more rapidly and certainly by placing before the pupil some fixed and unvarying form for study, and methods for practice, such as are found in engraved or systematically written copies than would be possible otherwise. With an eye and judgment thus educated respecting form, taste cultivated and refined. and a free, rapid and graceful movement, the pupil will then possess all the elements of good "business-writing," except that peculiar and inevitably necessary practice, wherein the band acquires the power to do, as it were, automatically, through the sheer force of babit, that which as a learner has required a constant exercise of thought, study and care-in other words, mental supervision; and thus the formal and thoughtful writing of the learner will gradually pass, we might say flow, into the thoughtless ease and elegance of what we, and all the world, except brother Brown, are wont to recognize and denominate as "business-writing." Such writing is formed in the busy marts of trade, in the bureaus of State and professional offices, but we have never yet encountered it among the pupils of a schoolroom; nor do we expect to, until we perchance visit brother Brown's college. We believe he is honest when he says that he teaches "business-writing," and a style that will not require to undergo a change as soon as his pupil leaves school; but wa still believe he is mistaken. He presents no arguments, and, since "opinious are opinions still," and prove nothing except that, in this case, he is ready and apparently determined to "fight it out on that line, if it takes all summer," we see nothing to answer; but let us suppose that, through his skillful instruction, and that of the very excellent instructors associated with bim, be has now among his numerous pupils, five who are writing hands very nearly alike, and with an approximate degree of facility. They graduate: one enters an insurance of fice as a policy-clerk, where the criterion of his success is the excellence of his writing; one becomes an entry-clerk in an active mercantile house, where rush of husiness exacts from him the utmost effort, and speed becomes his criterion; the third becomes a law-clerk, where "illegible writing" is a badge, if not the pride, of his profession; a fourth also cuters upon a professional life, possibly recreant to brother Brown's moral training; he falls from grace, and becomes a minister, and writes sermons slowly upon wide-ruled paper, in a large, strong hand; another, a gentleman of means and leisure, retires to his home, where, beyoud a limited correspondence, he writes little or none. Suppose that, at the expiration of one year, brother Brown should receive a letter from each of his tive graduates, does be suppose that the letters would be so alike that they would appear to be the same, or that the writing of each would closely resemble the graduating style?

This is a fair hypothesis. The hand of each will have undergone a transformation and a modification, according to the circumstances, character and purpose of the several writers. It would be safe to predict that the writing of the policy-clerk will have improved in its symmetry and real excellence; and possibly that of the entryclork, if he has not been overtaxed in the amount of work required, will have assumed the case and grace of a symmetrical business-hand; that of the clergyman will have become more stiff, formal and prominent. adapted to his purpose; that of the droucmiscalled gentleman-will be less changed in its style, from lack of purpose and the discipline of habit; while that of the lawyer -well, we will not describe that -- perhaps brother Brown can imagine it to still present the same flowing grace of the "perfected and unchangeable husiness - hand" with which he equips all his graduates.

The New Era of Civil Service Demands Good Penmanship.

THE PENMANS AFT ART JOURNAL

Political favor and nepotism, almost eince the foundation of our Government, has controlled the appointments to office under our National and State regimes. Through congressional legislation we now have the Civil Service laws, which, if honestly administered, will redeem our country from the curse of rewarding political heuchmen and parasites with office in preference to those who are morally and intellectually better qualified. If ours is indeed a republican government, to be administered in the interest of the masses of the people, the custom, derived from monarchical abuses, of allowing place and power to follow favoritism and caste, must be eliminated from our institutions.

The U. S. Civil Service Commissioners bave prepared rules which have been sanctioned by President Arthur. On the recommendation of postmasters, collectors, and other officers, examiners in different parts of the country are to be appointed to act under the direction of the Commissioners Young and middle-aged men, under the provisions of the law, can enter upon a competitive examination for appointment to the classified department service at the National Capital, or the classified Customs and Postoffice services. The open competitive examinations are, to penmanship, elements of book-keeping, fractions, per centage, iqterest, discount, elements of the English language, geography, history and government of the United States. The evarning. tions are to be held at places convenient for applicants from the different States and Cerritories.

Our Government now consistently demands good writing at the hands of those receiving appointment to office, and, in addition to other qualifications, some knowledge of bank-keeping is made a requisite.

The JOURNAL says Amen! to Civil Service Reform.

Penmen and the Convention.

Brothers penmen: - The time for holding the Fifth Annual Convention of the Busi ness Educators' and Penmen's Association is near at hand. But one more issue of the JOURNAL will go out before that which will contain a report of the proceedings of that body. What shall be the work and record of the pennion at that meeting? We trust such as to do honor to themselves and their calling.

At the Cincipaati Convention there was a large and enthusiastic representation of benment who contributed a liberal share to the interest and value of its proceedings. We trust that they will do no less at Washington

As Chairman of the Penmen's Committee e hereby extend an earnest invitation to all pennien of the United States and Cauada, who intend to be present, to at once communicate their intention to us; also, to Prof. H. C Spencer, of Washington, D C., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association, stating what part, if any, they will be prepared to take in the procerdings.

Let there be a grand rally of the Knightso'-the-Quill, with armor gleaming and bright from the constant marshaling and drilling of the advancing hosts of aspirants for honor in the chirographic ranks.

The Common-sense Binder.

This convenient receptacle for holding and preserving the JOURNAL should be in ssion of every subscriber. It is to all intents and purposes a complete binder, and will contain all the numbers for four years Mailed for \$1.50.

Remember, that if you renew, or send in your subscription to the Journal, you will get a 75 ceut hook free, or a \$1 book for 25 cents extra.

The King Club

For this month numbers one hundred and eighty nine, and comes from E. K. Isançs, Principal of the Penmauship Department of the Northern Indiana Normal and Business Institute, Valparsiso, Ind. This club is the largest, with one exception, ever received for the JOURNAL, and makes an aggregate of over two thousand subscribers that have been sent from that Institution within a period of about three years, which is unparalleled by any other school, and certainly indicates that the instruction in writing is in the hands of teachers sufficiently alive and skilled to awaken and maintain a high degree of enthusiasm in that department of the institution. The Queen Club numbers thirty, and comes from the Lawrence (Kas.) Business College, and is sent by E. L. McIlravey, one of the proprietors of the Institution. J. W. Westervelt, teacher of permanship at Woodstock (Ontario) College, and D. H. Farley. teacher of book-keeping and penmanship, at the State Normal School, Trenton, N. J., each send clubs numbering twenty-fire numes.

Successful Instruction in Writing.

We lately received from D. H. Farley, teacher of penmanship and book-keeping at the State Normal School at Trenton, N. J., specimens of writing by 175 pupils mostly young ladies now under his tuition. which represent an unusually high degree of excellence; and a noteworthy feature of these specimens was, that with very few exceptions, they were all written with a forearm-movement. We have never before examined so many specimens from one school in which there was so uniform and high degree of excellence in writing. Mr. Farley is evidently the right man in the right place, for if there is anywhere demanded good instruction and correct models for teaching writing, it is in our normal schools.

Responsibility for Merchandise, etc., Sent by Mail.

It occasionally happens that merchandise and other things sent by mail are lost or injured, and then the question arises as to which is the loser, the seller or purchaser. It is a well-established rule, in the absence of any express understanding, that when articles are properly put up and deposited in the Post-office, the seller's responsibility ceases and the risk of the purchaser begins. It is the purchaser who chooses the mode of transmission, and if he desires to lessen the risk he may do so by requesting, and paying ten cents for, the registry of the package, or having it sent by express.

In all instances where parties are unwilling to assume the ordinary risk of packages by mail, they should remit ten cents for registry.

Superintendent of the Schools of Philadelphia.

Men of mark and genius are someht out and called to fill high positions in educational work everywhere. The City of Brotherly Love has recently exemplified this truth by calling James MacAlister to the Superintendency of her great system of public schools. Mr. MacAlister has, for some years, had charge of the public schools of Milwankee. Under his administration the schools of that city have become widely known for their excellent discipline, and thorough standard of schokarship in all branches embraced in their curriculum of studies, including a practical educational standard in penmanship.

For \$2 the JOUBNAL will be mailed one year; also, a copy each of the "Standard Practical Peomanship" and the "Handbook of Artistic Penmanship" (in paper covers; 25 cents extra in cloth). each, separate, \$1.

PENMANS FI ART JOURY

Condole with Him.

A worthy object for the condelence and sympathy of our special champions for teaching "business writing" is the "Business Writer in Trouble," whose communication appears in another column of this issue. He certainly needs comforting. Will Brother Brown look to his case, and he unto him a comforter f

GREELEY'S PENMANSHIP .- In May 9th, 1879, Mr. M. B. Castle, of Sandwich, Ill., invited Mr. Greeley to lecture there. The following reply was sent :

DEAR Sin :- I am overworked and growing old. I shall be 60 next Feb. 3. On the whole, it seems that I must decline to lecture hence forth, except in this immediate vicinity, if I do at all. I cannot promise to visit Illinois on that erraud-certainly not now.

Hemas Evale M. B. Castle, Sandwich, Ill.

The next epistle-being the rejoindershows how admirably Mr. Castle succeeded in deciphering Horace's pothooks:

SANDWICH, May 12th, New York Tribune.

DEAR SIR :- You acceptance to lecture before our association next winter, came to hand this morning. Your penmanship not being the plainest, it took some time to translate it, but e succeeded, and would say, your time--"3d of Feb.," and terms-" \$60," are entirely satisfactory. As you suggest, we may be able to get you other engagements in this immediate vicinity; if so, we will advise you Yours Respectfully.

M. B. CASTLE.

NOTE.-The above autograph is a per feet fac simile, and may be taken as a fair specimen of the writing as it appeared in the body of Mr. Greeley's letter.

ACCURATE BOOK · KEEPING .- A COURT lately made of the money and bonds in the United States Treasury, amounting to nearly half a billion dollars, shows an excess of three cents in favor of the Treasurer

Hymeneal.

On Wednesday evening, April 25th, Fielding Schofield, the well-known Knight of the Quill, passed from the state of single to that of double blessedness. His fair partner in the new state was Miss Sara Smith, of West Chatham, Mass. at which place the ceremony was performed.

The Chatham (Mass.) Monitor says:

The Chatham (Mass.) Monitor says:

"Prof and Miss Schofield left town for their
new home on Friday, anticipating a cordial reception. The tour includes New York, Baltimore and Washington, rist Pennsylvania CenClinciunsti, rist B. & O., stupping a few days
at each city, thence to St. Louis, and up the
Missistippi to the Gen. City (Quincy, Ill.) of
the Weel. That their future lives may be
dyeld and fair is the while or many friends."

Died.

On the 3d inst., at Norwich, Copp., Clara Pearl Preston, aged nine years and six months, the only daughter of I. S. Preston. To the sadly bereaved parents we desire to extend our most profound sympathy.



W. A. P., Leominister, Mass,-I wish you would inform me respecting the correct position and style of writing for a person writing with the left-hand? Ans .- The best position will be with the left-side to sk, and the writing may have either a forward or back slope, as you find to be most convenient. We should, however, advise the forward slope, and it presents no

difficulties that may not be readily overcome by practice.

L. A. K., Stony Fork, Pa.-Will there be any reduction of rates of fare to persons going to the Convention at Washington Ans. -It is not probable that there will be, as there are not a sufficient number of attendants to pass over any one route to influence a reduction of fare.

S. H. S., Bloomfield, Iowa. - 1st. Why can we not have the ART JOURNAL as early in the month as other popular 2d. What is meant "engrossing," as used in permanship What kind of pens are generally used in engrossing? 4th. Is it done with a slow, medium or rapid motion of the hand, and with what movement? Ans. 1st. The publication of popular monthlies is the primary business of their publishers, whose entire energy and resources are concentrated for that purpose, and the work of publication becomes a mere routine. We have published the JOURNAL incidental to an extensive and laborious professional business, of a sature often to interfere with anything like routine work on our part. The plates used for our numerous illustrations are of a character most difficult to prepare, and we have often been subjected to the most barrassing delays for their engraving. It has been our endeavor to mail the JOURNAL not later than the middle of each month, though occasionally it has been later, but our readers can rely upon its coming each month, and, we trust, with greater regularity in the future than in the past. 2d and 3d. The term "cugrossing, ordinarily signifies copying or recording matter in a plain, bold, shaded hand, either in script or text lettering, or one or both styles combined. But in large cities it has become quite common to present elaborate and artistic memorials to the families of deceased officers and members of public bodies and associations; also, complimentary resolutions and testimonials to retiring officers and others for valuable services. Such works are denominated as "ornamental engrossing." In this work a large variety of pens are used, ranging from the fine crow-quilt to those one-eighth of a inch broad, 4th, All such work is executed on a slow, deliberate movement, except ornamental flourishing, which should be

O.O. O., Kirksville, Mo .- 1s it necessary to be a good, plain writer before attempting to learn ornamental permanship † 2d. Are all the exercises for flourishing, in Plate I of your Hand-book, to be made with the paper in one position, and in the same direction as they are in the Hand-book, or may any flourish be made in the easiest direction f 3d. Is it prodest to study from more than one system at a time f 4th. What advantage is counting in pennan-ship† 5th. Can it be practiced in rapid writing f 6th. Can a person learn penmanship successfully without it? 7th, Is all flourishing executed with the wholearmmovement, and peuholder reversed? Ans. 1st. No; skill, in both plain and ornamental may be acquired at the same time. The study and practice of the one will be as aid to the other. 2d. Yes. 3d. It is advisable to select the best system, and adhere to it in all your practice. "A jack of all trades is good at none"; so a writer practicing too great a variety will fail to high degree of excellence. 4th. In large classes it aids to secure uniform work by regulating speed, and is often employed to great advantage inclementary practice and movement exercises. We deem counting of little value for advanced pupils and for rapid writing; yet much depends upon the teacher who is to employ it. Good writing may be acquired, and good teaching done, without consting. 5th. All flourishing should be done with the wholearm-move ment, but not necessarily with the pen reversed. Many skilled pennes flourish with the pen in both positions.

A. L., Baltimore, Md.-Ist. Should not

an educational standard be recognized in penmanship, as well as in arithmetic, grainmar, seience of accounts and other branches of technical learning? 2d, Do those learning to write from the same standard write alike? Ans .- 1st. We believe that there should be a recognized standard for writing, but there seem to be a few cranks still living who inveigh against having any published standard of writing, arithmetic or language. They are opposed to text-books; but the masses of American educators, we believe, favor, and, no doubt, wisely advocate, an educational standard for penmanship. 2d. We answer: The satural difference of temperament, mental and physical, and circumtances of people causes them inevitably to write differently from the same standard; to vocalize or play the same notes differently in music; render the same pieces in reading, oratory and acting, differently. Even eminent artists, sketching from the same objects and landscapes, while presenting views relatively correct, make the pictures widely different in handiwork. Modulation, accout and articulation are plainly different with all in speaking the same language. The articulation of letters and words with the hand and pen, from the recognized standard of American writing, shows natural differences, even in the schoolroom and in mature years, become intensified, more marked and prominent, and constitute what is known as characteristics or individuality in writing.



G. W. Michaels, who is conducting a penart school at Oberlin, O., reports that he has eurolled 368 pupils during four months past.

C. H. Havens, the skilled engraver of script upon copper and steel, is now located at Hart ford, Conn. Attention is invited to his card in another column.

D. P. Lindsley, anthor of Takigraphy an editor of the Shorthand-Writer, has rem his office from 252 Broadway, New York, to Plainfield, N. J., where he has also established a School of Takigraphy.

In our March issue we noted the destruction of E. K. Bryan's Business College, with library and valuables, at Canton, O. This, it seems was incorrect, as it was his private residence, and not his college, that was burned.

The Seventeenth Annual Graduating Exerof the Spencerian Business College, Washington, D. C., were held in Lincoln Hall, on May 15th. The graduates numbered fifty-five, of whom seventeen were ladies. are glad to note large classes of young ladies as a growing feature of our business colleges



Noteworthy specimens of penmanship have been received as follows:

J. C. Miller, Icksbury, Pa., a letter. Peirce, of Peirce's Business College, Keokuk, Iowa, a letter. M. J. Goldsmith, penman at Moore's Business University, Atalanta, Ga., a letter. Wm. Pettis, Chicago, Ill., a letter and flourished birds. L. M. Kelchner, Light Street, Pa., cards. · D. H. Farley, teacher of pennianship and book-keeping at the State Normal School, Trenton, N. J., an elegantly-written letter, and several original designs of flourished birds—two of which appear elsewhere in this issue. D. A. Grillitte, principal of the com-mercial department of Arrin College, Waxahachie, Texas, a flourished quill and conv. C. C. Maring, Painsville, O, a finely executed bird specimen. W. H. Patrick Sadler's Baltimore (Md.) Business College, a splendidly-written letter. G. B. Lawson, oy, Cul., a bandsomely-written letter, and several fine card-specimens. C. N. Crandle, teacher of penmanship at Bushnell College, Bushuell, Ill., a handsomely-written letter, A. A. Clark, superintendent of writing in

Cleveland (O.) public schools, an elegantlywritten letter. J. H. Smith, penman, Phila-delphia, Pa., a letter and cards. S. C. Williams, special teacher of penmanship and hook-keeping in public schools of Lockport, N. Y., a letter written in an elegant style of practical writing. F. W. H. Wiesehahn, artist-penman, St. Louis, Mo., a letter and cards written in a masterly style. W. H. Lothrop, of South Buston, a letter written in excellent business style; he also has our thanks for favor inclosed. E. D. Westbrook, Mansfield (Pa.) Business College, a letter. E. L. Burnett, Elmira, N. Y., a letter. H. E. Dickinson, teacher of writing, Morrill, Kan., a letter and a set of off-hand capitals. G. B. Jones, Bergen, N. Y., a letter. C. A. Bush, Philadelphia, a letter. J. E. Soule, of B. & S. Philadelphia Business College, an elegantly-written letter. Wm. P. Macklin, St. Lonis, Mo., a letter. J. D. Briant, Raceland, La., specimen of practical writing. H. M. Glunt, Union City, Ind., a flourished swan. Urish McKee, penman at Oberlin (O.) Cullege, cards. C. A. Tolland, Walnut, Iowa, a fluurished bird and specimens of practical writing. E. L. Me-Ilravy, peuman at the Lawrence (Kas.) Rusi-College, an elegantly-written letter, and ekillfully-flourished bird-in-the-nest specimen. L. Asire, Minneapolis, Minn., a letter, and a club-list of fifteen subscribers to the JOURNAL.

When to Subscribe.

For several reasons it is desirable, that, se far as is practicable, subscriptions should begin with the year, yet it is entirely optional with the subscriber as to whee his subscription shall commence. These who may be specially interested in the very practical and valuable course of lessons commesced by Prof. H. C. Spencer may have their subscriptions begin with the May sumber, in which is the first lesson of the conrse

New Book.

E. L. Kellogg & Co., of New York City, have issued "Talks on Teaching," by Francis W. Parker (Quincy). Probably no volume will attract the attention of American teachmuch as this. The interest created by Col. Parker in the Quincy schools has been unparalleled. All through the country teachers are asking the question, "What are these New Ideas?" This volume answers the question. Price, one dollar.

Notice

Our stock of the Centennial Picture of Progress, 22 x 28, being exhausted, and the lates, from which it was printed, destroyed, it can no longer be sent free as a premium. We, however, have a stock of size 28 x 40; finely printed on heavy plate-paper, which will be mailed with a key as a premium, for 25 cents extra. Many thousands of this picture have been sold by agents at \$2 per copy. There is no more interesting and valuable picture for schoolroom or office than this.

To those subscribing at club rates. the hook will be sent (in paper) for 25 eests; (in cloth), 50 cents extra. Price of book, hy mail (in paper covers), 75 cents; cloth, \$1. Liberal discount to teachers and agents.

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, nor devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equalty open to him to say so and tell

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever" maxim that may be justly applied to D. T. Ames's recently published " Hand-Book of Artistic Penmanship," price seventy-five cents, in paper; in cloth, one dollar. We will fill all orders for the same on receipt of price .- Student's Journal.

SEVENTEEN AND SEVENTY.

Oh grandma sits in her oaken chair.

And in flow Besse with tangled hair.

I'm g tog to be married, oh, grandmaten.

I'm geong to be married. Hat, ha' ha, ha

6th," granding smoothes out her apron stre He you know my dear, he a setema thing selemner not to, grandinsmins Um going to be married. Ha ha! ha, ha!"

Then granding looks through her seventy years And sums up a woman's hopes and: Sex of 'em living, two of 'em dend, Grantpu belides and tied to his bed

Numbers to live when the house burned down Years of fighting with old mother Brown. Dishes to wash and dresses to make

But then the music of pattering feet, Grandpa's kines so fond and sweet, Song and prattle the liveling day, Juy and koses and love alway.

Oh grantes smoothes out her apron string, And gares down at her wedding-ring.
And still she smiles us she dreps a tear:
"The solumner not to Yes, my dear"

Civil Service Candidates.

Elsewhere, in the Jounnal, it will be en that the Government makes good penmanship and an elementary knowledge of back-keeping requisite among the qualifications of candidates for appointment to office. The JOURNAL's complete edition of Standard Practical Penmanship, in portfolio case, is a self-instructor which will enable learners to conform to the Government standard for good writing. The work embraces, not only elementary and complete writing, but gives twenty-five pages of facsimile written business and book-keeping forms. The "Standard" is sent complete by mail, for \$1.

Pens. By W. P. COOPER.

At first gold pens had a great run, and were exceedingly popular with the scribes. As much by fault of dealers and manufacturers, as through abuse and misappreheasion of writers, they lost caste-steel peus taking their place. But for business purposes especially, evidently good gold ones are the pens; and for professional scribe's work, when of the best, they are not surpassed. One idea alone we mean: this pen's durability (other things being equal) gives them preference over all others. Of course, we find many reasons for commending a good gold pen.

A good gold pen of this sort writes smoother than any other; it moves over paper easier; shades more uniformly, and seldom catches in the paper. It forces more curve in writing, and hence gives greater case and legibility; and when once accustomed to these-fairly broke in-we write far more rapidly than with any other pen.

With the above enumeration of good points, why went these out of the market? People bought these pens, not knowing how to use them; they expected of the pen that it would bear any amount of abuseas delicate a tool as it was. They loaned and tossed it about. All injuries from faults in holding, in mk, and in paper, were accredited to this pen. We say, novices are, and have been, eareless. We may very likely say the some of the scribes

We thought that the steel stub, and the little platina point, would hear the same boxing about and abuse of other pens. All

Recalling what we have seen through forty years, we say, this pen has been universally abused. Xineteen writers in twenty would rap the platina point on the inkstand; hosts of people would use the pen for years-treating it exactly as they treat steel peus; never exmining the delicate structure of the pens at all. The points were sure to be displaced. Then the peus-of course, worthless - would be thrown away. Perhaps these peus suffer more from borrowing than auxthing else. We could see no good reason why the pen should not be loaned as well as other things. Lend your razor, your

kuife, your watch, your pencil-but never lend a first-rate gold pen. You are accustomed to this pen-your friend is not; you paid for it, and may be careful of it-he looses nothing by breaking it, and is careless. He very likely writes under pressure, and, having uo habitual care of your pea, abuses it. Yon, very likely, may h learned how to use and care for it-not so with him. Suppose you venture to lend your pen to experts and the careful, at first; next, you will lend it to any one.

The very r markable feature of this pen is its point, or the two points imbedded in a a soft metal. At its extreme tiny end you find a particle, as, we may say, of platina These delicate drops, or particles, are easily enough displaced. Of course, you must always carry these points clear of any substance. If you will look after these awhile you will then care for them from bahit. Many keep these pens unguarded by a case -a thing not to be thought of; when not ie use, the nen may as well be protected by the case cap as exposed to injury. You nest need a pocket in which the case will not be jammed, and in this pocket, carefully pocketed and guarded, is the only proper place for your pen when not using it yourself.

WHAT ABOUT BUYING !

You are a scribe, or, perhaps a student; you want a first-rate gold peu; you step icto the jeweler's to buy one; a good one would be worth to you ten dollars. The jeweler hands you a card with a dozen spleadidly put up. He gives you leave to try them. (This, remember, is a courtesy,) enough, and the platius points are skillfully set in, the peus will bear proper grinding to give the right finish and point. treme points are generally cut with, not a square, but an under bevel, and they are cut off too much. The points of the two nihs together make the real pen-point. These, unless huished and polished with great care (all of the edges being slightly rounded), will rope and scratch.

THE PERMANS (FILEART JOURNAL.

Hold your pen up-the point being in a line vertical to the eye; look carefully and directly at the end of the point; if it is in every way a superior pea, the double point will be round, instead of square, and very smooth, and together form almost a complete point. The points or nibs, of course, should, in size and thickness, he exactly slike. It a pen write easy, fine and clear, and produce and shade the stem easily, (having a lively and strong spring), it has good points to commend it. Now, it may happen that the very first pen you try is a good one. If so, put up the card, take the pen-you can do no better. I say this, because there can be no use of your soiling pens, more or less by trial, that you don't mean to purchase.

The quantity of gold in a pen has very little to do with its value to you. Let me say to you again, you ought not to try pens at all unless you hold them nearly in a correct and square position. If you can't do this, let another, who holds the peu properly, try them for you, under your eye, and you select or ch ose your pen. Once in possession of a first-rate gold pen, as I said, never part with it, but learn how to steadily on, simed to perfect the pen-study. ing to develop and complete its writing qualities-rather than to force sales of stock on the attraction of polish, finish and putup; and had purchasers aimed not only to get the use of these pens, but to care and preserve their good qualities, the peas tosal favorite, standard, practical pens -everywhere satisfactory, and everywhere in use. Thus everywhere avoiding the necessity day, but every day, or week, replenishing our stock, and being steadily discommoded by the untoward stiffness and unnaturalness of steel pens. We venture this assertion in conclusion: Perfect these pens; let the public use them, and American chirography will go up twenty per cent. in quality in a very short time.

An Autograph of Lincoln.

An interesting incident, developing further the peculiar characteristics of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, was brought to light at the Adjutaut-General's office, War Department, several days ago. It appears that during the late war a drummer-boy, who had colisted in au Illinois regiment. was taken ill during service and had to be sent home. Owing to various complications he could not receive a surgeon's discharge for disability. His case being serious and his discharge necessary, his mother applied by letter to President Lincoln for the de sired relief. Mr. Lincolu at once indorsed the letter, "Discharge this boy; A. Lincoln" -and returned it to the mother, and her

ABCOEFGHIJKLM NOPORSTUVWXDI

The above cut represents one-half of page 24 of Ames's "Hand-book of Artistic Penmunship"—a 32-page book, giving all the principles and versus irreveade observing by pagie 2, 0) . Meri 1 taus-one of activitie Penninana — a 35page book, giving att in princip many designs for fluorishing, with a rich thirty desired and activitie alph lette. Model free until Parties mire, in pager covers (25 cents extra in dath), to every person remitting \$\forall for a unberription or vinewal for the "Journal." Free of the book, by mill, in page, 75 cents, in cloth \$1.

You handle them awkwardly, or carelessly; | take care of it, and never lead it. The of course, the merchant is uneasy. He may manifest impatience. Well, don't get offended, my friend! Yourself dips them, one after another, carefully in iuk ; having tested a peu, carefully remove the ink, and resee it on the card. Many a dealer has got sick of the business because pens were injured and cards soiled.

The largest pens are not likely to be the best. Medium size, and dollar or dollar and a half pen is, for many reasons, likely to be the best pen for your use. Carefully try the inked points, one after another, upon paper. If the hair-lines, the shades, and the spring please you, why try another pen? If you are a record-writer or accountant, you want a hair-line not very line, but smooth and clear; above all, the peu should make a clear, smooth line, side-ways, to right or left. If you are a student or penman, you may desire a fine-line pen. must not expect good hair-lines unless you hold the pen so as to press both points

If the pen gives a very fine line, it may fail in free, smooth shading. Try small ! and d, and the s em. A ropey bair-line is a serious objection. You want a pen limber enough to freely shade, and stiff enough for nower and strength The spring should ot be slow, lazy and heavy, but quick and firm, nimble and lively. To get such a spring, look for a thin barrel, and rather firm, hard, plate. Merchants purchase different brands. Different makers have different styles. Some prefer thick plates or barrels, made abroptly thinner at, or near, the point. But thin bowls, barrels or plates, are the best-If the composition of the pen is just hard majority of persons write under excitement, and under this excitement always grow careless. I never hunted with more than one man who would not, as soon as game was started, get excited and careless. Many are, then, more likely to recklessly kill you than any game afact; so with pen-horrowers. The slightest blow of either platical point on any hard substance is likely to rolu the pen. The borrower forgets this, raps the inkstand, and your pen is gone. Dip the pen yourself in the ink carefully. Never forget this : form a habit of handling the pen in one way. Always keep a good Kidd ink-remover; put the nen up clean, and never undertake with this pen a shade heyond its ability. Again, never think of grinding, filing, or sharpening your pen. If you should hend a point, very carefully replace it, and stop.

If it is your luck to get one of these pens whereof we have said so much (providing you are a passable scribe) your work will henceforth prove rather a pleasure than a task. You will write faster and easier, and far more legibly, than with any steel pen-It will give to your sentences a peculiar grace; and page after page will pass from your point with the legibility and uniformity of print.

In an article hereafter about other pens we may add some few things further about the gold pen. I have said so much because, as I said at first, I think these the beehusiness or practical peus in the world, and for many ornamental purposes not inferior to any other.

son was shortly afterward discharged. Since the war the drummer has died, and lately his mother applied for a peusion. The papers were forwarded to the Adjutant-General's office, and there was a mighty effort among clerks and officials to secure the indorsement in Mr. Lincoln's own handwriting as a souvenir, the idea being to substitute it with a "true copy." The relies hunters were bailled, however, and the papers, according to law, will be preserved intact. - Washington Post.

Some weeks ago we made from the News Freie Presse a translation of a letter addressed by Mr. Darwin in 1873 to Mr. N D. Doedes, of Leeuwarden, Holland Through the spoutaneous courtesy of this gentleman we are now enabled to present the great naturalist's ipsissima verba. They are as follows:

"It is impossible to answer your question briefly; and I am not sure that I could do so even if I wrote at some length. But I may say that the impossibility of conceiv-ing that this grand and wondrous universe, with our conscious selves, arose through chance, secons to me the chief argument for the existence of God; but whether this is an argument of real value. I have never been able to decide. I am aware that if we admit a first cause, the mind still craves! know whence it came and how it are a Nor can I overlook the difficulty from the immense amount of suffering through the world. I am, also, induced to defer to a is I said at first, I think these the less mainteness or practical peus in the world, and or muny ornamental purposes not inferior on any other.

REMARK.

Had manufacturers, in the first place, and duty?



Distinctions in Handwriting, AND VALUE OF EXPERT EVIDENCE IN MATTERS OF FORCERY

The question of the value of expert evidence in matters of forgery is daily becoming of more interest. It is not an uncommon occurrence to hear the expert questioned as to his method of detecting a forgery. There has been an attempt to reduce the testing of bandwriting to simple mathematical calculations. The idea en deavored to be evidenced rests on the basis of proportion of the length and breadth of letters. This will not detect a "tracing" The expect in matters of hundwriting is born. He cannot be educated to the proper standard. Every man's bundwriting has an expression of its own. It has, if the word will be permitted, countenance. This expression, countenance or character, is preud iar to every handwriting, being unlike that of any and all others. As in all nature so in handwriting. The common and truthful remark that there are no two leaves of the forest exactly alike, can, with equal verity, be said of handwritings.

Just as the characters of men differ-just as they differ in feature, face and form do their signatures differ. That you may find two men (or two manuscripts by different hands) strongly resembling each other is within the experience of every one. A fail are to detect the difference is the result of a want of familiarity with the man scriptand short acquaintance with the men-Recognition of the difference between them readily follows intimacy. The writing academy will furnish examples of the nearest approach to the great similarity in handwritings. This is due to an artificial state of circumstances. Generally the master writes for or furnishes a printed copy to the pupil. These "models" are for the whole class. Each one strives as best he can to imutate the copy put before him Consequently when the initations are good there is a pronounced rescriblance between the writings. Leaving the academy, nature's power being unfettered, their handwriting has that character or countenance which their peculiar temperament and physieal formation compet them to accomplish.

This expression, this countenance, this individuality, is not affected by the materials employed. It remains, though gold, steel or quill pen be used on smooth or rough surface; though chalk or charcoal be used on board or wall; no matter what the writer's materials may be, the character of the penmanship will be always apparent, can be recognized with a facility as great as the writer himself would be whether in health or in sickness, drunk or suber. There is a difference, but the individuality remains the same. Strange as it may appear, if the doubting will experiment they will find that no man can cover a sheet of paper with his signatures and make them all exactly alike; that is to say, no two of them can be placed one on the other so that the corresponding lines and points would coincide, precisely cover each other.

An expert could copy any one of them, which would coincide better with the one imitated than any two of the original writer's. The reason for this is, the expert makes a fac simile, measuring and drawing it accurately. If there be a failure of exact coincidence, it is due to the want of skill in the expert; his work is badly done. The inference may be made from this that an able expert may so perfectly imitate a signature as to preclude the possibility of detertion. This by no means follows, for the very fact of the exact coincidence would be the best evidence of its forgery, since no man can write his signature so as to make it exactly coincide. The signatures which are torged with most success, and with least chance of detection, are those which it is commonly supposed are the most difficult of imitation. Conspicuous and singular pecul-iarities in all nature are easily imitated. The mimic's talent lies as much in seeing some marked peculiarity of his subject as it does

in imitation. The peculiarity of walk, look bearing, etc., when imitated often recalls to mind the person possessing it, without even the mention of his name. Men who have peculiarities of physiognomy are the best subjects for portraiture. The caricaturist simply exaggerates peculiarities, and this is his art. This rule applies to signatures with equal force. The writer who signs with absurd scribblings around about his name, or gives a peculiar shade or shape to certain letters, instead of, as he thinks, proteeting himself against forgery, is but lending his best aid toward its successful accom plishment. He who writes a simple, bold, free hand will shame the forger, because, however correctly it may be measured and drawn—the process is slow and the copy will lack the freedom of the original. That signature is best protected against forgery which is most simple, most regular, most free from all absurd singularities. Its simplicity is its protection. And now, as to experts. It does not follow that because a man's eccupation brings him in constant relation with different handwritings that he is necessarily an expert in detecting forgeries Because a man is a writing master, an artist, an engraver or a bank-teller, does not by any means make him an adept in discovering imitations. Such pursuits may educate a patural aptitude or faculty-they cannot create it. Constant exercise will improve this as it will any talent, and it is true in this as in other faculties-that great natural capability without, may not equal mediocrit; with, exercise. There are few men who can recognize one bay mule from another in a drove without some distinguish-Yet a trader can, and that by the head alone. His eye is educated, It would be wonderful if all men were

expense in handwriting. It requires some study, some practice and much natural power to excel in this respect with any approach to superiority. Even in oil paintings an expert readily recognizes a forgery. Every artist, like every penman, has his own style of painting. An expert, familiar with the character or style of painting of different artis's, could if all of them were set to copy a single picture, tell the copy of each. And it can be said with equal truth, that if a dozen forgers were each to forge a single signature, an expert familiar with them all could readily tell the different forgeries from each other and from the original. The character and expression of cach imitation has an adividuality. So far the reference has been to signatures; how is it when a whole document is forged, a will, etc. In this case there is no original from which to draw and for a each word and letter. Other documents written by the hand you are imitating must be studied.

It is almost impossible to accomplish this so as to deceive an able export. Success in such a forgery will not be attained by accuracy in imitating the peculiarity of crossing t's or the curve to the tails of the y's and g's. This is easily done. It might deceive the inexperienced. It is in those instances, forgeries of entire manuscripts that the expression, countenance or character of the pennanship must be the only criterion of the forgery. On experts in general but little reliance can be placed, as matters of this kind are now conducted. The Court appoints the experts named by counsel. Counsel (or the client) has already ren the expert and knows his opinion. He will not suggest his name if that opinion has been adverse to him. If the expert's opinion is favorable to him he will summon him whether the Court has appointed him or not. It is pretty sure that no expert will he put on the witness stand by the side against whose claims he will restify. e hoped that the day is not for distant when this evil will be repedied -New Orleans Times and Democrat.

Mr. Nettle was tecently married to Miss Thorn. That's what you might call a " prickly pair."

Reminiscences.

BY E. L. BURNETT.

As I write the heading of this article the door of our office is opened, and, with a "Morning, Burney!" in rushes my oldtime friend S. R. Hubbell, Jr.

"What are you driving at 7 Drop that confounded quill, and take a ride with me! and—and "—a smile breaks over his moonlike countrusnee, "What! at your old tricks again † writing for the papers! How many hours have you wasted writing worthless articles, paying postage and having them returned rejected?

I confessed to the act several times; but point, with some pride, to the one or two bat have been accepted, and, as the habit

is formed, I still persist. But I shall not be disappointed to bear of the consignment of this to the waste-basket. " Why, the title, Burney! The hoys will think you are an old man! What are you

going to write about \$20 "Peumanship, of course! and penmen I have met.

"Burney; don't you do it! They get enough of it. Write some poetry on

Spring; they will appreciate it more. I see he is laughing at me; and I am determined more than ever to stick to title

and article. " But, Burney, how far back can you go? I doubt if you can bring forward anything new for the boys."

"How far back? Let me think. Three -six—nine—twelve—fifteen—yes, fifteen years since I first became interested in nennanship. More than balf my life. Yes, I think I can write something new, knowing that I have met a great many penman. Having traveled all over the country-visiting Business Colleges, teaching, writing cards and doing pen-work in general-having met a great many of the 'old-time." and a great many that we seldom hear ofyes, Sam, old boy, I think there is subject enough for an article; don't you?"

"Yes, I think there is, Burney. So I will leave you. Good-bye."

With a rush he is gone, and I am left alone with my subject.

Fifteen years! I look back over that period of time, and it brings to my memory many a curious adventure-many of them laughable; many, serious. I think of the places I have seen, the time passed in each; and I begin to thing I am growing old. Fifteen years! Not that I have been in the ranks that length of time! Oh, no! It is not quite seven years since I taught my first writing

My mother having died while I was quite young, I was consigned to the care of an aunt, who resided in the village of Lyons in the northern part of York State. cousin Gene, (or A. E. Burnett, as he is known by the fraternity), was teaching penmauship, if I remember right, in the Eastman Business College, in Rochester, at that time, and has been, for the past twelve years, Superintendent of Penmanship in the Public Schools of Cincinnati. During the summer months, Gene would be home, and one or more penmen from some part of the country would be there also. In fact, it was a general resting-place for the boys. I member seeing there the great John D Williams, J. V. R. Chapman, Victor M. Rice, J. W. Lusk, A. R Dauton, and others, whose names are familiar. Many an evening I have looked on while wonderful birds were being flourished. A. R. Dunton was my favorite in those days. Perhaps be remembers it not; but his slight-of-hand tricks interested me at that time far more than the penmanship. He gave me, one day, a small iron batchet (which he had picked up on the street), with the remark, that it was the same one our late George Washington cut the tree with; I laid it by with reverence; but in a short time the romance were off, and with the same old story I traded it for a jack kuife. It is very seldom I bear of old Mr. Dunton now; aud it is many years since I have seen him; but the memory of his tricks and his genial conntenance will ever remain fresh and

Of John D. Williams I can remember but very little. He came to the house but twice while I was there, and remained but a short time. Gene inveigled him juto flourishing birds, one evening, and be flourished them by the dozen. I have one of them now, and, also, the penholder he used in making it. I cherish it very highly, and bave put it away with other relies. For thing I am indebted to John D., and that is, the name of Burney. It has stack to me like a brother from that time till the present.

Another character who used to interest me a great deal was the late Henry D. Stratton. On the morning of his lirst arrival some one had been telling me a tale of a doctor in the West who had in his office two students who were bent on practical sport. The doctor had a movable skeleton The students were in the habit of beguiling the youth of the town in for an interview. They would then spring the skeleton, and, of course, there would be an empty space in the air where the boy had been. One day, while they were at this business, the doctor came in, saw the proceedings, and thought he would make it all right with the boy by calling him back and explaining math The doctor (being a long, lean, lank specimen of humanity) went to the door, and with the remark, "Come here, my hoy!" was somewhat surprised to hear, in return, "Oh, uo, you don't! You old duff! Can't fool me if you have got your clothes on! know you. I was in the front yard, when, looking down the street, I saw the skeleton coming: long, leau, and lank; dressed in black, with a small value in his hand. forget now whether be came over the fence or through the gate, but, any way, he got there in a very short time, and soon proved himself to be Henry D. Stratton. Even to this late date I never hear his name but that old story and his appearance on that day flash before my mind. He was very quick, and always looked to me as if he was loaded down with business. He was also, very restless. One minute he would pat me on the head, while asking a question; but before I could get ready to answer he would be off. Consequently, we never had any conversation with each other.

I am taking considerable space, without writing much sense; but as there is an old saying that " a little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men," I will conclude by writing of one who is yet living, but has wielded the pen longer than any of us, and who can yet put the boys in the shade with his Sprucerian Copy. that veteran, A. S. Pratt, or " Uncle Sid," as he is known in the place where he resides. I shall always remember my first visit to "Uncle Sid" with pleasure. He is over eighty years of age, but yet has the same love for the beautiful in pen-art. Last win ter be taught a class in the same school house where he first taught, fifty years ago. I was sorry when the time came for me to leave. The old gentleman tried hard to have me remain over night, but circumstances would not permit of my doing so. As an inducement he took me in his front room, and, with a Spencerian flourish of his hand, said: "Within this room Father Speucer has slept, and, also, most of the boys -Williams, Dumon, Bates, McCray, and all the old-timers: stay with me this night, and you can sleep here. When you wake in the morning you will be the finest penman in the country." I could not stay. Therefore, I suppose I threw away the only chance I ever had of becoming the best penman in the country.

Extra Copies of the "Journal"

will be sent free to teachers and others who desire to make an effort to secure a club of subscribers.

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Questions for the Readers of the "Journal."

By CHANDLER H. PEIRCE, of Keokuk, Iowa.

What determines the form of a letter

- in business-writing †

 2. When determines the form of a letter
- in professional-writing †

 3. What determines the form of a letter for amateurs and heginners †
 - 4. What determines good taste !
 - 5. Do the fingers assist in shading ?
- 6. Is the weight of the hand the same in all the movements?
- What determines the slant of the first part of a, d, g, q, and one style of c?
- 8. How is shade produced directly ?
 9. What is the hest method of develop-
- ing forearm-movement?

 10. What is the plan of development?
- Is penmanship as susceptible of subdivisions of topics as that of any other subjects ?
- 12. Can small writing be produced with any degree of skill, without the ability to execute other classes of work †
- 13. Is small writing a high or low order of development?
- 14. Is one department of work dependent on another?
- 15. Should penmanship be considered philosophically as well as mathematically ?
- 16. What is mathematical criticism?
- 17. What is philosophical criticism !
 18. Should the designs for tracing be ex-
- ecuted by pupil or teacher?
- 19. What is the slant of the last part of the standard capital K?
 - 20. Of R?
 - 21. How is a turn formed?
 - 22. How is an angle formed f
- 23. Why is it easier to obtain the slant of figures than letters !
- 24. Does the holder change direction in the execution of work?
- 25. Does the holder move in the direction of itself in execution?
- 26. What is the best method of securing the proper slant of a, d, g, and q?
 27. What determines the spacing of third
- part of small $k \ge 28$. Is all of the second part of small k
- 28. Is all of the second part of small i above one space in hight?
- 29. Is the turn of the last part of standard K and R the same as those of the small letters?
- 30. Why is the second part of standard A, M, and N, so difficult to form?
- 31. Why is small writing so difficult to execute f
 32. Can capital O be produced in the
- highest order of skill by making first part higher than second ? 33. What about second part of V, U, Y,
- X, W, H, K, T, F, P, B, R, D

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No 26 BROADWAY.

May York

18

The above cuts of paper and letter headings are photo-engraved from pen-and-ink copy executed at the office of the "Journal," and are given as examples of the practical application of pen-drawing to business purposes. The letter-heading is engraved two sizes from the same copy.

Is It a Lost Art?

Penmanship seems to be an accomplishment that is rather going out of fashion, and even in advertisements the clause that used to be so common when a boy was wasted that he 'mnest write a good hand,' rarer than ever. In many of our schools and colleges penmanship seems to have comparatively no attention hestowed upon it after the writer has become able to write characters fairly legible. Boys are left to drift into a handwriting of their own, and a terrible possession some of them obtain, as ony editor or merchant who has a large correspondence will hear writers.

Perhaps telegraphic and telephonic correspondence and type-writers may have something to do with this; the stylographic pen certainly has much to do with rendering even the writing of a fair penman less legible than that written with a gold or steel pen. Then agoin there are those who affect a strange, scratchy or scrawly handwriting, and indeed an illegible one as a mark of character, pointing to that of Choate or Carlyle or some other distinguished person as an evidence that noted

personages were had chirographers.

A piece of illegible and hadly written
manuscript is as much a sloventy piece of
work as a half-washed face, turnhied hair
or a dirty tablecloth, and no one of the
"three R's" is of more importance than that
which enables the possessor to save his correspondents, friends, and all with whom he
commonicates by writings, the labor and
trouble of doing half the work that should
have been done by him, if he inflicts a
clumsily written and illegible serawl upon
them.

The long, spider-like handwriting of young ladies of the present period is one of those affectations which is doubtless thought by most who practice it to distinguish them as belonging to good society, but which only answers the purpose of an increased consumption of stationery and the calling forth of expressions anything but complimentary to the writer.

mentary to the writer.

A good, fair, round and legible haud, devoid of ornamental flourish, may be easily
acquired by youth of ordinary capacity from
proper instruction; it is more than an accomplishment, it is a necessity—but as an
accomplishment it is a good merchantable
article in the employment market and promsiess so to continue.

Let pareuts and guardians look to it that the children under their charge are taught to use the pen skillfully and easily.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Scraps.

Turpentine will remove ink from white wood-work.

A manufacturing company, using a typewriter, received from a Westeru agent an indiguant letter, which said: "You needs' print any more letters you send me, for I want you to understand that I can read writing."

A compositor who was puzzling over one of Horace Greeley's manuscripts, cagerly and savagely observed: "If Belshazzar had seen this bandwriting on the wall be would have been more terrified than he was."—
Unidentified Exchange.

P. M. G. Key is about to issue an order probibiting the placing of stamps upside down on letters. Several postmasters have recently beem seriously injured while trying to stand on their heads to cancel stamps placed in this manner.—Middletown Transcrpt. "Pa, I wish you would huy me a little pony," said Johnny. "I haven't got any muney to buy you a pony, my son. You should go to school regularly, my son, study hard, and become a smart map, and some of these days, when you grow up, you will have money of your own to buy ponies with." "Then I suppose, Pa, you didn't study much when you were a little hoy like me, or else you would have money now to buy ponies with, wouldn't you, Pa?"—Txas St/lings.

A LOST LOVE-LETTER .- Five years ago a maiden fair, whose home was at a little town near Macon, Ga., anxiously awaited an important letter from her absent lover. Days passed wearily. The sighing lass haunfed the Post Office, but the Postmaster's face always were that look of exasperating quietude common to those from whom expected things never come. The maiden thought that her heart would break, for sha realized at last that her lover was faithless. The scene shifts. It is September, 1881. In Macon dwells the same lady, but she is now a happy wife with two children. She, therefore, is surprised when from the town of her youth comes a letter hearing as a superscription to her maiden name that derived from her husband. An accompanying note from the postmaster explains that in tearing away some of the hoards of a letter-case the missive was found. The envel-ope is postmarked "1876," The lady spanks the haby to keep it quiet while she eagerly devours the contents. Heavens! It is from John, who proposes in glowing words and begs for a kind reply. The lady's hushand also enjoys the letter, and, out of curiosity, communicates with relatives of the former lover. It is learned that he is a happy Chicago pork-packer, with a wife and three sons.

An Amusing Court Scene.

A young Austin lawyer was appointed nd a negro who wee too poor to hire councel of his own. After the jury were in the box the young lawyer challenged several jurymen whom his client said had a prejudice against him.

"Are there say more jurymen who have a prejudice against you?" whispered the young lawyer.

" No, boss, de jory am all right; but new I want you to challenge de jedge. I has been convicted under him eeberal times already, and maybe he is beginin' to hab preindice agio me."

The young lawyer, this being his first case, took the advice of his client, and, eddressing the Court, told the judge he could step aside .- Taxas Siftings.

The Superintendent of the Public Schools of Richmoud meeting Colonel Ruffin, with whom he is quite intimate, eaid; "I eee the Whig says that when you get to beaven you will amend the ten commandments; and that's too much your way, any way, and you know it." Colocel Ruffin replied: You ought to be theakful for it, for if I don't die hefore you and go to heaven and have the commandments amended you caunot get in."-Richmond Whig.

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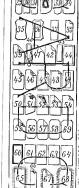
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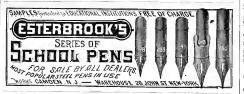
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Vol. VII.-No. 6.

LESSONS IN PRACTICAL WRITING.

No. XIII .- BY HENRY C. SPENCER.

Copyrighted, June, 1883, by Spencer Brothers

The studious Mind, determined to prevail,
Will from its programme strike the one word, Fail."

MOVEMENTS.

This subject is presented in the old Compendium of Spencerian Penmanship, by P. R. Speacer, in his own words, as follows:

- "In writing, four movements should be employed in training all the nuscles, whose ready and disciplined use constitutes good work."
- "Ist. Muscular-movement, which is the action of the forearm from the elbow forward, in all directions. The wrist an inch above the paper, and the forearm playing freely on the movable rest," (nails of third and fourth fingers).

"2d. Finger movement, which means an extension and contraction of the first and and second fingers and the thumb. Such a movement, purely as such, scarcely exists in the specimens of the correct and ready writer. Those marks which come nearest requiring this movement purely are the descending or central marks of the 'short letters'; and even in these, the museular-movement preceding on their hair lines, carries its steady, firm sympathy into the downward marks.

- "3d. Mixed or Compound-movement, which is a simultaneous action of the forearm, thumb, and fingers; or, protruding and receding movement of the arm, attended by thumb and finger extension and contraction."
- "4th. Wholearm-movement. This is the largest, boldest movement employedtraining all the muscles into obedience, from the shoulder forward. To produce this movement, raise the forearm some two inches and a half, and slide on the movable rest," (the unils of the third and fourth fingers).
- "In writing, 'exercise' is the most rapid and efficient training, intended to secure greater ability to execute, in form and combination."

The practice of every writing-lesson should be commenced with movement-drill. No movement-copy is given with this lesson; but pupils are requested at this stage of their course to call to mind, and practice, movement exercises previously learned and

found to be beneficial; or to investigate for themselves and look up other exercises. The first three plates of Part IV., New Spencerian Compendium, contain many

valuable exercises relating to the capital letters

Shades are not a necessity in writing. The forms of letters are the same whether light or shaded, and when a very stiff pen, or what is called a stylographic pen, is used, shades cannot be formed—the strokes are all nearly of one width—the down strokes, perhaps, a trifle heavier than the upward. Such writing may be neat and legible, but it

Shade is a matter of taste. If we were to limit ourselves strictly to utilitarian idea, as the farmer does when he puts on his field-clothes, shade would be omitted from our handwriting.

The love of beauty which leads to the study of form and color in the garments which we prefer to wear, also chooses and approves of light and shade and symmetry of form in writing-the garb of thought.

The employment of shade, when once acquired, does not add to the labor of writing, but by giving variety to the action of arm and hand, renders them less liable to fatigue.

He who can shade properly may, at will, omit shade from his writing, should circumstances make it desirable to do so.

1st C. The seven forms of Shade strokes

To had owell the nebs of pen should men the paper events

COPY 1.

Take the dry pen and with compound-movement make a stroke on paper as you would to produce the first form of shaded line in copy. Observe that by pressure, the teeth of the pen separate at beginning of stroke, and then gradually come together as the pressure is diminished in descending to base

This shade inverted gives the second form.

The third is on a straight line, having a turn at base. This shade gradually inises, and then tapers upon the tura.

The fourth is the third inverted. The fifth combines the third and fourth. This shade is heaviest at middle of the

down stroke, and tapers upon the turns.

The sixth and seventh forms show how shades should increase and diminish. gradually, on curves.

After the dry pen practice, produce this stroke with ink.

Do not hesitate while making a shade. If the teeth of the pen are not brought evenly to the paper, the edges of the shades will be ragged,

198 C. The shade strokes applied in letter

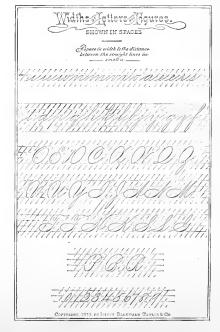
The t and d show application of shade 1; the p shows shade 2; the l and f contain shade 3; the z exhibits shade 4; the h and y presents shade 5; the a and q show shade 6, on a small scale.

The width of shade in t, d, p, f is equal to the width three light lines drawn so that their sides will touch. In the l, z, h, y, a, q, the width of shade is a trifle less, because the shaded strokes are shorter. Practice!

70 Quint-Adminst.

In capital I', shade 3 is used; in O, shade 6 is used; in Q, shade 7 is shown; in A, we have shade 7 more nearly in a horizontal position; the same form of shade applies in stem of G. Practice these letters until you can shade in proper form, and smoothly.

COPY 4.



This little chart (Copy 4) gives a review of the small letters, capitals, and figures. It is designed for study and practice. The hights and widths of all the script forms are shown by the lines and space

Go through with the letters from the beginning; note the hight and width of each letter, and the number and character of strokes composing it; also the position and form

In short, master the alphabets and figures, mentally and mechanically.

A few months ago, appeared in the JOURNAL an article from the pen of Professor Wm. P. Cooper, of Kingsville, Ashtabula County, Ohio, which contained valuable suggestions for drill on capital letters. Our pupils would derive great advantage from a review of that article. An acquaintance with Professor Cooper, extending from my boyhood, over a period of more than a quarter of a century, enables me to appreciate the man, his ideas and skill. His mature suggestions through the JOURNAL are worthy to be treasured by our rising generation of writers throughout the country.

as GONETINIJKS MINI ON MOPORISTURY

We have here an alphabet of capital letters modified, and in many respects simplified. The abbreviated forms have appeared in groups in previous lessons. Their presentation in alphabetic order will help to give a clearer idea of them to our pupils. The set is for free practice. It would be well to write it through, making each letter begin a word or

wan, blow, ocan, d deed, ffief, g gong, h her. i in. j join. k kin. b lie. o on mo. p peep. s is. t tink, w us, w we, y my, y oz. 1234567890/2

Our last copy for this lesson appeared first in Lesson VIII., as you may remember. It reviews most of the small letters, and shows what forms may be modified or abbrevinted, to advantage, in business.

These economies in writing may be made your own by practice, and be the means of saving much valuable time and exhaustive labor during the years of a busy life.

A special invitation is here extended to our pupils in penmanship who followed the in the JOURNAL, to come to the Convention of the Business Educators' Association of America, to be held in Washington, D. C., beginning July 10th, and continuing four days. We know, if you come, you will be delighted with the Convention, and with your country's capital.

Ashamed of Mother.

BY MARY E. MARTIN.

Old farmer Weaver left this world without disposing of the many broad acres he called his own; and his pretty daughter Jennie came into possession of his wealth. Net a friend had Jeunie but her old maiden Anut Rebecca, and coon would it all have slipped through Jennie's unworldly fingers but for the generalship the old lady kept over her. "Doo't you dare to do it, Jennie Weaver!" was the usual exclamation Annt Rebecca would hurst into the room with-her spectacles set up on her pose, and her cap-strings flying whenever she saw a tenant, or an applicant of any kind, enter the bonse. Without even waiting to know what his business was, the discomfitted individual had to retire, for Jenuie did not dare resist Anut Rebecca's will.

'I tell you, Annt Rebecca," said Jenuie, after one of these interviews, "I must have an agent to attend to my affairs."

"Have an agent, Jennie Weaver!" screamed the old lady; "what for ? To cheat you out of everything you've got? You will end your days in the poor-house yet! Only yesterday you lowered the rent for that lazy Bill Mitchell. I don't know what you couldn't do if I didn't look after you. Give me them keys; you ain't going to touch them papers in that secretary unless I am present."

Jenuie, from force of habit, banded the keys she held in her hands to the old lady. The next moment a soft flush stole over her face, and she was angry with herself for yielding. But what was she to do? Since her mother's death Aunt Rebecca had ruled over her; now she was not strong enough to throw off the yoke. Although farmer Weaver was a rich wan, Jennie had only the education that could be gotten at the district school. Her attendance even there had been so irregular that she could learn but little. When asked by her teacher why she was absent, her answer would often be: "I had to stay to hand tile; they were laying a drain, and were short of hands." It was not strange, then, that, although new quite a grown young lady, she was as obedient as a ebild, and was so ignorant that she could scarcely write her own name.

To do Aunt Rebecca justice, in all her meddling with Jennie's affairs she only had her interest at heart. She would have been glad at any time to have seen her married to some good man who would have taken the whole business from her hands. Even here she had her auxieties: a husband could spend Jenuie's money; and Aunt Rebecca begau to look about her for the right kind of a man. It was with a smile of satisfaction, then, that Anut Rebecca, one evening, opened the kitchen-door at a sound of a low tap There, standing before her, was Moses Powers, who had taught the district school for several years. He had worked his way into the goodwill of the simple country people by transacting many a little affair of business for them. It seemed intricate enough until his quick brain made it clear to them.

The sinking sun sent its rays across the kitchen-door as Annt Rebecca opened it, and saw Moses standing on the steps.

"Good evening, Miss Weaver," he said; "I have brought you up some fine-flavored trout for supper. I have been fishing in the stream that rons through the farm, and thought it nothing but right to bring you toll." He handed, as he spoke, the largest half of what he had caught, to Annt Rebecca.

"Well, Mr. Powers," said Annt Rebecca, "oow you must stay and help us eat

"You tempt me, Miss Weaver, for I know that no one in the country can cook fish equal to you, so I will stay."

In a few minutes Moses Powers had thrown off his coat, had dressed the fish, and was belping Aunt Rebecca to cook them. With many a flattering word he brought the smiles to the old lady's usual grim countenance.

It had been this way for some time back; that finest of game, and the rarest of fruits, he had left at Aunt Rebecca's kitchen-door, and was always prevailed upon to stay to tea. After chatting awhile longer, this evening, with Aunt Rebecca, he said: "I think, Miss Weaver, while you are putting supper on the table I will go and look for Miss Jennie."

He found her bringing in the milk-two pails, full to running over. "Let me help you. Miss Jennie," he said; and before she knew it ha had taken the pails from her hands and was walking by her side.

"Just the man," said Aust Rebecca to berself, as she passed from the pantry to the table with a pitcher of rich cream, and saw them walking together toward the house. "Just the place I intend to have," said Moses Powers

to bimself, as he deposited the pails of feaming milk at the dairy, and then went in with Jennie te supper.

One morning not long after Moses Powers called, and asked to see Jeonie alone. Aunt Rebecca, with many mysterioes signs and nods, hade Jennie to go into the parlor where he was waiting. Jennie lingered long at the side

ball-door before she went in. She had seen this moment coming for some time. She bad a struggle now with herself before she gave up her freedom, and hesitated as she stood at the side-door, looking out. Tom, a boy hired at the farm, passed the door, and, looking up, said: "Your Aunt Rebecca's getting ready to go into the parlor." Jennie besitated ne lenger, but went in; it could be only a choice in tyrants. So it ended, at

last, that between two strong wills a weaker vielded, and inexperienced, unworldly Jennie Weaver became Moses Powers's

wife.
They only remained a year on the farm; then Meses Powers took his wife and moved into the adjoining town. His far-seeing eye knew that he could grow up with this town, and, by using Jenuie's money,

become an immensely rich man. In the small way in which thay lived for many years Jennie became a household drudge, with neither time nor opportunity to improve in anything. Moses Powers had very cleverly gotten rid of Aunt Rebecca in the first months of his marriage, so the heaviest work in the house fell to Jennie's lot new. Three beautiful children were born to Jennie, and if in all her life she had lacked something to love, her whole nature was now satisfied. One boy and two girls were all her own, and she made herself a slave that they might have some of the things that had not come into her own life. Just as little money did Moses Powers let them have as their absolute waets demanded. "Not yet," he would always say; "every cent must be kept in my husiness; but the day will come when I shall be able to spend what I like."

As her daughters grew older, Jeanie became more and more conscious how she lacked in education. More and more she felt it, and her heart ached almost to breaking one day as she overheard her two daughters say: "I tell you, I don't believe mother can even write." This was from her oldest daughter, Ophelia

"What makes you think so ?" the younger answered.

"Well, may be she can," Ophelia said; but I never saw her with a pen in her hand, and if there is any writing to do she always makes me do it. I tell you, I should be eshamed to let anybody know that my own mother did not know how to write-I should be ashamed of her.

"Hush!" the younger answered; "she might hear you."

Hear them she did, and cried over it until she was sick. What a coward she lelt herself, she wouldn't dare own to those two children. Above everyone living she would rather anyone should know than her two daughters, as bitterly as she lamented it. The fact was before her-she could not write. She might sign her name, but what else she had known about writing had long been forgotten in the hard, drudging life that had come to her. Now it was too late-she could not go to school again,

When the two girls were twelve and fourteen, and the son sent away to school, Moses Powers concluded that he could now take money from his husiness to haild him a home, and live differently. He built a substantial mansion, with beautiful eloping lawn, filled with trees and shrubs. It was long before Jenuie felt at home in it, and every attempt to entertain the new and elegant friends that now began to come into Moses Powers's life was what be thought such a failure that he dropped into the habit of cutertaining them at the hotel-Jenuic little dreaming that it was because he was ashamed of her

It was one day after dioner, a few years after they had moved into their new home that Moses Powers lingered in the sitting-room - something quite numsual. "I have something I would like to talk over with you," he said, as he settled down into a chair.

Jennie looked ber surprise; it was rarely that he had ever consulted her on any

subject.
"I was just going to say," Moses Powers continued, "that I have made arrange ments for our two daughters to go away to school. As they need many things that you cannot procure for them, I shall take them with me and spend the Summer with some of my friends. They will see something of refined life before entering school.

Moses Powers dreaded his task, but he was not prepared for the look that swept over the woman's face.

"What I" she exclaimed. "Give up my children for a year?"

He did not tell her that it was for several that she would have to give them up, nor did be understand why she so suddenly agreed to let them go; but there came up before her that whispered conversation between the two girls. It seemed to ring in her ears yet, those words of Ophelia's-" I do believe our mother does not know how to write." That decided her; they should go-they should never do without an advantage that should could give them. Each year now was bringing her to know of all she had lost.

They came back, after a few years, the Misses Powers, daughters of our esteement townsman. "Elagant and accomplished young ladies," so the morning papers anuounced. They were so elegant that their mother felt that they were strangers; so stylish that she felt poorly clad beside them. Moses Powers received very proud of his daughters, and now spent more time at home. For a year or two he had, with the slightest cause, and often with no cause, flow into such gusts of auger and passion that his poor wife

had been glad to have him away.

she hoped it would be different. It mystified her what these guest of passion could meno. They went as quickly as they came, and did not leave a trace of anger. Poor woman! she little knew that it was to wear out her patience, and force her to live separately. Moses Powers had grown ashamed to present her as his wife. He would not have owned that his wife did not know how to write.

Moses Powers and his daughters went much into society. It was understood, in their fashionable world, that his wife was a little queer—"In fact, just a little—" said one of his friends to another, tapping his forehead with his finger significantly. So people soon ceased to ask for her.

Misses Ophelia and Grace Powers were holding a deep and secret consultation in

their own rooms. At last. Miss Ophelia said: "I think that it is our best plau. I have talked the matter over with father, and he approves. In fact, thinks it the only course for us to pursue. Futher is rich, and we have accepted so many invitations that we must entertain in some way." That "some way" was a ladies' lunch. "You know," added Opbelis, "that at lanch none of the older members of the family should appear, and that meets our case.

should just die of mortification if any one should find out that our mother does not even know how to write. I have found out that—I asked father one day."

"Well," said Grace, "you will have to explain to mother that she must not appear at lunch; for I would not burt her."

Ophelia did explain, but failed to make her mother understand. "I never heard of such a thiog, Ophelia—a mother can't be in the room when the daughters have a party."

"I wonder," said Mrs. Powers to herself, as she went up the stairs to her own room, "what Aout Rebeeca would have said if I had ordered her not to come into the room when I had a party." She hinghed a low laugh as she called up the old lady's figure, with her ilying cap-strings. Mrs. Powers haughed a low haugh and ther sighed.

Cards were sent for the bunch, and the Misses Powers put everything into the hands of a well-known exterer, where there was no such thing as failure. At the very last, Ophelia gave the injunction to ber mother to be certain not to make her appearance. As she was silved, Ophelia thought alse had overcome her with the graudeur of the entertainment.

Mrs. Powers stood at an upper window as the carriages deposited their graceful eccupants, one by one, at the door. She watched long after, till the muranr of voices from the parlors told her how pleasant it was for them. At last her house-wifely love overcame every other feeling, and she thought she would at loast see if everything was in order in the dining-room. She upened one of the side-doors at the inopportune moment when the company were coming in two and two, with Miss Ophelin at the head leading the way with the most approved fashionable walk.

"How-dy-do, ladies ?" said Mrs. Powers from the door-way, in her most cordial and warm-hearted tones. "I hope you will have a real good time. But, Ophelia, don't walk in that way, or you might topple





Photo-engraved from copy executed by D. H. Farley, professor of writing and book-keeping.

State Normal School, Trenton, N. J.



over f" In an aside she added: "I thought she had broke herself of the habit of walking on her heels; she used to do it when she was a child."

Miss Ophelia and her guests passed on— Ophelia as rigid as a statue; not a sign did she show that she was nearly overcome with mortification.

Mrs. Powers made her appearance again in the parlor, just as the guests were leaving. The two sisters stood just inside the parlor-door, and to several of their guests they ended their remarks in quite a high key that seemed to give Mrs. Powers much concern. She lingered after the last guest had left, and said: "Your party must have thurried you; you talked mighty flighty just hefore they left." Before she had finished speaking, her daughters had passed her, coldly and silently, on their way to their

It soon leaked out how Mrs. I'owers had unde her appearance at the lunch. From that time Moses Powers's gusts of passion became more frequent. At hast there was no effort made to hide them, and Mrs. Powers appealed to her son to know what they ineant. "Father intends to wear you out, and force you to live separately. He will have a fashionable wife, or none."

The time came sooner than even her son thought. Not three squares away a palatial residence had been in progress for some time. Now it was completed in every way. In the Fall, when Moses Powers and his daughters returned from their Summer trip. they took up their abode there; were well domiciled when Mrs. Powers knew not even of their return. Inside and out of Moses l'owers's new residence showed where the hand of art had been at work. There was nothing like it in the city. His friends admired the quiet, gentlemanly way that he had disposed of a partially insane wife, and the fashionable life went on as gay as ever for Moses Powers and his daughters.

Mrs. Powers lived on alone in the home,

while music and adapting went on in the mansion below ber. In vain her son begged her to come and live with him and his wife. "No," she said, "no one should be again ashamed of me." She did not let her trouble overcome her. She arousedherself, and determined to improve. Her son found her sitting, looking sad enough, though, when he went in one afternoon. son," she said, "if only I could write! Then she told him of the conversation she had heard of her two daughters when they were children. "I know that was the be ginning of their being ashamed of me. Oh, my son, if only I could write!"

"Did you never know how to write?" cautiously asked the son; for he was very careful of wounding her.

"Yes," she answered, "a little; but I never knew much, and hard work made me dislike to improve, and now I cannot go to school."

"You cau learn without going to school, mother;" and her son then told her how, every day of the year, hundreds of people were constantly improving their handwriting.

"But not people of my age ?"

"Yes," he answered; "people quite as old as you. But you are not old—just a little over forty; and you are very beautiful, still, mother." He then brought her specimens of beautiful handwriting, and showed her tho old hand, and contrasted it with the new.

"Do you think I could ever improve like that ?" she asked.

"Yes," he answered; and she did. She practiced for many a day, nutrished did write, and that most beautifully; and she did not cesse ber improvement with writing alone; she improved in every way. But she conbided to her son one day: "It was such a comfort that I could improve in writing, without asking a teacher to show me—such a comfort that I could learn to write in my own hand!" Mrs. Puwers was not, and had never been, a weak woman; but her nature was so kindly that it could not ride its will over the heart-aches and pains of others. Now she was aroused to the fact that she owed herself a duty. There was a classmut of her son's going to spend some time abroad, and through her son's

persuasion she joined this family in a tour of Europe—determined to improve by travel just as she had improved so successfully in writing.

A year had passed since Moses Powers had taken possession of his palatial residence, and he determined to give an entertainment to far surpass anything his friends had given. A long list of invitations were sent out, including the heat citizens of the State.

On the evening of the entertainment a long cauvas awaing extended from the door to the carriage, protecting the guests from any inclemency of the weather. Long strips of handsome carpet kept their feet from any dampness on the pavement. From roof to hasement the lights gleamed out into the charkness, and betokened the festivity

within. Orchestra played; flowers, in grand profusion, were placed everywhere about the house, making the air heavy with their perfume. The Misses Powers received with great elegance and ease, and when the guests had all been received. Miss Onbelia promenaded through the rooms on the arm of the most distinguished guest. She was magnificently dressed, and, as she walked, her diamonds gleamed and flashed; her father, watching her from

a distance, felt content. She was his ideal of a fashionable woman; and, as she smiled here and there on some honored guest in passing, he felt that he had reached that high point in fashionable life to which he had so long aimed. The guests danced or wandered at will through the handsome rooms. At a late hour they left. The house was closed. A sleepy servant or two lingered to put away some forgotten things. Moses Powers sought his couch, satisfied with himself and all the world. The house was still-all were locked in sleep. But one guest lingered, unhidden and uuseen, staying close to Moses Powers's couch. Before morning Moses Powers found himself alone with death. He struggled, tried to call, but died-died as unattended as the poorest. What was the consternation of all when search was made for his will that all of his vast wealth was left to his wife alone? Written, no doubt, in his earlier married life, when some spark of gratitude was felt toward the woman whose money he had freely used. No later will was found, and Mrs. Powers's son wrote to her, telling her how his sisters were left. Back she came from over the sea. What for # To remind them how they had been ashamed of her, but were now dependent upon her? No to forgive them before they asked as only a mother would. But Miss Ophelia, through all the mortification she felt at being compelled to take half from her mother. found time to hold up the exquisitely-written letter and said: "Grace, this is about the hardest thing to get over yet! I have always said mother could not write, but she writes the most beautiful hand I ever saw.' There, in full view, was the leautiful letter their mother had written them before she should see them. But only One knew the weary days it had taken the hand stiffened by years of hard work to learn to write so beautifully.

Sample copies of the JOURNAL, 10 cents.

Letter-Writing. ARTICLE VI. By D. T. AMES.

O blessed Letters! that combine in one Ait ages post, and make one live with all By you we do confer with who are gone, And the Brad—living unto conscil call! By you the unborn shall have communion Of what we feel and what dath us befall."

The very low rates of postage, together with the safe and quick transmission of matter by mail in modern times, has made the post a wonderful agency for social, as well as commercial and diplomatic, intercourse, and in these days of universal education when the person who cannot read and write is a disgraced exception, a knowledge of the various requisites for letterwriting is indispensable to any aspirant to a fair standing in the business or social

In our former articles we have considered, and presented examples of, business and miscellaneous correspondence. We will now consider what may be styled social correspondence, under this head may be classed all those written communications incident to a lady or gentlemen, as active members of society, such as notes of invitatiou, acceptance, apology, advice, congratulation, etc., etc. While many of these are struction, there is still ample opportunity for a display of the real genius of letter-This will be best done in a free, casy and natural style, ss we would speak to, or converse with, a friend face to face. Formality in social correspondence should be avoided as far as possible. There is little satisfaction in recognizing in the phraseology of a letter the standard forms of a text-book, nor is our conception of the genius and attainments of its author hightened thereby; the writer's self should appear in his correspondence.

A note of introduction and reply is properly more brief and formal than are most other written communications: the accompanying forms will serve as examples:

DINNER INVITATION,

Which may be written upon a small note elect of paper or card, in plain penmanship. Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Goodfellow Request the pleasure of the Company of

MR. & MRS. HAMILTON W. WELCOME, AT DINNER,

On Tuesday, June 1st.

R. S. V. P. At Seven o'clock. Lincoln Ave.

ACCEPTANCE.

MR. & MRS. HAMILTON W. WELCOME Accept, with pleasure,

Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Goodfellow's Invitation to dinner, at Seven o'clock,

Tuesday evening, June 1st.

MR, & MRS, HAMILTON W. WELCOME Regret that a previous engagement prevents the acceptance of

Mr. & Mis. A. J. Goodfellow's Invitation to Dinner, Tuesday evening, June_1st.

WEDDING INVITATION.

MR. & MRS. CHARLES B. HOPLFUL Request your presence at the marriage of their daughter, MISS CORNELIA

> MR. CHARLES LOVERWELL, On Monday, May 30th, 1883. At 4 o'clock P. M., Sr. James's Church, Washington Avenue, Boston.

We scarcely need say that forms for invitations must vary to suit a great variety of tations must vary to suit a great variety or purposes and occasious, and that we cannot afford the space to here present all these varied forms. They may be found, with detailed information, in "Hill's Manual," which is a work we commend to every reader of the JOURNAL. As a household or office book of reference it is most valuable. Several French words and phrases are of such common use in potes and carde that we deem it proper to present them with their definitione, viz.: R. S. V. P., Repondez, s'il vous plait—answer, if you please. E. V., en ville—in the town or city. P. P. C., Pour prendre conge—to take leave. Costume de rigueur - full dress, in character. Soiree dansane!-a daucing party. Ball masque masquerade hall. Fete champetre - a roral or outdoor party.

LETTERS OF APOLOOY. Whenever occasion calls for a letter of apology, it should be promptly and conrtcously written. The sincerity of an apology is very likely to be judged by its promptness; a late apology needs for itself an apology.

Elmire.T.Y) June 12. 1889 Dear Sir Allewanio ictroduce to you my friend Mr William A. Complemenhowsits New York for iducational pur posision connection with his position as Superintendent of nex Public Instruction in this City Any favoryou may show him will bahighly appreciated byhim and (Gousserry truly Samuel G. Villiams John MAndson 392 Bradury,HimYerk

Greeklyn, July 23, 1883. C Dear Sir:-Moyedaughter Florence requests the pleasure of your conpanyata small garden party mest Midnesday afternoon at two vilock.

The programme includes a game of Lawn Tennis, in which we shall be delighted to have you take part, as we are aware what an authority you aw eneral-door sports.

Goursvery truly. Goog Bardwick Erg Alice 6. Carker

Musljork, July 24, 1883. Mrs. Alice Garker, Dear Madam,

Iregret exceeds ingly that my journalistic duties make it impossible for me to accept your daughter's hind invitation.

Please present my compliments to the young lady and tell her that I hope to have the pleasure of initiating her into the mysteries of Laun Gennis on some ful:ure occa≥

sion: Yours Sincerely, Ginjamin Hardwick

NOTE OF INVITATION

M. M. M. Monselton prisents hisrospects to Miss Minne Moore and legs that humay brattored Inveit or histomorranovening to the Station Opera. Timple Place, Mar. 26th

Miss Minnie Monetpresentes. hersompliments to Mr.Hamilton and regrets that a priving in gaginist prevents the acceptance of his kind invitation for this wering: 248 Fifth Blos, Nov. 27th



MY DEAR JENNIE. I trust you will accept my spology for not being present at your birthday party, last even Unexpected circumstances prevented me from enjoying the pleasure. I hope to see you very soon, when I will explain.

Wishing you the many joys you so well Wishing your deserve, I am, Affectionately yours

EMMA ALWARD.

MISS JENNIE WOOD

LETTERS OF CONGRATULATION. Whenever a laudable undertaking is crowned with success, or good fortune overtakes us or a misfortune has been averted the pleasure is largely increased by a knowledge that friends share with us our happiness, and such are occasions for congratulatory messages. They should be brief, but cordisl and hearty in their expressions.

May 24th, 1885

Please accept my most hearty congratulations upon the successful completion of the crowning work of human engineering skillthe New York and Brooklyn Bridge.

Yours very truly,

Cyrus W. Fireto.

COL. WASHINGTON A. ROEBLING, Brooklyn, N. Y.

In our next article we shall treat of letters of friendship.

Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. KELLEY, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.]

School population of Kansas, 357,920. Alaska is begging that schoolteac ers

be sent there.

There are in Illinois eight female county superintendents of schools.

The new President of Trinity is to receive \$10,000 salary a year.

The new observatory of Columbia College is to have a paper dome.

The Governor of the Prevince of Shangbai, Chiua, is a graduate of Yale. Nathaniel Hayes, of Boston, who died

recently, left Harvard University more than \$250 000 Amherst will soon have a new library

building suitable for 230,000 volumes Concordiensis. Rev. Joseph King, of Allegheny City,

Pa., was recently elected to the presidency of Hiram College.

Oxford University authorities are thinking of abolishing the wearing of gowns on the streets .- Budger.

Bancroft, the historian, is to deliver the Centennial Anniversary Address of Phillips (Exeter, N. H.) Academy.

The National School of Elecution will hold a session at Cobourg, Outario, Canada. from July 2d to August 10th.

All the English Cabinet, save Mr. Chamberlain, are University men-seven Oxford and six Cambridge.-Astrum.

A bust of Charles Summer, valued at \$1000 is to be presented to Bates College by the senior class of that institution.

VERMONT. - Arunah Huntington, su eccentric Canadiau, left \$200,000 to be divided between the public schools of Ver-

The graded schools of St. Paul, Minn., are so crowded that about half of the pupils attend in the forenoon and the other half in the afternoon.

The bequest of Stephen Girard, originally two million dollars, has been so carefully and successfully managed as to be valued at twenty millions

Albion College, Michigan, proposes to make e new departure in classical education. It will teach all modern languages first, and ancient afterwards

The University of Vienua is said to have more than 200 professors; the University of Berlin, about 180; Leipsic, 150; Jena, -Notre Dame Scholastic.

THE PENMANS FI ART JOURNAL

The new compulsory education law of Rhode Island requires that every child between the ages of seven and fifteen years shall have sixteen weeks of school each year.

Everett graduated at seventeen years; Webster at fifteen; Story at twenty; Channing at eighteen; Longfellow at eighteen; Emerson at eighteen .- Notre Dame Scholastic.

Amherst College Library has 43,705 bound volumes; Cornell University, 46,500 bound volomes and 14,000 pamphlets; Brown University, 53,000 bound volumes and 17,000 pamphlets; Columbia College about 55,000 bound volumes; Harvard University, 269,066 bound volumes and 222,427 pamphlets.

EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

[In every instance where the source of any item need in this department is known, the proper credit is given. A like courtesy from others will be appreciated.]

Professor: "Who was Peter III's mother?" Student (noted for never being in waat of an answer): "Wby-er-the sister of his auat."—(Applause.)

In the kingdom of Siam ell college students are allowed but two wives. This is shameful. They are putting more rules on every year. After a while they will prob-ably be limited to one. The freshmen should certainly kick .- College Mercury.

It takes twenty blows of a bammer in the bands of a woman to drive a tenpenny nail three inches. She misses the nail twice where she hits it once. How many blows does she strike in ell, and how far can her voice be heard when she strikes her thomb

A VERY SOLOMON.—Teacher with reading class. Boy (reading): "And as she sailed down the river-" Teacher: "Why are the ships called 'she'?" Boy (precociously alive to the responsibilities of his sex): " Because they need men to manage them."

Student translates: "And you shall eat yourself full for ouce in your life." Professor: "What does 'full' modify ?" Student besitating, the professor continues impatiently: "Come, come, who is full ?"
Student: "Yourself." Music by the band. -Cornell Sun

A Brooklyn bey wrote a composition on the subject of the Quakers, whom he described as a set who never quarreled, never got into a fight, never clawed each other and never jawed back. The production contained a postscript in these words: "Pa's a Quaker, but ma isn't."

Keokuk Gate City: A teacher in one of our schools propounded the following question to ber class of little ones: "If you can buy one slate-pencil for one cent, how many can you buy for five cents?" bright little lad promptly responded: "You kin git eight down town."

"Now, hoys, rerite your verses; then you can coast." "I'd rather he a doorkeeper in the house of the Lord than dwell in the tents of the wicked," repeated the older lad. "So'd I," ejaculated the junior youth; and away he flew after his sled before the father had time to remoastrate.

"How do you had the third side of a triangle?" asked au Austin teacher of one of his pupils. The boy grumblingly said in a low voice that the teacher was a doukey. "Say it over again, Johnny, and speak up louder. Perhaps your answer is the right one," replied the pedagogue, who is a little deaf. - Texas Siftings.

A New York schoolgirl says her studies are erithmetic, algebra, geography, astronomy, grammar, United States bistory, general bistory, etymology, spelling, composition, drawing, reading, writing, and singing by note. It looks as if her education is being sadly neglected. Unless French, Latin, mental philosophy, calculus, civil engineering, and hydrostatics are added to her studies she will be totally unfit to assume the duties of a wife and mother a few years hence .- Norristown Herald.

A Good Investment.

BY PAUL PASTYON

In these days, when money grows, just like everything else, it is of great advantage to a young men, with a few pennies in his pocket, to know how to plant them so as to get the greatest possible return within the ebortest time. There are thousands of ways of investing money, but only about a balf-a-dozen of these ways ere practicable to the average young men; and of these halfdozen ways, always one may be selected which is the best for him, all things considered. As many men-so many ways of getting on in the world. No two business or professional men I have ever seen were exactly alike in their schemes and methods of accumulating money.

A great deal depends, then, upon finding what one is suited for, and investing all one's capital, taleut, time or money, ic that direction. I believe that everyone of us comes icto this world with his place provided for him. If he lives rightly, he will find it; if not, it is quite probable that he will lose it. Now I bold that the best investment which a young man can make of \$50, \$100-\$200, to bring the figures down within the reach of all, is to put the money into the line of his natural tastes. He will very soon find out what these are. I do not believe that there is a young man in the United States who has not his individual "hent"; and it he takes the slightest thought about himself, he will know what that bent is plenty early enough to direct bis energies to its carrying out.

Let us suppose that a young man is convinced that he is "cut out" for mercantile life. But this is not enough; he ought to, and will, know what brauch of mercantile life be prefers. So far so good. We will take it that he is foud of figures and calculations, and has a good head for what may be called "results." In such case he very wisely decided to start out in life at the business desk-as a book-keeper, if he can get the position. He has, let us say, to begin with, \$75. Now there are two ways in which he can use this money; and it is just here that a great many promising young men make the grand mistake of their lives. He can take the money, go to the city, and support himself on it while he is looking for a position; or he can go immediately to some collegiate institute or business college, expend his \$75 to the last cent in getting a good fit, and then step straight into the position provided for bing by the management of the institution.

Now which of these two ways is the good investment; which best subserves the natural aptitude of the man, and brings him the quickest and fairest returns?

The young man who went directly to the city, and invested his \$75 in "hunting a situation," likely as not, was successfulsuccessful, that is, in so far as to get some subordinate, poorly paid position at once, where his salary and attainments halancing about equally for a long time, he is kept on the threshold," as it were, of success until many of his brightest dreams and warmest aspirations are, in the expressive language of the Irishmau, "killed to death." He did not make a good investment of his little seed-money. He was not wise enough to see that be needed perparation before be began his work. He was in too great haste, and consequently suffered in the long run. He began making money before his companion, truly, but that was all the advantage he bad, and it was a sadly brief one. His case is like that of a man who starts out to go to a distant town, on foot, early in the morning, whereas another and wiser men waits until the day's work is well in band, and then goes leisurely and swiftly to the same place by train. On the way be passes the man who started early -footsore, weary, ready to drop by the waysile. The man who started last gets to their common destigation first, transacts his business with pleasure and ease, and is perhaps enjoying a good sound sleep when the foot-traveler limps into town, too ntterly fagged out and broken down to do anything but sink into a troubled stupor at the first resting-place be comes to-if, indeed, he has strength and persoverance enough to reach his destinanation at all.

The swift, scientific traveler is a good likeness for the young man who makes the best investment of money, time, and taleut. A business college education is the same thing to a man's mind, in the way of rapid advancement in business, as steam and steel and from roads are to the rapid transit of bis body. "If it pays to take a good long start," it certainly pays to be ready before one starts. I think I am not exaggerating when I say that \$50 or \$100 put into a good. thorough business education-especially in the two most important branches of penmanship and book-keeping-will he worth more to a young man in the first five years of business life than \$100 put into a partnership, or invested in getting an incompetent person a good situation-which it is not at all likely that he can keep. So I say to all the young readers of the JOURNAL -put your first meney into your mind, your second into your pocket. It will prove a good investment.

Co-Education.

BY PROF. H. RUSSELL, JOLDET, D. C.

One of the grandest and noblest signs of educational progress is the universal demand that woman as well as man shall enjoy the God - given right to be educated. And that grand maxim given to us in the sublime eld Declaration of Independence-All men are born with inalienable rights—seems now to embrace much more, and the press and people everywhere seem to be well nigh uuanimous in demanding that education, be it of whatever kind it may, if it is good for maa is equally good for women, and I am glad to see the JOURNAL, with its splendid influence, oppland the sentiment, and fall into line with the rest of the press and repudiate the atrociously silly dogma of Dr. Dix, in his efforts to secure the exclusion of woman from Columbia College. And what is still better, I am glad to see, is our business colleges falling into line, led by our noble friend Packard, and demanding, in earnest and emphatic terms, an equal chance for both young ladies and gentlemen. It is certainly a movement that is meeting with the hearty co-operation and support of millions of women, and all the best and most progressive of men, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the bat eyed Rip Van Winkles will take heed lest they be crushed beneath the juggernant wheels of educational progress. Everywhere that this system has been introduced it has worked to a charm, and has given the very best of satisfaction, and is now recommended by all of the best teachers and workers

For the past two years I have given it a special trial in my own school, and am more than pleased with the result, and from scores of schools from Maine to Texas comes to me the nudeniable evidence, that wherever it has been tried it is working to a charm.

Women everywhere, are holding many of the most responsible and important positions as teachers, and to deny them the means of securing a thorough education in all branches is one of the most glaring and foolish absurdities of the age, and smacks so strongly of the barberism of the Dark Ages that it cannot, nor will not, be tolerated by rightminded mea.

Persons desiring a single copy of the JOURNAL must remit ten cents. No attertion will be given to postal-card requests



HE PENMANS FILART JOURNA

New York and Brooklyn Suspension Bridge.

The above cut presents an excellent view of the Brooklyn Bridge, which was epened to the public on May 24th. The following statistics will serve to convey some idea of its construction and magnitude:

ction commenced, Jan. 3d, 1870 New York lower contains 46,945 cubic yards masopry Brooklys tower contains 38.214 cubic v Length of river spars, 1,595 feet to inches. Length of hard spars, 930 feet, and 1800 feet Length of Brooklyn approach, 971 feet. Length of Brooklyn approach, 17 feet.

Length of New York approach, 1 50% feet 6 inches.

Total length of bridge, 5,9% feet.

Width of bridge, 86 feet.

Number of cables, 4.

Diameter of each cable, 152 inches. Print wire was two out, May 29th, 1877.
Cubic making really commenced, June 11th, 1877.
Leogth of each single wire in cables, 3,579 feet.
Leogth of wire in 4 cables, exclusive of wrapping wire, 14,361 miles.

Weight of 4 cables inclusive of wrapping wine 5884 tons.

Weight of wire (ocarly) 11 feet per pound. Each cable contains 5,296 jurnile! (not twister) gulva-zed steel oil-conted wires, closely wrapped to a solo cylinder, 152 inches in diameter

Dopth of tower foundation below ingli-water, Brooklyn

Depth of tower foundation below learly-water. New

Nork, 78 feet
Sire of towers at high-water line, 140 x 59 feet.
Size of towers at root course, 130 x 53 feet.
Total hight of towers above high-water, 275 feet.

Clear hight of bindge in centre of fiver span above igh water at 30 degrees 1°, 135 feet. Hight of floor at towers above high-water, 110 feet

Grade of roadway, 31 test in 100 feet Grade of rosaway, 33 feet in 100 feet. Hight of towers above rondway, 159 feet. Size of mechaniges at base 125 x 119 feet. Size of anchorages at top, 117 x 104 feet. Hight of anchorages 89 feet front, 85 feet rear Weight of each anchor plate, 2.1 tons Total sustaining strength of the bridge 4s son ton Weight of the structure, 17,750 tons.
The net sustaining power of the bridge above its own light, 31,050 tons The cost of bridge, over \$15,000,000

Beyond a doubt, the bridge, as a whole, constitutes the grandest monument of human genius and skill that the world has ever yet seen.

To such a graud work of art, we have decuted it proper to devote considerable space of our present issue, and we cannot do better than to quote from the able and happy Address delivered by the Hon, Abram Hewitt at the celebration of the bridge opening. He said .

In no previous period of the world's his-tory could this bridge have been built. Within the last hundred years the greater part of the knowledge necessary for its overcion has been gained. Clemistry was reversion has been gained. Clemistry was provided to the property of the property of the year when political economy was a full to the property of the property of common was an and the Declaration with by a common was a proclaimed by the Continental pendence was proclaimed by the Continental

int of the sword by George Washington. In the same year Watt produced his suc-

year Watt produced his suc-century has not clapsed since the first specimen of his skill was erected on this cominent. The law of gravitation was incleed known a hundred years age, but the intreate laws of force which now cen-derate the second of the second of the second between the but he and year of pusical science. developed by the study of physical science, and their practical applications have only been effectually accomplished within one wown day, and iedeed, some of the most important of them during the building of For use in the caissons, the perthe bridge. feeting of the electric light came too late, though happily in season for the illumina-

feeting of the electric light came toe tare, though happly in season for the illumination of the finished work. This construction has not only employed every abstract conclusion and formula of every abstract every abstract and the structure may be said to rest upon mathematical foundation. The great discoveries of metals, the laws and processes of physics, from the strains and presence of nuclear conclusions and every eve acgree me tensile strength which list for the work of suspension. Every tool which the iugenuity of man has invented has some-where, in some special detail, contributed its share in the accomplishment of the final result.

To note how many wheels of tell the word, one thought can set in motion."

But without the most recent discoveries But without the most recent discoveries of science, which have enabled steel to be substituted for iron—applications made since the original plans for the bridge were devised—we should have a structure fit, indeed for use, but of such moderate capacity ucen tor use, but of such moderate capacity that we could not have justified the claim which we are now able to make, that the cities of New York and Brooklyn have con-structed, and to-day referee in the possession of, the crowning glory of an age memorable for great industrial achievements. This is not the proper occasion for de-

This is not the proper occasion for de-scribing the details of this undertaking. This grateful task will be performed by the Anis grateful task will be performed by the ogineer in the final report, with which every great work is properly committed to the judgment of posterity. But there are some lessons to he drawn from the hasty considerations I have presented, which may encourage and comfut us as the destiny of unau and the outcome of human pro-

gress What message, thee, of hope and cheer does this active-ment convey to those who would fain believe that have travels hand is hand with light along the rugged pathway of time! Have the discoveries of gress of eithration, which was the preconstruction a possibility and a reality, promoted the welfare of mankind and raised the great mass of the people to a higher plane of hé? What message, theu, of hope and cheer

comparing the compensation of the labor employed in the building of this bridge with the earnings of labor employed upon works of equal magnitude in ages gone by. The money expended for the work of construc-tion proper on the bridge, exclusive of land damages and other expenses, such as in-terest, not entering into actual cost, is nine utillion (\$9,000,000) dollars. This money has been distributed in numberless channels—for quarrying, for mining, smelting, for fabricating the metals, for shaping the materials and erecting the work, emplo every kind and form of human labor. wages paid at the bridge itself may be taken as the fair standard of the wages paid for the work done elsewhere. These wages are:

| | Average. |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| aborers | F1 75 |
| dacksmiths | 3.50 to \$1.00 per day |
| arpenters | 3 00 to 3.50 per day |
| Insons and stoneoutters | |
| iggers | 2.00 to 2.50 per day |
| auters | 200 to 250 per day |
| | |

Taking all these kinds of labor into account, the wages paid for work on the bridge will thus average \$2.50 per day.

Now if this work had been done at the time when the Pyramids were built, with the skill, appliances and tools then in use, and if the d if the money available for its execution d been limited to nine million (\$9,000,000) dollars, the laborers employed would have received an average of not more than two cents per day in money of the same purchasing power as the coin of the present era. In other words, the effect of the dis-coveries of new methods, tools and laws of era. In other words, the effect of the discoveries of new methods, tools and laws of
force has heen to raise the wages of labor
more than a hundred fold in the interval
which has elapsed since the Pyramids were
built. I shall not weaken the suggestive
upon the astronomy evidence of progress,
beyond the obvious corollary that such a
state of civilization as gave birth to the
Pyramids would now be the signal for universal bloodshed, revolution and snarchy.
I do not undereshunate the hardelips horae
hy the labor of this century. They are,
indeed, girevous, and to highen them is, as
indeed, girevous, and to highen them is, as
indeed, girevous, and to highen them is, as
hardelips. But the comparison provestice
introdulp. But this comparison provides
through forty centuries these bradships have
been steadily diminished; that all the
achievements of science, all the discoveries
of art, all the inventions of genius, all the
progress of civilization tend by a higher
and immutable law to the steady and certain
amelicartain of the condition of society.
It shows that, notwitistanding the apparent
unuaralleel development, the distribution of the growth of great fortunes, due to an era of unparalleled development, the distribution of the fruits of labor is approaching from ago to age to more equitable conditions, and must, at last reach the plane of absolute justice between man and man. But this is not the only lesson to be drawn

But this is not the only lesson to be drawn from such a comparison. The Pyramids were built by the sacrifices of the living for the idead. They served un useful purpose, except to make odious to the future generations the tyramy which reduces human beings into beasts of burden. In this age of the world such a waste of effort would not be tolerated. To day the expenditures of Except lonly works designed they have been described by the such as the

in the social condition of the world, and of the feeling of meu. In the Middle Agre-cities walled each other out, and the fetters of prejudice and tyramy held the energies of man in hopeless bondage. To-day meu sand nations seek free intercourse with each other, and the whole force of the intellect and energy of the world is expended in breaking down the harriers established by nature, or created by man, to the selidarity of the human race.

Writing.

By W. P. COOPER

Why not at once forego the simpeless remain And fairly write, or else not write at all.

Forego at ones your shapeless odds and ends.

And write to please and not to insult your friends And write to prease and not to meant your treads.

"What! ho, up neighbor! bere! your 'Aubgrap's."

"There 'is. The dwil, sir, why do you laugh!"

"Laugh! Not I'm crylog, sir, for God's sake lint!!

Laugh! Not I'm name, and you have a poiled in book!"

Here's Kittie's letter, but what angles, blats

Shapes—nameless, menulogless—scratches and spots! A buff-spelled grouping of unmeaning lines. Here, unfarmed prose, and there, some signs if rhyme-But neither scribe nor expert can make out What any part or portion is about.
This, for the fire : for Kit herself, the devil.

"Write for all readings—no?" the lawyer cries.

"Write for all readings—no?" the lawyer cries.

"Then all pleads well, whether square truth or he-"Then all pleads well, whether square tru
A blind prescription, it is very plans,
Nails to the druggist only all the blame."
An honest man should write both free and pla
A lady, Sue and fair, without a stain;

The student, clear and hold should such and v The strident, clear and hold abould spell and write The author, pulgly mugle black and white. On ledger or on day-hook never frace. Or blot, or blumber, should find spot or place. My french no onlish, whether your old or young Your work angth is really not begun Until a decent page you can indule, And, like a scale, you can both read and write-

An Appeal to the Business Educators of America.

The Annual Meeting of the Business Educators' Association of America, which occurs in the City of Washington, D. C., the second week in July, promises to be one of the largest and most profitable Couventious of the kind ever held. I most earnestly appeal to all teachers of bookkeeping and all penmen to be in attendance and share the advantages and pleasures of the occasion, and, above all, to aid in elevating the standard of our professional work to the highest point of efficiency. We have made a proud record by our individual efforts, unaided by endowments and the accessories that have contributed so much to the success of other educational institutions Greater advances are yet possible, and these must come largely from the united efforts of the whole profession. Let us, theo. counsel together, and incore that no backwark steps he taken.

Respectfully A. D. WILT. President of the Association, Dayton, Ohio.

THE PENMANS (5) ART JOURNAL.

Over Thirty Years a Business Educator.

By C. E. CARHART.

My dear Ames:

Professor Folson hands me your letter, asking for a hrief sketch of his life-work, with the remark that, like friend Packard, in the March number of the JOUNNAL, "the is very modest," and wishes me to write you what I know in regard to this matter.

For many years I have been associated with Mr. Folsom, either as a teacher in his employ, or as partner in husiness; during other years I have enjoyed with him the pleasure of frequent interconses and interchange of thought; and have histened many times to the story of his life, as connected with the early days of business educators and penume.

Mr. Folson was one of the pioneers in business education, and, like Father Spencer, from whom Mr. F. acquired the leantiful hand he still writes, was an enthusiastic and successful teacher of pennanship.

E. G. Felson was born in the township of Wayne, A-bhabula Cao, O, May J, 1821. His father was a farmer, and until the age of sixteen young Folson worked upon the farm. About this time the family removed to Youngstown, then a small village; soon after this the farmer-hoy, like many others of latter years, began to grow ambitions, and, having a taste for the heatiful, as well as the practical, he resolved to take lessons in pennauship of the celebrated P. R. Speneer, whose fame was then being widely heralded.

Those were not the days of steam and electricity, or of the "fast mail"; and so we see him starting out, on foot, for defferson—a distance of nearly fifty miles—where P. R. Spencer was then teaching a "writ-" One of the members of this class is now his highly-esteemed friendwhom we all delight to hoper as a time man, a successful teacher, and the expresident of the Business Educators' Association - R. C. Speucer, the oldest son of the great pennsan. Here, together, from the author of that beautiful system which has made Americans the best writers on the face of the globe, two of our now leading educators took their first lessons in penmanship. And with them it has been, as it is to-day to many a young man, the "key-note" of his success. Indeed, by the aid of his beautiful writing, and the faculty he possessed of imparting it to others, Mr. Folsom paid his way through college,

At the age of twenty, after having taught pennanship at New Lisbon and other phaces, and washing to go to Cleveland, he substited the privilege of riding there, on how-scheck, from a dealer in horses, who was taking a tew out there for sile. Cleveland was finally reached, and that, too, with an engly pecket. However, meeting an old friend (the Rev. Mr. Ely) upon the street, Mr. Folson borrowed of him the sum of twenty-five cents; this was invested in pen, ink, and paper, and soon yielded ample returns.

At the carnest solicitation of friends, Mr. Feboum was, the following spring, urged to go to Oberlin, to begin a course of study. First came two years of hard work in the preparatory denorment; then four years in college; and all this time he paid his way by teaching penmanship during varations, mostly at Cleveland and Detrot. He graduated from Oberlin in 18-15, when Asa Mahan was president, and neceived the degree of A.B. He also took the degree of A.M., in 1854, when Charles G. Funney was president of the colleges.

Immediately after his graduation at Oberlia. We below was solicited by the superintendent of Public Instruction to take charge of the penumaship department in the Cleveland public schools. He did soy, in the meantime debating what profession he should follow. His melinations led him to take up, first, the study of theology under the celebrated C. G. Finney; and, afterward, the study of medicine, in the of-

fice of Dr. Henry Everett. It was at this time, while teaching in the public schools and studying medicine, that he opened rooms in the old "Herald Building" on Bank Street, for the purpose of teaching bookkeeping and permanship. This was in 1851. His efforts met with success, and soon the work grew into a "business school," and was incorporated under the name of "Folsom's Mercantile College"the first of the kind, with few exceptions, in the United States. Its success and rapid growth soon made it necessary to procure other and better rooms. These were found, and the college moved, first, to "Miller's Block," and afterward, to "Rouse's," on the corner of Superior Street and the "Publie Square." While the school was in the former place, Mr. Bacou, of Cincinnati, came into temporary ownership, but shortly disposed of it to Mr. E. P. Goodnough, who, in turn, soon sold it back to the original owner and founder.

It was during this time that Messas II. D. Stratten and H. B. Bryant, who afterwards established the celebrated "International Chain of Business Colleges," entered upon their course of business studies at the old "Folson's Mercautile College." After completing their studies, Bryant & Stratton also opened, in Clevchad, the first link in the great chain of colleges. Those

disposed of his interests in all these schools, and has ever since devoted his energies exclusively to the Albany College.

During over thirty years Mr. Polson has devated himself steadily to the cause of business relucation; his aim seems to have been more to place this branch of study upon an enduring basis than to acquire wealth. It is searedly necessary to say that his ideas are being realized, for if there is any branch of education which is destined to supersode all others, both in practical application and popular favor, it is that of business education.

In those earlier days Professor Folsom, in counmon with the few schools then in existence, taught only three branches, viz., penmanship, book-keeping and arithmetic With the execution of John Gundry, of Cincinnati, O., he was the first to introduce commercial law into the carriculum of business studies. Mr. Folson certainly was the first to add Political Economy and Business Ethies. He was also among the first, if not the first, in the Association to introduce the modern system of "Actual Practice" into the course of instruction. He also rejoices in the honor of having been the first President of the meeting of the Eastern and Western divisions of the "International College Association," at Chicago; on which occasion, President

believed, but taught the fact, that houkkeeping nr accounting is as much a science, and is based as surely upon principle and law, as is that of Mathematics. He was the first to base this science upon the foundation of value, as illustrated by the principles of Political Economy, and embolited his ideas in his "Logic of Accounts," published in 1873, by A. S. Barnes & Co. This work is now undergoing, at his hands, an important revision.

Although over thirty years have come and gone, the veteran teacher is still at his post, and inparts his much loved science with all the vigor of younger days, and certainly with riper knowledge and ex-

perience.

As he glances back over the past, what memories must sometimes throng the chambers of his mind! How the days and companions of old must flash before him. There is Spencer, father and sons; there is Lusk, Rice, Bryant, Stratton, Felton, Packard, and a host of others, all the companions of other days. Many gone over the river of Time; a fee, still lingering, toting lowingly on, in the nuble work of making men and women self-austaining, and of placing husiness education upon a foundation that shall stand as impregnable as the everlasting bils.



E. G. FOLSON.

were grand old days; P. R. Spencer and soms, as feachers for Bryant & Stratton, in one college—Felson in another; both asing their skill as pennen to the hest advantage, and both making it the great "warcry?" Finally, after a long, sharp, yet frendly, contest, the two colleges consolidated under the name of the "Bryant, Folson, Stratton & Felton Brsines Col-

In 1842 Mr. Folsom sold his interest in the Cleveland College, with a view of going to 8 m Francisco and starting a slimital school; but, instead, came to Albany, N. Yo, where he has been actively employed eversine in his clusten profession; part of the where he has been actively straton, in the Albany Business College; part as sole proprietor; and latterly (since 1878) as partner with the writer.

Mr. Polsom took possession of the Alleany Business College (which had previously been opened, by Mr. S. S. Packard, as the 'burth link in the chaim') in 1802, and in the Pall of 1833 he established a school in Tray, N. Y., which he conducted for several years in connection with the Allany College; he finally sold the Tray school to J. R. Carnell. During that time he also became connected with Bryant & Stratton in other colleges; at Poughkeepsies, Ctien, and Ogdensburgh, Finally he

Garfield was present and made a brief address,

As a pennan, the idea of using the Mutronome in writing first originated with him, and was put to practical use in the old "Cleveland College."

Professor Folson has been not only an enthusiastic and successful teacher of business men, but also of business teachers Among his old students were: Gray, of the Portland (Me.) College; J. R. Carnell, of the Troy (N. Y.) College; J. E. Soule, President of "Soule's Philadelphia College"; Wm. 11. Clark and J. T. Calkins, who both, at different periods, ran the Brooklyn College, and A. J. Corbin, for many years a successful teacher: also W. mberly, who in early days ran the RK Philadelphia College, being succeeded by J. E. Soule. Among the students of latter years was J. A. McCall, the present Superintendent of the State Insurance Department, who is a graduate of the Albany College. We could mention a host of others did time and space permit.

As an author, Professor Folsom is widely known. The new system of education demanded mee text-books; his was not the mind to rest contentedly at case, for he saw, in his chosen field of labor, the dawning of a science that is as useful as it is true, and as beautiful as it is practical. He not only

Curiosities of the Dead-Letter ?

One of the rooms of the Post-office Department building has recently been transformed into a unuseum for the exhibition of curiosities which have accumulated in the Dead-Letter Office. The articles exhibited number several thousands, and embrace everything imaginable, from a postagestamp of the Confederate States to snakes and horned toads. Among the relies is a record of all the valuable letters received during : carly days of the postal service in the conies of North America. This record ', in the handwriting of Benjamin Franklit, and shows that during a period of eleven y is only 365 letters containing valuables were sent to the Dead-Letter Office. The records of the Department to-day exhibit at a glance the enormous difference between the postal service of the present and of the early days of the country's history. The number of letters recrived at the Dead-Letter Office during the last year was 4,207,496, or more than 13, 600 each working day. Of this vast number nearly 20,000 contained money to the aggregate value of upward of \$44,000; 25,-000 contained cheeks, drafts, money-orders and other papers to the total value of about \$2,000,000; while 52,000 had inclosured of postage - stamps. This yest amount of mail matter was sent to the Dead-Letter Office because three-fourths of the addresses could not be found; one-eighth were addressed to guests in hotels who had departed without leaving addresses; nearly 300,000 were insufficiently prepaid, and as many more were either erroneously or improperly addressed. Eleven thousand bore no superscription whatever.

Wherever practicable letters are forwarded to the parties addressed, if they can be reached in any manner. If they coush be reached in any manner. If they coush valuables, and the sender is known, they are returned; otherwise the valuables are soid and the proceeds deposited in the United States Teressity. If letter-writers would exercise an ordinary amount of care, the majority of the work of the Dead-Letter Division would be dispensed with, and all the trouble and annoyance of losses by mail would be avoided. But the business of this branch of the Post-office Department increases from year to year--Selected.

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NEW YORK, JUNE, 1883.

Why Efforts to Forge or Simulate Handwriting are Unsuccessful.

It is undoubtedly true that no two writers ever lived who wrote, in all respects, alike. However much alike two writings may appear to the unfamiliar observer, there will always be a multitude of characteristic differences apparent to the writers themselves, and discoverable by an expert examiner. In the writing of every adult there are countless unconscious peculiarities formed and repeated by the sheer force of habit, and which cannot be at once and at will abandoned or avoided.

Writing being a complicated mechanical structure, acquired at first by study and practice, and subsequently modified and individualized by long practice, presents a combination of the habit of thought and mechanical effort, more complex and full of habitual detail than any other human acquirement.

The handwriting of different individuals differs in appearance and characteristics as

widely as does the physiognomy, style of dress and general personal appearance the writers, and the writings are as certainly distinguishable from each other as are the

It sometimes happens that in general appearance different handwritings, as do different persons, have a marked resemblance to each other, in which case mistaken identity is liable; in the handwriting, except by persons familiar with it or those who make a careful scientific examination, and of the persons except by intimate sequaintances. In cases where persons of nearly equal skill have learned to write by practicing from the same copies, and who have not subsequently changed their hands by practicing under widely different circumstances, there may not be the very marked distinguishing characteristics or personality common to handwriting.

It is the peculiar eccentricities of habit in writing as it is the figure, dress, etc., in persons which readily and certainly determins their identity. A person of medium size, baving regular features, without excentricity of babit or dress, makes no marked impression upon the observer, and is not readily identified, while a dwarf, cripple, giant, or person exceptional in dress or peculiar in babit, challenges attention, and is recognized on casual acquaintance or even at sight. So, different writings consisting of regularly formed letters combined and shaded according to some standard system. are liable to have many coincidences of form and apparent babit, which renders their identity, when questioned, more or less difficult, and sometimes to the superficial observer uncertain.

Persons are never so identical in form, features, dress, habit, etc., as to be mistaken by intimate acquaintances, and usually where a strong personal resemblance is apparent to strangers, it ceases to be so poon a more intimate acquaintance. So, two different handwritings of nearly conal size. uniform slope, shade, etc., may as a whole, or in its pictorial effect, present to the eye of a novice or casual observer much the same appearance, while to one familiar with them or to an expert examiner they would be without characteristic resemblance.

Of a vast proportion of a writer's pecu liarities he is himself unconscious, such as initial and terminal lines, forms of letters, their relative proportions, connections, turns, angles, spacing, slope shading, (in place and degree), crosses, dots, orthography, punctuation, etc., etc. These peculiarities being habitual, and mainly unknown, cannot be successfully avoided through any extended piece of writing. No writer can avoid that of which be is not conscious, nor can any copyist take cognizance of and successfully reproduce these multitudinous habitual peculiarities, and at the same time avoid his own habit. A writer may with the ntmost case, entirely change the general appearance of his writing; this may be done by a change of slope, size, or hy using a widely different pen, yet in spite of all effort bis unconscious writing habit will remain and be perceptible in all the details of his writing; such an effort to disguise one's writing could be scarcely more successful than would be a disguise of a person to avoid recognition.

Extra Copies of the "Journal" will be sent free to teachers and others who desire to make an effort to secure a club of subscribers.

Remember, you can get the JOURNAL one year, and a 75-cent book free, for \$1; or a \$1 book and the Journal, for \$1.25. Do your friends a favor by telling them.

The Hand hook (in paper) is now offered free as a premium to every person remitting \$1 for one year's subscription to the JOURNAL. Or, handsomely bound in cluth, for 25 cents additional.

The Convention.

In another column will be found an aunonneement of the Executive Committee of the Fifth Annual Convention of the Business Educators' and Penmen's Association. From the numerous announcements received of intentions to be present, we are confident that there will be the largest and most popular Convention ever held by the Asociation, and what bids fair to be a new and exceptional, not to say interesting, feature, is the avowed intention of a large proportion of the members to go attended by their wives and daughters. This is a grand idea. We trust that all who are thus equipped will make a visible manifestation of the same at Washington; and those who are not, oright find it a favorable occasion for mingling boneymoon and business. Let it he understood, that to be well received, every member must be attended by one or more of the fair sex. All communications respecting the Convention should be addressed to H. C. Spencer, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Washington, D. C.

Dude Writing vs. Good Writing.

Good writing, it is conceded, must be legible, and he executed with freedom and dispatch. These essential features of practical writing are promoted best by making the letters smooth, uniform, simple and symmitrical.

A chirographic "dude," even though in his school-days he may have been taught a proper educational standard of writing, will manifest his dudeism by affecting great peculiarity in using his pon, and produce very eccentric, and, perhaps, ugly forms as an affectation of superior personality. The dude prefers English to American penmanship, and says it can be laid on with an ev-ah-so-much coarser pen. Educators and others who can write well yet indulge in the vice of writing badly, thinking such writing is respectable business-writing, are guilty of a great error, and are justly amenable to the charge of dudeism. better phase of business penmauship is ita approximation to a practical educational standard. To violate the law of legibility for fear of being accused of an attempt at "high art," or of being pedantic, does not give one a shade of title to being known as a business-writer. The use of eccentric, unusual forms is not business-writing. To fold rough lines into irregular letters, wanting in proportion and uniformity, gives the fruition of "low art"; shows an ancouth touch; and in many instances indicate that the mental and physical habits of the writer need radical and complete reformation.

Notice.

The stock of Ames's Compondiums is exhausted-no more can be mailed. A revised and greatly improved edition is now in course of preparation, and will be announced when ready.

Penmanship Examination.

The superintendent of public schools, Washington, D. C., Hon. J. Ormond Wilson, attaches due importance to penman-He requires his teachers to become familiar with the subject; to instruct systematically, and to be capable of writing model letters on the blackboard, for illus trations.

At the recent examination of the Washington Normal School, the following comprehensive questions on penmanship were given, and the candidates for graduation required to write out the answers :

1st. Describe the proper manner of sitting at the desk and placing the paper or book and holding the pen. 2d. Name and describe the movements of

arm and hand employed in writing. 3d. Write, on scales of lines and spaces the seven principles ; the short letters ; the which the Americans, as a race, are noted

semi-extended letters; the extended or looped letters; the capital letters classified; figures; and make all conform to the scales.

4th. What is the rule for spacing the letters in words, for spacing words, for spacing sentences ? Blustrate each rule. 5th. Write systemstically, with free

movement, holding the pen properly, the

" The purposes of commerce, of epistolary correspondence, of indentures and varying records, and the necessity of putting down our thoughts as they occur and before they are forgotten, for review and improvement in securing maturity of mind, must ever make the art of writing one of inestimable value to mankind."

Ambidextrous Writing,

In the September issue of the Jour-NAL a few hints were given, in Mr. Speacer's lesson, respecting ambidextrous writing. Since then some of the leading private schools of New York City have tested the method, and there are new several hundred hoys in those schools who can write with both hands. About one hundred of them, principally the sons of bankers, merchants, railroad magnates, professional, and literary men, have sent the JOURNAL specimens of their efforts in left and right handwriting. Some of the specimens are very meritorious. considering the average age of the students, which is only twelve and one-half years. Among the best specimen sexamined should be mentioned those of A. Dryer, H. G. Lapham, W. Lipman, C. Vom Dorp, L. J. Goetter, A. J. Ottenheimer, H. Glazier, H. Davidson, C. L. Schurz, R. Jacoby, J. Friedlander, G. Sidenberg, A. T. Kemp, E. Jacoby, P. R. Bonner, J. Weissman, and H. Gould.

It is noticeable that the style of writing in the specimens examined, written with the left-hand, is identical with that produced with the right - hand, showing only the difference of experience in muscular training.

Teaching Business-writing.

In another column will be found an article hearing upon this subject from that veteran penman and teacher, C. C. Cochran, professor of penmanship and book-keeping in the Pittsburgh (Pa.) High School. Prof. C., in a letter, says, "With the position assumed by you in the May issue of the JOURNAL, respecting teaching business-writing, I am in full accord." So (our position rightly understood) will be every really capable teacher of practical writing

Prof. Cochran names a long list of teachers whom he says have made numerous good business writers. With him we agree. Every really skillful teacher of writing has and is making good business writers; that is, they are teaching the elements of good writing, good form, graceful combinatious, and a free and rapid movement. These qualities, when introduced into business, polished and fixed by business practice and habit, make what is known as good businesswriting. It becomes less systematic, and lacks the formslity of professional or schoolroom writing. It takes on a personality in barmony with the character and circumstances of each writer. The writing of not two of all the thousands of business-writers being alike, such writing while it has an ease and a certain elegance which schoolroom writing does not have from its lack of precision and system, is not suited to be copied or imitated, since the varying inaccuracies and personalities would lead the learner to such a vacillation in his practice as to confuse and paralyze his efforts. Hence we say, that what is known to the commercial world as "business-writing" is unteachable; while, as a fact, that system of instruc tion and practice adopted by all good teachers of writing, and especially in the well conducted husiness colleges, has made, and is making (united with business practice) the multitudes of superior business-writers, for

The King Club

For this month numbers twenty-five, and is sent by J. F. Whitleather, peuman at Fort Wavne (Ind.) College. The Queen Club numbers seventeen, and is sent by S. H. Strite, penman at the Southern Iowa Norand School, Bloomfield, Iowa. The third club in size numbers sixteen, and is sent by J. H. Bryant, of the Spencerian Business College, Cleveland, Obio. Clubs have been numerous during the past month, but not as large as during the earlier months of the To the many earnest friends of the JOURNAL, and who are doing so much to increase its circulation, we extend our thanks.

Book-keeper's Institutes.

In the early part of last year a movement was put un foot to organize, in New York city, an association of book-keepers and accountants. After holding a few preliminary meetings in the parlors of the Metropolitan hotel, the organization was perfected; officers were elected, and the society soon became incorporated under the title of "The Institute of Accountants and Bookkeepers of the City of New York." The association secured rooms at 29 Warren

Street, and fitted them up in handsome style; there the meetings have since been beld. The objects of the Institute may be explained as threefold; rather it may be said that the society has three chief, or primary, objects in view, which are: first, the elevation of the profession and the improvement of its members, which are to he accomplished through lectures, the reading of Papers, and disussion of subjects pertinent to their professional duties; second, the establishment of a fund for the benefit of the families of deceased members, this to be attained on a basis of uniform assessments: third, the aiding of its members, as occasion may arise, in securing, through co-operation with merchants, officials of corporations, and business men generally, positions for those out of employment

There is, of course, through such an organization, much to be accomplished which is not brought to view in these principal elements of design but which will prove of service and value not only to those following the profession of book-keeper or accountaut, but will redound to the use and advantage of the business community where the society is located. This lustitute is composed chiefly of persous bolding positious of trust and responsibility in many of New York's most extensive and popular mercautile concerns and corporations, and

the plan of organization is such that only those in good standing and of acknowledged espability are enabled to become members. The general officers of the Institute are President, Edward C. Cockey; Vice-president, Albert O. Field; Secretary, Thomas B. Conant; Financial Secretary, Joseph Rodgers; Trensurer, A. Garrison. These gentlemen were elected when the Institute was organized last year, and were re-elected at the Annual Meeting in March.

An organization of the same character has been recently formed in Chicago, and adopted, as its name, "The Institute of Accountants and Book-keepers of the City of Chicago." It starts off with a good membership, and from the large number of applications for membership reported to have been received its success is virtually assured. We understand that in several other of the large cities measures are being taken looking to the formation of Institutes. and we shall take pleasure in keeping our readers fully advised as to what is being dooe in this direction.

Sample copies of the JOURNAL sent on receipt of price, 10 cents.

"It Must Have Been a Special Gift '

Is a common observation when an unusual degree of skill is displayed in the nee This idea is not unly fallacious, hut is exceedingly pernicious, as regards the acquisition of good writing, inasmuch as it tends to discourage pupils who write badly by leading them to believe that, not baving the gift " they are debarred from becoming good writers.

Good writing is no more a gift than is good reading, spelling, grammar or any other attainment, and in the same way it is, and can be acquired, viz., by patient acd studious effort.

Writing is just as much a subject for study and thought as any other branch of education. Study must, bowever, be united with practice. The correct form and construction of writing must be learned by study, while practice must give the manual dexterity for its easy and graceful execution. Many persons fail to become good writers from not properly uniting study and practice. Careful study with too little practice will give writing comparatively accurate in its form and manner of construction, but labored, stiff and awkward in its execution;

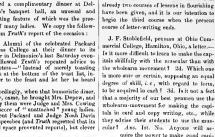
known and appreciated than bitberto, and tend to somewhat enhance the value of our diplomas (awarded by bim) in the estimation of the fortnuate possessors.

Ladies at Banquets.

The graduates of Packard's New York Business College bave lately organized an Alpmni Association, and on the evening of June 2d, the Association tendered Mr. Packard a complimentary dinner at Delmonico's banquet hall, an unusual and interesting feature of which was the presence of many ladies. We copy the following from Truth's report of the occasion :

The Alumni of the celebrated Packard Business College at their dinner to ite founder in Delmonico's last Saturday evening followed Truth's repeated advice t banqueters—"Instead of merely toastin woman at the bottom of the teast list, in wite her to the feast and lot her be hear merely toasting

from."
Accordingly, when that bumoristic diner, Depew, came, he brought Mrs. Depew, and near by them were Judge and Mrs. Cowing and a score of "unattached" young ladies. Predient Packard and Judge Nosh Davis made speeches (and Truth regretted that its limited epace prevented reports), but clever



quire the power to make good capitals, and writing with the muscularmovement upon the proper scale for practical writing with much less practice than upon the wholearm, Many persons are led to believe that they acquire the wholearm movement the easiest because they can thus make large capitals easy, but when employing in making the letters upon the ordinary scale of writing, there will be a great want of precision, and the effort to make capitals upon this movement, except for headings, superscriptions, cards, etc. (where great license as regards size and precision is permissible). leads to scrawly flourished writing, which is the horror of business men. 2d. For large capitals the wholearm; for letters, size of ordinary writingscale, muscular. 3d. For cards, yes, and properly; for copies, we think -and those who do, should not,

Answered.

C. E. P., Jerico, Vt .- As sn interested

subscriber to the JOURNAL I would ask if

there could not be some lessone in flourishing

given in the JOURNAL! Ans-Mr. P. is a

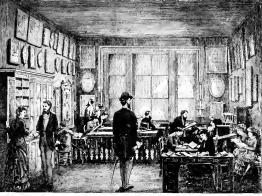
recent subscriber or he would know that

W. C. H., Lancaster, Pa. - Do you know of any specific for pervonsness in writing? At times I write well; at others, miserably. Ans.-Of course, nervousness can but he a serious impediment to good writing, but it can, in a great measure, be overcome by the acquisition of a free and complete muscular movement, and it would be advisable to devote a short period of time

to the practice of exercise - movements before commencing to write,

Subscriber, Newark, N. J .- Will you present, in the JOURNAL, the writing staff, with explanations? Ans .- See Spencer's lesson in this issue.

The New York State Teachers' Association will be held at Lake George, on July 5th, 6th and 7th. The National Association is beld at Saratoga Springs, July 9th, 10th and 11th, and the American Institute at Fabyan's, July 11th, 12th and 13th. Excursion tickets and reduced hotel rates make it easy for those meaning to attend cither of the latter, to go first to the State Association and spend Sunday at Lake George.



To many of the readers of the JOUNNAL our | Sanctum" has already become familiar from actual visits; but as there are many thousands who are strangers to us and our place, except through the medium of the JOURNAL, we have thought that to

such a counterfeit presentment of the home of the JOURNAL might be pleasing, and therefore, present the above view of the art department and editorial office, photo-engraved from a pen-and-ink drawing by J. H. Barlow.

while, upon the other hand, much practice with little study imparts a more easy and flowing style, but with much less accuracy as regards the forms of the letters and general proportion and construction of the writing, which will commonly have a loose and sprawly appearance.

How Mr. Monteith got His Diplomas.

Nearly one year since we received, from H. W. Monteith, a teacher at Unionville, Conn., an order to send, to his address, a lot of diplomas-he promising to remit for same by return of mail. We sent the diplomas as per his order, with bill. waited a long time, and no response; and four communications relative to the matter since addressed to him remain unanswered. A teacher so well up in the practice of economy, and so well grounded in the moral ethics of business (to say nothing of the courtesies of correspondence), should be known and recognized as a bright and shining light among the instructors of the rising generation We trust this brief statement of facts

entirely unsolicited ou bis part-may cause the labors of Mr. Monteith to be better

and eloquent as these were, a succeeding speech by Mrs. Croiy seemed to be the favorite.

This made an agreeable interlude.

This made an agreeable niterflude. In-stead of customary jejjeune speeches about women by some fellow who understands women as little as Brigham Young did there was an unmistakable Jenny Juce speech by a woman. She said, among other things: other things:

There is no curse in work but the curse of ignorance. What can we do with an ignorant and stupid woman? The men have politics for stupid and ignorant men, but the only thing is the cook a woman as I have named is

guorant men, but the only as a woman as I have name a man who admires such a man who admires such to do with such a woman as I have unimed it to marry her to a man who admires such ac-complishments. We now have our places, for at a dimer given at Delmonicy to M. de. Les-seps, when fifteen ladies were invited to listen to the speeches, the room was a full of tobacc-smoke I, could scarcely see, and the men did not stop smoking when the badies entered the room, but exhibited the most incompreheusible egotism I ever anw.

Now that the han has been broken, let it Now that the ban bas been broken, let it be seen to bereafter that at all hanquest the clear, pellucid delight of woman's presence shall dispel stupid speeches nod expel ten smoke expellers until the regular tosts have been well browned and buttered shave been well browned and buttered and the ladies bave retired with lovers and the ladies bave retired with lovers and humbands leaving the harbelgors to their bushands, leaving the backelors to their accustomed bacebinalianism.

It is the peu that has garnered and transmitted the wisdom of the succeeding ages.

How to Remit Money.

The best and safest way is by Post-office Order, or a bank draft, on New York; uext, by registered letter. For fractional parts of a dollar, send postage-stamps. Do not send personal checks, especially for small sums , uor Canadian postage-stampa.

A young man whose girl's name was Susan, said that when he left the world he wanted to do so by suey's side.

THE PENMANS (FI) ART JOURNAL

Business-writers vs. Systematic

By C. C. COCHRAN

The tossle between business and systematic writers in the columns of the Jours-NAL is so amusing to me that I am tempted to say something on the subject, at the risk of being voted an old fogy by both sides. I have, as you know, been a writing-master, more or less, for over a quarter of a century. I have passed through all stages of the fever of an enthusiastic penman. I have had the measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, and love sickness. Thank my lucky star, I have passed through them all safely and still exist. Once upon a time my scratches were in demand, and numerous slips of "Business Penmanship "were sent bro cast over the country, to inveigle unsophie ticated youths into business colleges-Duff, Eastman, Roboer, kept me busy for a decade or more. From these I received no personal honor or credit, save by the veteran founder of business colleges, the late Peter Duff, of Pittehurgh, Pa. Louis, and Eastman, of Poughkeepsis, each had penmen who sent out the spread eagles, but they sent to Pittshurgh for the business writing, and could not well have the name attached, as the writer was not at the time a teacher in these institutions.

So you see, Mr. Editor, that away back in the 1860's, this same topic was troubling mercentile colleges. The managers of these institutions were not satisfied with the business-penmanship of their teachers. The charge was, at that time, that ornamental penmen of those days could not "do" business-writing, and the question arose, "How can they teach that which they cannot do?" The charge was true, that these penmen who sent out the spread eagles, bounding stags, etc., could not do business-writing; that is, rapid, uniform, legible writing, at a speed of thirty or forty words per minute. But what of their ability to write a model copy, analyze it, and present it clearly to the learner, with the proper position, movemeat, etc., which are the necessary foundstion for rapid husiness-writing ? I cannot speak from personal knowledge as to the St. Louis penman, but I holdly assert withont fear of successful contradiction that the Poughkeepsie proman has made some of the most beautiful, systematic and ornamental writers, as well as unsurpassed busiuess-writers, in America -I may safely say, in the world. If I am not mistaken, the Flickingers, Magees and a host of other unexcelled peamen received their instruction principally from Geo. F. Davis, of Poughkeepsie, and I can speak from personal knowledge that Mr. Davis makes Number One business-writers. I believe the same may be said of all well-conducted business colleges of to-day. I know that "Billy Miller," of Packard's, and "Billy Duff." of Duff's mercantile college do; and I believe that all do. Now the proof of a pudding is in the eating.

I believe also, that Brother Peirce, who pierces the readors of the JOUNAL almost to death with good things on pennanship; and Brother Michael, who etrikes straight from the shoulder on "movement," make good writers. But I doubt very much, indeed, that they have any "royal road" to success, not traveled by others, or that they make any better husiness-writers, or in a less time, than the host of others who are eugaged to the same work.

I believe all successful teachers in any department of education pursue substantially the same methods. The true principle is to supplement theory with a sufficient amount of practice to thoroughly master the subject. There are two classes of extremists. One class claiming that the synthetical, or that class radiation that the analytical, or tearing down and that the analytical or tearing down and taking apart, method is the best. In other words, some contend that theory must come first, and others that practice must come first. They forget that these are but two

parts of the same method, and while warring with others, they are warring with themselves. There is, however, a drift in favor of Doing first and Knowing afterwards; but that there must be both theory and practice to insure encess, cannot be districted.

Now these business-pennen, in my judgment have an extreme notion that practice must come first. Well, if they understand also, that theory and practice must go close together, they may be encessful; but the cart is before the borse, and until the machine gets well under way, and the horse can go backward as well as forward, I fear all who make the attempt will get into the same dilemma as the business-writing teacher (myth) who gave his experience in the last number of the JORNAL.

But this Paper is already too long to be read, and unless it be consigned to the waste-basket I shall conclude in another article, on The More Excellent Way.

The Washington Meeting.
My dear Ames:

The evidence is before me that the Convention of the B. E. A. of A. is to be beld on the day appointed, and that it will be an occasion worthy of our workers and their

business be devoted to methods of instruction and management of class-work in the different studies. As to the general drift of thought touching the sphere and importance of our specialty, there is no chance for disenssion, and scarcely anything to be said that has not already been said in various forms, and by men who are not likely to be overmatched by any speakers we may have. And I think we can safely trust so much of this work as may seem necessary to the able Eaten and Comptreller Lawrence. For my part, I am free to say that I care more to know just what is being done in the classrooms than what anybody may think about the sacredness of our calling, or its exact position among the educational forces of the country. If I may be permitted to say anything so ungracious, I would say that just here was the weak point in our Convention of last year. The early-and-late. in-season-and-out-of-season, penmen understood their business and attended to it, and I pity the sluggish brain that departed from the Gibson House parlors without knowing just how Peirce would take the kink out of a lazy boy's elbew, or how Michael would put the kinks in his mazy wholearm-movement to the astonishment and delight of the groundings, or what Heary Spencer would

the only thing really taught in our schools is penmanship.

I charge nothing for these suggestions;

I charge nothing for these suggestions; nor do I presume they will be adopted; but I fully believe that some such course would enable us to leave the Couvention with a better taste in our mouths than if the session is absorbed in the consideration of perfunctory cessays, however brilliant they may be. Very sincerely yours,

S. S. PACKARD NEW YORK, June 11th, 1883.

Too Late for this Issue.

Just as our forms are ready for the press comes a somewhat lengthy article from our friend G.W. Brown on "Business-writing." It will appear in the July number.

Another very funny story has just been told me. A well-known arrist who has been entitivating long hair in these short-hair days went to his barber thu other day to have these hyaciathine locks trimmed a little. The barber went into a long-winhed Butter harangee over his work. The arrist, getting tired at hust, eried out: "Oh, cut it short," The barber apen in short; for barber apen is short; for he barber apen.

ARCDEFGHJJKLNOGO FQRSTNNNXZ abcdelghijklmnopqrstnvw 12345 xyz. 67890

The above cut represents page 26 of Ames' "Hand-book of Artistic Penmanship"—a 32-page book, giving all the principles and many designs for flourishing, with nearly thirty standard and artistic alphabets. Mailed free until farther, in paper covers (25 cents extra in cloth, to every preson rentiting 94 for a subscription or renoval for the "Journal."

Price of the book, by mail, in paper, 75 cents; in cloth, \$1.

work. There are many reasons why this should be the best among the meetings of the Association, and it seems to me a very wise provision-showing great shrewdness on part of the Executive Committee-that the excursion to the home of Washington should be made in the middle of the session rather than at the end of it. These meetings should be, in the widest seuse, social; and especially this one, which is to be held in a southern city during dog days, and what could promote pleasant intercourse more effectively and delightfully than a day at Mt. Vernon. There can be no doubt that the "Penman's Section" will get work enough in, if Peirce of Keokuk, Michael of Delaware, and Hisman of Worcester, are on hand; and the more dignified and pouderous deliberations of the "educators proper" will not suffer from a breathing spell on the Potomac.

The Committee ask for "communications and suggestions." This is a communication, and I am guing to make in it a suggestion. Of course, I don't expect the suggestion to be followed, for doubtless the programme is already laid out—at least outlined; but bers it is: I would propose that, for once, instead of listening to and discussing "Papers," the great bulk of the time given to

do, in any given case. But who knows, from anything that was said or done at Ciucinnati, just how the different teachers there assembled would induct a fifteen year old boy into the science of double-entry book-keeping, or what were the methods in vogue in the different schools of teaching arithmetic, commercial law, or even that most important study, correspondence. If I am good at computation, there are just twelve hours set apart for the real work of the Convention-three bours on Tuesday afternoon, six hours on Wednesday, and three hours on Friday morning. I have willingly left out Thursday evening, which the Committee have set aside for " Papers, Discussions and Addresses," because Thursday is to be our recreation day, and after weeping over the ice-house at Mt. Vernon, I doubt if any of us will feel much like pitching into partnership settlements and defective trial-balances under the full glare of a twelve-light chandelier. It is quite possible, too, that twelve hours of real work will be better than more, if the time is judiciously spent. Let it be spent, not in reading and discussing "Papers," but in finding out just what is being done in the schools. Give the penmen a chance, but let us not leave the public to conclude that plied this imperative ejaculation to his work in hand, and not to his word of mouth, and the artist rose from that chair shorn of his treasured locks, a sadder and wise man.— Boston correspondence Philadelphia News.

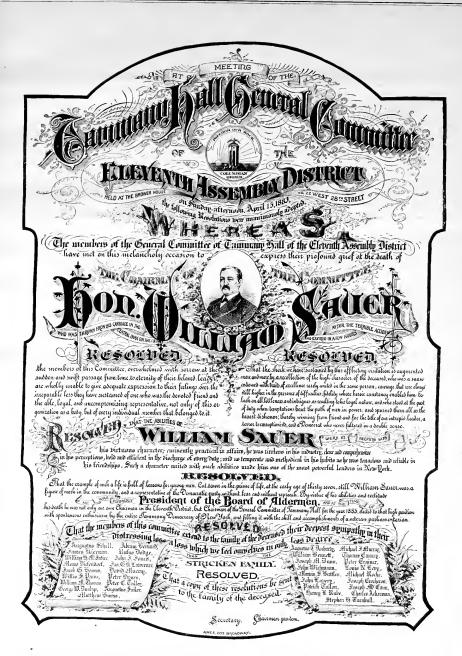
Inks

Those who wish a good ink should read the advertisement of Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., in another column. The inks they offer have been tried, and proven to be in no wise wanting.

Au Arkansse boy, writing from collectin reply to his father's letter, said: "So you think that I am wasting my time in writing little stories for the local papers, and cite Johnson's sying that the man who writes except for money is a fool. I shall act upon Dr. Johnson's suggestion and write for money. Send me fitty dollars."—dr.kanson Traceler.

Packard's Key.

Teachers and students will be glad to know that the Key to the Packard Commercial Arithmetic is now ready. We call attention to the publisher's card in another column.



ART JOUR

The Stars. ASTOUNDING VELOCITY WITH WHICH THEY SHOOT TRRODGH SPACE.

The movement of all celestial bodies, although varying, it is true, is characterized by a general velocity which staggers human imagination. No cannon-ball has a muzzle velocity comparable to the speed with which the laziest planet traverses space, or with which the corpse of the oldest moon whirls about its centre. There are one hundred millions of suns known to asomers-from stars of the first magnitude like Vega or Sirius, compared with which our sun is like a mere farthing candle beside the most powerful electric are, down to those liliputian solar centers which are hardly as large as some planets of our celestial family. All of these are rushing through the eternities with electrical specsing, crossing, interchanging places in that enormous ragged helt of worlds and suns whereof we form but one invisible grain of matter.

Sirius is rushing away from us at the rate of 22 miles a second; Alpha Corona at the awful speed of 48 miles a second; five lights of the Great Bear (Ursa Major) are moving from us into unknown regions at the speed of 19 miles a second; while Vega, that terrific ocean of white lightning, is rushing toward us at the rate of 44 miles a second, and Alpha of the Great Bear at the rate of 16. We cannot even imagine such motion! Nevertheless, that astral universe, to all save astronomers, seems immutable as destiny, changeless as God.

Why is this? It is because of the vast distances. The astounding courses of the stars are perceived by man only as almost imperceptable changes of position—deplacements so small that they are measured by fractions of seconds of the celestial are, Now a second is the 60th part of a minute, which is the 60th part of a degree, which is the 3,600th part of the huge relestial circle. (Flammarion treats this fact very impressively in his grand Astronomie Populaire.) The sun's disk appears to us to have a diameter of 1,860 seconds. Suppose that the visible movement of a star should be exactly one astronomical second a year, that movement would only appear to us as the Leithh part of the diameter of the sun's visible disk. Consequently, it would be 1,860 years before that star would seem to us to have moved even a distance equal to the diameter of the sun's apparent disk.

But there are very few stars which can travel even one second a year; therefore, since the time of Jesus Christ few have visibly moved a distance equal to the visible diameter of the sun. Arcturus is one exception; travelling at the rate of 5,400,-000 miles a day-a veritable leviathan among suns-he would still require 800 years to change his position even by the tiny distance equal to the apparent diameter of the moon's disk. His speed is three seconds a year; nevertheless, a fine thread would cover with its breadth the distance traversed by him in the field of vision during twelve long months.

There is one star even swifter-a star which has no name and which is marked No. 1.830 in Groombridge's catalogue. Its deplacement is seven seconds a year; its speed is nearly fifty million miles a day ;thus it requires only 255 years to visibly change position by 1,860 seconds of the are, or the distance equal to the apparent diameter of the san's disk. Well neight Job exclaim: "Behold the height of the

We know, however, that the heaven which the eye of the first Pharaohs beheld was not as the heaven of to day, and that the star-gazers of Babylon saw constellations now invisible to those Arabs who haunt the banks of the Euphrates. The time will come when men shall behold the Southern cross in these latitudes, although it shall have ceased to illuminate the pampas of South America. The polar star is bidding us farewell; while Vega, supposed by some to be a sun twelve thousand times larger than our own, and infinitely brighter, shall take his place in the northern heaven. For there shall be new heavens and a new earth, and the former things shall not be in remembrance .- New Orleans Times Demo-

THE GIRL OF THE SILVER DOLLAR. The figure etamped on the face of our Bland silver dollar is an exact likeness of Miss Anna W. Williams, a young lady of Philadelphia. The profile is the work of a young Briton named Morgan.

When Mr. Morgan came to this country, in 1876, to devise a stamp for the coinage of our standard dollar, he at once entered the Academy of Fine Arts at Philadelphia, that he might more thoroughly Americanize his work. Here he remained for ecveral mouths, then spent several days trying to sketch the head of the fanciful Goddess of Liberty.

Finally, he concluded to abandon the idea of making a fanciful design, and, in its stead, use the profile of an American girl. Aided by a friend, he began searching for one whose heanty would entitle her to the honor of the position. For weeks he continued his search without success, until he was introduced to Miss Williams, then a resident of No. 1023. Spring Garden St., Philadelphia.

With great difficulty he persuaded her to eit for a sketch. After four trying sittings, Mr. Morgan succeeded in obtaining sufficient tracings to enable him to proceed with his work. With what degree of success he met may be seen by an examination of the silver dollar. As to the beauty of her figure, Mr. Morgau declares her profile to he the most perfect he has ever seen either in this country or England. For two years the identity of the figure was kept a profound secret and the original picture is still carefully preserved. - Home and School Visitor.

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, nor devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell

Our Premiums.

Inasmuch as the JOURNAL will, this month, be mailed to many thousand persons who have no knowledge of the character or style of the premiums, one of which is given free to every subscriber, we have added four extra pages for the purpose of inserting cuts-reduced size-of a portion of

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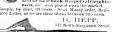
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OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, BUSINESS EDUCATORS' ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June, 1853.

The fifth annual meeting of the Business Educators' Association of America will be held in the City of Washington, D. C., at Lincoln Hall Building, corner Ninth and D streets, beginning Tuesday, July 10th, at 10 o'clock A.M., and continuing four days.

Communications received from members who have been active in past years, and others who intend to be with us on this occasion, indicate that the approaching meeting will be one of unusual interest, pleasure and profit.

The time is considered favorable to a full attendance, it being after the school year, proper, has closed, when principals and teachers are comparatively free for a Summer trip, so needful for change, rest and

recuperation. It is suggested to the business educators. that their wives, sisters and lady teachers would be benefited by sharing the pleasures of a summer trip; also, that the presence of the ladies would form an agreeable and useful element in our meetings, " It is not good for man to be alone."

Washington presents many attractions peculiar to it as the national capital; we cannot undertake here to set them forth-they must be visited, to be appreciated and enjoyed. The magnificent public buildings and grounds; the nation's treasures and euriosities; the smooth, broad streets and broader avenues; the many parks, with their fountains and statues of America's heroes and statesmen; these and many other features of interest invite educators to visit and revisit the national capital.

During the Convention parties will be formed and shown through the public buildings and grounds by friends well acquainted with all the places and objects of interest.

The arrangements for the meeting are well advanced. The rooms to be occupied for the sessions

are ideasant, and conveniently accessible. Special terms have been made with the Ebbitt House (Army and Navy Headquarters), corner F and Fourteenth streets, for its regular accommodations, at \$2.50

per day. It will not be necessary for those attending the Convention to state the fact at the hotel, until they call for their bills, when special rates will be allowed. Our guests need not fear baying inferior accommodations, or being charged more than the above

The general programme of the session is as follows:

Tuesday, July 10th. 10 A.M., roll-call; resident Wilt's address; general husiness.

social conversation; refreshments.

Wednesday, July 11th. Morning and
aftermon: regular sessions for addresses,
papers, and discussions. Evening: address
by Thon. Win. Lawrence, first Comptroller
Thursday, July 12th. Prom 10, as. to.
3 F. M.: Hip to Mh. Vernon, on the Patomac,
the home and tomb of Washington. This
trip will be provided members of the Asscation, as guests of the Executive Committre. Evening: regular session for papres, discussions and addresses.

Friday, July 13th. Merning: regular session. Afternoon: election of officers; visit to Executive Mansion to pay respects to President Arthur; adjournment.

To the Penneu's section of the Associa-tion, every facility will be given for their addresses, illustrations, lessons and discus-sions. The pennen of the country are heartily invited to attend and participate in the meetings.

From all interested in business education and in the meeting soon to be held, the Committee societies free, full communications and expected for each communications and expected. tions and suggestions.

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O. S. Compton and J. B. Leech, late gradu ates of G. W. Michael, Oherlin, Ohio, bave engaged to teach writing the coming yearthe former, at the Normal School, Peirce, Ohio; the latter, at the Normal, Richmond, Obio Mr. Michael is euthusiastic, and, it would seem, successful, in his work.

Messis, Thus, Stewart and Wm. P. Ham mond, have lately announced the opening of the Stewart & Hammond Business College, Trenton, N. J. Mr. Stewart is one of the very est practical writers in the country, while Mr. Hammond is a well-known author of a series of copy-books and a system of book-keeping. Both are skilled and experienced teachers, and will, no doubt, vindicate their ability to conduct a first-class business college

Prof. W. H. Devon, an behalf of the students of the Bryant, Stratton & Sadler Business College, Baltimore, Md., recently presented Mr. R M. Rother, cashier of the German Savings Bank, with an elegantly-engrossed and framed series of resolutious, making graceful acknowledgment of the benefit derived from the course of betures on "Money and Banking," which he recently delivered before them. The eugrossing, a beautiful specimen of pen-art, was executed by Prof. Patrick, of the college.



Nateworthy specimens of penmanship have been received as follows:

D. H. Farley, teacher of peumanship and ook keeping, State Normal School, Trenton, N. J., a letter, and several elegantly-flourished bird designs. Frank J. Oshay, Lake Centre, Miun., a letter. C. R. Wells, special teacher of writing in the public schools of Syracuse, Y., a letter. N. H. Pronty, Charlton Mass a letter and a specimen of writing a year since, which shows very creditable improvement, for which fall credit is given to the JOPENAL. C. W. Rice, Denver (Col.) Business College, a letter, D. C. Taylor, Oakland, Cal., a letter. S. R. Webster, School of Shorthand Writing, Rock Creek. Ohio, a letter, and specimen of off hand flourishing. D. McLachlan, Canada Business College, Chatham, Ont., a letter. Jas. W Westervelt, special teacher of writing in the public schools of Woodstock, Ont., a letter, S. C. Williams, special teacher of penmanship and book-keeping in the public schools of Lockport, N. Y., an elegantly-written letter. R. S. Bonsoll, penman at the Bryant, Stratton & Carpenter Business College, St. Louis, Mo., a letter elegantly-written, and a list of twelve subscribers to the JOURNAL. Irving E. Dale, French's Business College, Boston, Mass., a letter. C. N. Crandle, Bushnell, Ill., a letter as specimen of flourishing. F. P. Prenett, Fort Worth (Texas) Business College, a letter. W. E. Ernst, Youngstown (Ohio) Business College, a letter, and specimen of flourishing. Jno. W. Brose, a student at Peirce's Business College, Keckuk. Iowa, several well executed specimens of thourishing. A. E. Dewhurst. Utics, N. Y., a letter, and card specimens. S. A. D. Hahn, Davenport (Iowa) Business College, an elegantly-written letter. H. S. Taylor, son of A. J. Taylor, of Taylor's Business College, Rochester, N. Y., several speci-neus of flourishing, and A. J. Taylor, a splendidly-written letter. T. J. Marksberry, Morgan, Ky., flourished hirds.

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Vol. VII.-No. 7.

Lessons Omitted.

Owing to the large amount of other matter we desired to present in this number, and the fact that both Prof. Spencer and ourselves have been so occupied with affairs pertaining to the Business Educators' Convention, and the effort for a short vacation, as to interfere with the preparation of copy and illustrations, both the Writing-Lesson and the article on Correspondence have been deferred. One or both will appear in the August issue.

Report of the Fifth Annual Convention of the Business Educators and Penmen of America.

In view of the fact that a verbatim report, in pamphlet form, of the proceedings of the Convention is to be immediately published, we shall attempt little more than an outline of the proceedings, giving preeminence to that portion which relates more specially to peumanship.

The Convention convened on July 10th, in the hall of the Speucerian Business College (Lincoln Hall), Washington, D. C., and was called to order by Hon. A. D. Wilt, of Dayton, Ohio, President.

The following members and attendants

were present: Hon. A D. Will, Dayton, Ohio. C. E. CADY, New York city. S S PACKARD, New York city Miss Lutth, E. Hill, New York city, D. F. AMES, New York city. Mrs. D. T. Ames, New York city, Hon. H. A. Spilnerr, New York city H. C. SPINCER, Washington, D. C. Mrs. H. C. Spenerr, Washington, D. C. LYMAN P SPINCER, Washington, D. C. LEONARD SPENCER, Washington, D. C. Miss Maggie Spi North, Washington, D. C. GLO, E. LITTE, Washington, D. C. E. C. TOWNSEND, Washington, D. C. Gen. R. D. Mussia, Washington, D. C. J W. Swynk, Washington, D C. J. O. T. McCarrity, Washington, D. C. D. A. Brown, Washington, D. C. M. D. Castry, of the U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C. R C. SELNCER, Milwankee Wie C. H. Pittter, Keokirk, Iowa. J. W. Brown, Jacksonville, III. Hon, In v Mavinew, Detroit, Mich. URLAH McKl.E. Oberlin, Ohio. G. W. Michael, Oberlin, Oldo. A H. HINMAN, Wolcester, Mass

Mrs A. H. HINMAN, Worcester, Mass. W. H. Saduler, Baltimore, Md. W. H. SADLIR, Baltimore, Md. W. H. Patierek, Baltimore, Md. E. Russias, Ruchester, N. Y. 8 Oshount, Ruchester, N Y C. P. MEADS, Syracuse, N. Y. W. N. YUREN, London, Canada, Mrs. W N YEREX London, Canada. Hon. A. J. Ridell, Trenton, N. J. J. M. Frashre, Wheeling, W. Va Mrs. J. M. FRASHIR, Wheeling, W. Va. Mass Frysher, Wheeling, W. Va. Viss Frasher, Wheeling, W. Va. Master FRASHER, Wheeling, W. Va N. Cu expur. Bushnell, Ill. Mrs. C. N. CRANDLE, Bushnell, Ill. R. S. COLLINS, King's Mountain, N. C. G. M. SMITHDLAL, Greensboro, N. C. Prof. C. E. Cady was appointed to report

the proceedings of the meeting and superintend their publication

A letter was read from Mahlon J. Woodruff, Manager of the Russell Erwin Manufecturing Co., New York, favoring the establishment of the Platt R. Spencer Memorial Library at Geneva, O. The letter con-

tained an eloquent tribute to Mr. Spencer's devotion to the cause of business education. Communications on the same subject were received from Jay P. Treat, Esq., and Mr. P. W. Tuttle, of Geneva, O. Messrs. Packard, Sadler, and Mayhew

ere appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions relating to the establishment of the Platt R. Spencer Memorial

Hall and Library Association at Geneva, O. Mr. Packard, of New York, spoke for an hour on the subject of the management of business schools. He first gave a rapid sketch of the bistory of business education during the past thirty-five years, most of which he has seen and much of which he has belped to make, and then took up the subject of building up and conducting business colleges. He believed in vigorous but appropriate advertising. Business education is in itself a wholesome idea, and what is wholesome cannot be too strongly or persistently placed before the public. drew the contrast between the schools of thirty-five years ago, when the proprietors of competing institutions were implacable enemies, and the educators of to-day, who were in the best sense co-workers, and who meet year after year in convention and exchange views on all the vital questions which enter into the domain of teaching. Then there were not in all the country over 500 students in the business schools. Now there are more than 40,000, and the Commissioner of Education is forced to give them a large amount of space in his annual reports. The business colleges had, in fact, come to be regarded as in an important sense representing American education. He entered at length upon the liberal method of encouraging the young men and women by fully recognizing the best there was in them, and holding them to account only as men and women should be held to account; and he laid great stress upon the benificent effect of educating the sexes together. He had had grave doubts at first as to the feasibility of this plan; but all doubts had long since vanished into thin air, and he could see no reason why a large school should not be substantially a large family. Men and women have to meet in all the relations of life, and the more they learn to measure each others' intellectual worth the better for both and for all. He extolled the teacher's profession, and claimed that there was not a pobler or more dignified title in all the world than that of schoolmaster; that the man who showed himself to be a born teacher was just as divinely called to his work as any minister—in fact more so than many of them. He drew attention to the fact that among the representatives present fifteen persons at least had followed the profession for twenty-five years on an average, and their robust health and excel-

lent appearance must be accepted as prima

facie evidence that they were finding in

their work not only recompense in a material way, but a satisfaction quite beyond that which rests on the accumulation of money.

He alluded to the eminent men throughout the land who had shown great zeal in the work before them, and especially of ex-Pres. Garfield, whose glowing eulogium delivered before the graduating classes of the Spencerian College in Washington, in 1867, had become classical

In conclusion, he besought the members of the Convention to be true to their good work, and not to forget that, as no man can live to himself alone, it is a noble thing to live tor others in the way of building them up in all good things. The teacher's pay, however ample, is not his best nor his chief reward. His reward is in the happy consciousness of implanting sentiments in the hearts of his papils which will dominate their lives, and which will bear fruit long after he has gone to his rest.

When the Association assembled at the afternoon session President A. D. Wilt, of the Dayton (Ohio) Business College, delivered an able and interesting Address, in which he reviewed the rise and progress of business colleges, dwelling at length on the benefits to be derived from a thorough training in the theory and practice of business.

A. S. Oshorae, of the Rochester (N. Y.) Business University, led in a discussion of the Method of Marking, as employed in his writing classes. Discussion followed, ic which Messrs. R. C. Spencer, Michael, Peirce, Hinman, Rogers, Goodman, Meads, Brown, and Mrs. II. C. Spencer, of Washington, participated.

The exercise and discussion related to the ffect of various methods of marking for advancing pupils in writing. The prevailing sentiment seemed favorable to some method of marking writing in all written exercises as tending to induce greater care and excellence than otherwise. The following we give substantially in the words of The Washington Daily Post:

Upon the conclusion of this discussion Professor D. T. Ames, Editor of the Prin-Professor D. T. Annes, Editor of the Prn.
MAN'S ANT JOHNAL, and a well-known
expert, proceeded to give a general talk
upon the principle employed by him and
his profession in detecting forgeries. He
began by referring to the general employment of experts in trials. "Sometimes,"
he said, in answer to a question, "it is
easy to distinguish forgeries; sometimes,
almost impossible. No flow nersons write
almost impossible. No flow nersons write almost impossible. No two persons write exactly alike. No man, either, writes his own name twice exactly alike."

Though differing, the differences are in the slight variations of the same forms and personalities: as between two kernels of the same kind of grain, which may vary widely in form and size, and yet leave no ground to doubt their identity; while kernels of different kinds of grain may closely resemble each other in form and size, yet will each lack the characteristic features of the other-as, for instance, two kernels of corn may differ widely in form and size, yet neither could be mistaken for a pea or other grain however close might be its resemblance in size and outline. There are multitudinous habits in writing formed and practiced unconsciously, and, being so, no writer can entirely divest himself of them

and at the same time adhere to any written style for his letters; this is a great difficulty that confronts the forger or a person seeking to disguise his writing.

Of a vast proportion of a writer's peculiarities he is himself unconscious, such as initial and terminal lines, forms of letters, their relative proportions, connections, tures, angles, spacing, slope, shading (in place and degree), crosses, dots, orthography, punctuation, etc. These peculiarities being habitual, and mainly unknown, cannot be successfully avoided through any extended piece of writing. No writer can avoid that of which he is not conscious, nor can any copyist take cognizance of and successfully reproduce these multitudinous habitual peculiarities, and at the same time avoid his own habit. A writer may with the utmost case entirely change the general appearance of his writing; this may be done by a change of slope, size, or by using a widely different peu; yet in spite of all effort his unconscious writing habit will remain and be perceptible in all the details of his writing. Such an effort to disguise one's writing could be scarcely more successful than would be a disguise of a person to avoid recognition.

"Forgeries," he continued, "are generally confined to autographs. The methods emploved to forge them are various. One way is by tracing the autograph on thin paper and then re-tracing it. Another method is by practicing upon the autograph to be forged until a more or less exact copy can be written off on the customary movement. In the first case, on examining the forgery there is generally noticed a hesitancy in the line-a drawing movement-and it is not practical to impart the customary shade of the genuine, while first carefully tracing the lines; these must be shaded, or, as it often called, painted-in; subsequently, these secondary lines, however skillfully done, are plainly visible when examined under a microscope. Signatures made this way are well calculated to deceive those who judge from ordinary appearance and do not study them closely. The other method—that of practice and free-hand—is usually detected by the presence of some personal characteristic of the forger and the absence of the true habitual characteristics of the genuine autograph, and quite frequently by this method the forger will deem it necessary to retouch shades, in order to bring the forgery to a sufficiently close resemblance to the genuine, which is always fatal to a forgery when skillfully examined. There will also, in this kind of forgery, be more or less besitancy in the writing acticeable under the glass-an indication of thought. No one can write as freely when he is thinking how he is forming his letters as he can otherwise. Let any one of you write your own signature, and then try to copy it. and you will find that the second signature has not the freedom of the first."

The professor here illustrated forcibly pon the blackboard by requesting one of the audience to write his own autograph. naturally, twice upon the hoard, when he called upon one of the skillful writers present to copy one of the autographs as nearly as possible. The professor then gave, a very interesting and skillful analysis, showing the very different character between the natural variations of habit as between the genuine autographs and the difference as between the genuine and copied signature.

"Many forgeries ere executed with consummate skill, and some well-nigh defy detection. In some cases in which I have been consulted I have declined to express an opinion, owing to lack of positive indications, or the limited composition called in question. The most difficult cases for an expert are when only a few words, containing, perhaps, not more than a dozen differcut letters were at hand. From these few letters, and the handwriting of, perhaps, a dozen persons, the guilty party had to be discovered."

At the conclusion of his talk a general discussion of an interesting character followed, in which much information concerning forgeries, peculiarities of penmanship and difficulties of expert-work were evolved.

In the evening, the members and invited guests-among whom were many of the prominent citizens and officials of Washington-assembled in the commodions parlors of the Spencerian Business College, where they were most hospitably received and entertained by Professor and Mrs. H. C. Spencer, by whom brief and fitting remarks of welcome were made, which were responded to, on behalf of the guests, by the President, A. D. Wilt. Most charming vocal music was rendered by Miss Scott, of the Inbertracle Choir, and Mr. E. J. Whipple, while E. C. Townsead, Professor of Elecution in the Spencerien Busiuess College, rendered several highly entertaining recitations. The entire evening was passed in a most social and pleasant manner. Toward the close of the evening the whole party sat down to an elegant supper.

The exercises of Wednesday commeuced at 8 A.M. by the Penman's Section, which was led for twenty-five minutes in a discussion on methods of teaching writing by C. H. Peirce. He advocated the practice of figures as a basis for quick and accurate movements in the use of the pen. Pupils who could make figures rapid and well could write correspondingly well. His order of drill was to develop-

- I. Form.
- 2. Arrangement.
- 3. Speed, singly. 4. Speed, promisequusly,
- 5. Endurance.
- 6. Habit established.
- 7. Combinations. 8. Style.
- 9 Individuality.

He would never practice so rapidly as to sacrifice form. His plan was favorably rereived. As a result of this drill, pupils acquired the power to make good figures with surprising rapidity. He showed his own average speed to be 160 ciphers to the minute, 142 sixes, 120 fours, 140 eights, 90 fives, 80 threes, 108 uines, 90 twos, and 86 sevens. He also illustrated the ability of the trained mind to write down figures accurately while thinking or talking on another subject.

Prof. S. S. Packard had adopted and commended the plan, and said that during his experience he had never know a person to make good figures who was not a good writer.

An interesting discussion followed, participated in by Cady, 11. A. Spencer, Goodman, Michael, Brown, Frasher, and Wilt. Messrs. Mayhew and Iliuman bad tried Mr. l'eirce's plan and secured good results.

G. W. Brown led in a talk on business writing. He said he had almost come to believe that good writing was not necessary for good teaching; he did not believe in the superlative niceties of the writing-master. These statements led to a sharp discussion, participated in by Messrs. Osborne, Rogers, Himman, and others—the prevailing scutiment seeming adverse to Mr. Brown's

The regular session of the day was

opened at 10. A.M. by Robert C. Spencer, with a very able and valoable Paper upon "Property and Progress." His elicited more than ordinary interest.

THE PENMANS

W. H. Sadler delivered au interesting lectore on arithmetic, evolving some new ideas concerning the science and ready use

An important feature of the day'e proceed-Ings was the reading by Mr. H. C. Spencer of a Paper, entitled, "The Fundamental Theory of Accounts," by Charlee E. Spregue, Secretary of the Union Dime Savings Institution, New York, and coeditor of American Counting-room. Mr. Sprague's article was a clear and comprahensive discussion of the terms "debit" and "credit"; their true significance and use in business; elso, an explanation of the uses and forms of the balance-cheet. At the close of the reading a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Spragua for his very able and instructive communication. Ou the opening of the sfternoon session Mr. William S. Auchincloss, of Philadelphia, produced his noted "Averaging Machine," and explained it to the Convention. The machine wes designed to lessen the labor of calculation. The necessities of modern science have so incressed the mathematican's work that it is no longer possible for a busy man' to spend the time required for performing the long series of similar calculations which frequently become necessary. The machine s designed to perform intricute mathematical problems without mental labor, and the illustration of the methods by which it is operated was greeted with enthusiasm by the Convention. A committee appointed to test it thoroughly subsequently reported that the averaging machine accomplishes all that is claimed for it.

Mrs. Sara A. Spencer delivered a practical lesson on the use of words and the formstion of phrases, clauses, and senteuces, with blackboard illustrations, which elicited the warmest praise and commendation of the Association. A rising vote of thanks was tendered the lady.

Mr. E. C. Townsend, Professor of Elect tion in the Speccerian College, delivered an address on the practical uses of elocution in the business affairs of the world.

Prof. Packard did not favor elecution as a branch for business colleges to make a speciality of. He taught reading and elocution through daily reading of news and market reports aloud by his students. What was necessary was, first, ideas; then the ability to talk on one's feet.

II. C. Spencer objected to Prof. Pack ard's method of treating the subject moder consideration. His college had been in the habit of employing a teacher of elecution for many years, and had found it a good thing. Prof. Packard had also employed in his institution elecutionists who had been trained in other schools. Elecution is the development of the voice in order that it may properly express the emotions of the soul. Prof. Townsend, during his services in the college, had wrought a work whose value money could not fairly define. Young meu should be educated for citizenship, and in this country the art of public speaking might be correctly classed among the duties of a citizen. Instead of decrying the art of elocation we should commend it for all it is worth. The effort of Prof. Speucer elicited applause.

Mr. Brown, of Adams Express Company, and instructor in phonography in the Washington Spencerian College, spoke on phonography and its remarkable growth in the last few years. The time had come when it should be jutroduced into the system of general education. The proof of this is the great demand for shortand writers and for shorthand periodicals and books. In all large cities thousands of phonographers are employed, and the namber is constautly increasing. Phonography should at once be incorporated in the curriculum of business colleges. The speaker explained by a blackboard diagram a shorthand machine, recently put on the market by a St. Lonis firm, for taking down pupils epeeches and dictations.

G. W. Michael, of Oberlin, Ohio, led a

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discussion on teaching writing. He did not claim to have originated any etyles of letters, but said he had developed a new plan for teaching pupils to write rapidly from the beginning. Mr. Michael's plan did not appear to commend itself to other teachers, as the prevailing opinion and practice was to adopt a more deliberate movement at the outset, and, efter forms are made with reasonable accuracy, work for speed. Mr. Michael has the courage of his convictions, and abounds with enthusiesm in his work, which seems to have produced commendable results.

Mrs. Bailey, of Virginia, exhibited and explained specimens of Reed's chart of instruction in penmanship. By meens of small covers, hung on hinges, different portions of letters were concealed or opened to view, so as to show the various relations the several groups of letters sustained to each other. As an example, the capital letter R is completed upon the chart, and, by means of covers, is chaoged to a B, and then to a P. This method is ingenious, and is commendable as a means of illustrating the relative construction of letters. This same method was developed some years since by H. W. Ellsworth, of New York.

Mr. H. C. Spencer delivered an interesting Address on the art of instruction in peumanship that was listened to with profound attention. He illustrated the plan of spacing and joining letters, and discussed abbreviated forms.

The night proceedings were opened by Hon. Ira Mayhew, in a comprehensive and interesting discussion of the decimal system. Judge Lawrence, First Comptroller of

the U.S. Treasury, delivered an admirable Address upon the "Mission of Business Colleges." He testified to the great utility He testified to the great utility of business colleges, and of the good that had been accomplished by them in giving the present generation a practical training. The Judge was given a unanimous vote of thanks.

The evening programme was closed by Prof. Packard, in au elaborate and practical illustration of the classification of accounts, which elicited warm commendation.

On Thursday, at 8.30, Penmeu's Section, C. H. Peirce discussed movement and tracing exercises as an aid to speed and accuracy in writing; his examples were placed upon the board with great accuracy. Discussion followed by Messrs. R. C., H. C. and H. A. Speucer, Michael and Ames. At 10 A.M., the Convention adjourned for an excursion, tendered to the Association by the Executive Committee, upon the steamer Corcoran, to Monut Veruon - the home and tomb of Washington. Its sight is upon the Virginia shore of the Potomac, about fifteen miles below the city. Throughout the entire distance the scenery was beautiful, the day was pleasant, and all things conspired to render the trip a most delightful one.

Mount Varnon is in itself picturesque and grand, which, united with its historical associations as the home and last restingplace of the Father of his country, renders it a ballowed and interesting place to every Americao. The old mausion of Washington has heen carefully preserved, as nearly as possible, in the same condition as it was eo occupied by him. In the rooms remain the same quaint old furniture which he used, presenting to the visitor a striking and truthful contrast between the meager conveniences and luxuries of a home now and a ceptury ago. Arriving at the mansion the party were most courteonsly received and escorted through the buildings and grounds by the genial and urbane Su-perintendent, Col. J. McHenry Hollingsworth, whose many anecdotes and reminiscences of the place and its former occupants, were alike interesting and just ructive. In a large hall erected and furnished with tables, chairs and other conveniences for the accommodation of excursion parties, was spread a cumptuous repast for the entire party, provided by Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Spencer, of the Spencerian Bosiness Col-lege. The party returned to the city at 4 o'clock, and all were enthusiastic in their expressions of satisfaction and delight with

At 6 30 P.M., A. H. Hinman presented t the Penmeu's Section his method of teaching writing. He advocates the omission of initial end terminel lines; also the shortening of capital letters and loops, as tending to meke writing more legible by giving more open spacing and clearer margins. cussion followed by Messrs. Peirce, H. C., H. A., and R. C. Spencer, Michael, Mesds, Brown, Packard and Ames. After which D. T. Ames addressed the Association upon the application of artistic penmanship to commercial purposes, in which he explained the method of making drawings for reproduction by photo-engraving and photolithography. He said that through the aid of these processes the penman's art had assumed a new importance in the commercial world, and opened to the real pen-artist a broad and fruitful field. By the aid of these processes the skillful penman became practically an engraver; all drawings made with clear, black lines, however fine, could be perfectly reproduced upon relief plates and printed upon a common press the same as wood engravings and type, or transferred to stone and printed as lithographs. India ink. freshly ground to water in a slopeing tray until it is entirely black, should be used. Drawings should be made upon fine bristolboard, and twice the size of the desired reproduction.

Gen. R. D. Mussey, of the Washington bar, delivered an interesting Address on Business Law." The speaker advocated the adding of a law department to the husiness colleges, and illustrated the importance of business men becoming familiar with the practical knowledge of the laws of the country. The gentleman was listened to with profound attention, and was thanked by the Convention.

Prof. F. E. Rogers, Secretary of the Rochester Business University, delivered a lengthy technical Address on "Actual Business Practice for Business Colleges," illustrating his system by drawings on the blackboard. The Address was received with marked manifestations of approval by the Convention.

Messrs. Packard, Sadler, and Mayhew, of the Committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions relating to the establishment of the Platt R. Spencer Memorial Hall and Library Association at Geneva, Ohio, reported in favor of the early founding of such an institution as follows:

The Committee to whom was referred

The Committee to whom was referred the matter of the Spenerian Memorial Hall Ball and Library reported the following, which were slopted:

1. That we deem it is every way appropriate and bediting that the Association should ally itself to the scheme of perpetuating the memory as it is already perpetuating the work of the author of Speneriau; and that this is the oceasion which should be seized upon for earrying that purpose into effect.

be seized upon for carrying tant purpose into effect. 2. That the steps which have already been taken by the Platt R. Spencer Meu-orial Hall and Library, Association, in erect-ing a building to the village of Geneva, Ohio, for a public hall and library, appeals of the control of the control of the control thing to be does, and that what we do should be to aid directly in the work.

3. That we propo e that this association shall cause to be prepared, or shall adopt what may have been prepared, and what may be prepared, a beautifully engraved document, which shall serve as a receipt for contributions to the fund for this purpose. This document to contain a por-trait of P. R. Spencer, and he in all respects a heautiful and acceptable souvenir.

4. That through the colleges represented in this Association subscriptions be solicited

in this Association subscriptions be solicited in all parts of the constry, and efforts be make to popularize this subscription and to so extend a knowledge of the enterprise to accure the best results; Therefore be it Kesolved, That the representatives of business colleges in the different cities of

the United States and Canadas undertake to seeme found to found the Platt R. Spencer Memorial Hall and Library of Geneva, Ohio, and will co-operate with the parent association under their charter, to that end.

L. L. Williams, President of the Business University of Rochester, N. Y., was elected treasurer and financial agent for the Platt R. Speucer Memorial Fund.

A letter was received from the Executive Mansion inviting the members of the body to call upon President Arthur.

A resolution was adopted tendering the thanks of the Convention to the press of the city of Washington and country for the liberal and accurate report of its proceedings.

The following resolutions of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Speacer, offered by S. S. Packard, were unanimously adopted, and were gracefully responded to by both Mr. and Mrs. Speucer:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be teedered to Mr. and M.s. H. C. Spencer for their very great appreciation of our needs, individually and collectively, and for their more than courteons attention to these needs.

these needs. Resolved, That as words have limitations, assisting the general impression that our Euglish vocabulary contains sufficient to express the greatest depths and the floest shades of meaning, we feel the paucity of language to give voice to our deep sense of gratification for all that we have received at their hands.

Resolved, That in view of these limitations, we carry in our hearts the unuttered thanks we feel for all that we have received, and express our hopes that our hosts may live forever and receive in this life and the next all that they deserve.

Rochester, N. Y., was selected as the place for holding the next National Convention.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was next proceeded with. Prof. Sadler nominated Mr. II. C. Spencer for President, a suggestion that was received with applause.

Mr. Speacer declined, and comicated Mr. Charles E. Caly, of New York; Mr. Caly was elected. The full owing additional officers were elected: Vice-presidents—W. H. Sadler, Baltimore, Ma; C. H Peirce, Keckuk, Lowa; W. N. Yerex, Loudon, Ont; Frank Goedman, Nashville, Tenu. Secretary and Treasurer—A. J. Rider, Treaton, N. J. Executive Committee—L. L. Williams, Rouchester, N. Y; G. W. Brown, Jacksonville, Ill.; A. H. Hinman, Worcester, Mass. Executive Committee, Pennen's Section—Daniel T. Ames, New York city; A. S. Osborne, Rochester, N. Y; C. II. Peirce, Keokuk, Iowa.

At 10 a.m. members took carriages to visit points of interest in the city. After viewing the Capital, Treasury, and other departments, the members were driven to the Excentive Mansion at 1 p.m. to pay their respects to the President. The ladies and gentlemen, about forty in number, were introduced to the President by Prof. II. C. Spenere, principal of the Washington Business College, with remarks as follows:

"Ma. Pursuent: The ladies and gentiene present are members of the Business Educators' Association of America, and have been holding a Convention in this city. They are representatives of the business colleges established in the cities of our country. Having completed the sessions of their Convention, they desire, before leaving the national capital, to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate of their country.

⁶ Your honored predecesor, James A Garfield, was a lifeboug firend of business education and a warm personal friend of many of these ladies and gentlemen present. As the representative of the business college of Washington, it is my pleasant duty to introduce them to your Excellency.⁹

The members were then each introduced to the President, who received them with much cordiality, after which he addressed them in the following words:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The President is pleased to see you here. He is always glad to meet the teachers of the

country. The great interests of the country are represented by its business and the intelligence of the people. It is very fitting that these should be combined; you represent them both. The President should be friendly to these interests, and is therefore glad to meet yon, and wishes for you the greatest possible success."

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As informal meeting was held at the business college at 3 P.M to listen to a lecture and to witcess as exhibition of chalk and charcoal drawing by Frof. George E. Little, who rapidly executed, in the presence of the delighted audience, pictures of fruits, and the statement of the control of the presence of the control o

At the close of the exhibition, D. T. Ames moved "that a rote of thanks he ted-dered to Prof. Little for his most successful and remarkable exhibition of skill in free-hand drawing," and sail: "It excels anything that it has ever been my pleasure and good furtune to witness." The motion was estubiastically carried.

Mr. S. S. Packard read the following, which was unanimously adopted as the sense of the meeting:

Insumeth as Mr. D. T. Ames, of New York, editor and publisher of the PENNAN'S ART JOUNNAL, has, from its inceptioe, and promoted the purposes of the beautiful promoted the purposes of the life of the proposes of the life of the li

sortation in convention assembled at Washington, feel it to be oo less a duty than a pleasure to commend Mr. Ames and his JOURNAL to public favor. Expecially do we commend him and it to the favorable regard of the business educators of the country, and to the young men and women who are entering upon a busiress education or a business life. The FERNAM'S ART JOURNAL is an

The Fernan's Art Journal is an organ of no uncertain sound. Its utterances are bold, decided, and in the direction of all good achievements. We look upon it as the most valuable of all the agencies for premoting sound ideas of the great work in which we are engaged, and we hereby pledge to it our hearty co-operation and support.

Resolutions of thanks to all the retiring officers were passed, when the Convention adjuranced to meet at Ruchester, N. Y., at such time as the Executive Committee shall passes.

It was the universal expression of all who attended the Convention that this was the most interesting, profitable, and enthusiastic Convention ever held by the Association, which was largely owing to the kind attention shown the members by the citizeus of Washington, and the very liberal and hospitable attention bestowed upon them by Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, who spared neither labor nor expense in their well-chosen efforts for the social entertainment of their guests, whom they seemed to consider all the attendants to be. We are fully conscious that our share in such hospitality cannot be suitably requited in thanks; we can, therefore, only hope that our hosts will at some future time place us in a position to return a more substantial reciprocation.

The Road to Success. By PAUL PASTNOR.

No one saw him, as he sat with howed head in the little dings atter room, which was at the same time his study, bedroom and kitchen. It was brown, hoyish head that was bowed so pathetically—the long carling locks falling down over the slight heads folded on the table, and the white, blue-veined forcheal peeping out between, fresh and fair as any girls. His srms were crossed at the wrists, and under them lay an open book; while the shortening candle, so long unsunfied, burned dintly, filling the room with an unpleasant snell.

"Oh, well," he sighed, "I shall have to give it up. It is a harder struggle than I thought. The term is only half over, and my last cent is gone. I will stay the week out, live as I may, and then if nothing tures up to give me a lift, why hack I must go to the old hundrum, hopeless life on the farm—dig and delve, dig and delve, never growing any wiser, never growing any bappier, and in the ead, perhaps, having just cough to lay one decently away in the growed! "

The boyieh face was raised from the take, and hent wearily above the book again. It was a headsome, open, winning, face, but alsa! so careworn, so prematurely wasted and sad. It showed traces of hard, close work—of elecpless nights and early moreing vigils—of disappointment, too, and a weary looging for something better, higher, yet still far out of reach.

Henry Deering was a young law student By diet of hard scrimping, hard work, and se occasional small lose from some less hardly circumstanced friend he had resolutely worked his way through college, and was now endeavoring, with all his might, to complete the two years' course of legal study necessary to prepare him for admission to the bar. He had chosen a famous law school is New York City, not so much because of its superior advantages as because in the great metropolis he was more likely to pick up odd jobs here and there, upon the scanty returns of which he was resolved to pay his way. But it was, iedeed. a hard struggle. Employment was to be had but occasionally, and that of the most menial and poorly paid sort; rent-even of his little attic room -was high; it cost something to buy food, though the resolute young fellow actually lived on almost nothing; and, lastly, to meet the term hills took about all be could scrape together, to do his hest. So it is no wonder that he was discouraged that April eight, as he sat next to the roof of the old tenement building and heard the dreary rain pattering on the shingles. It was true that his last cent was gone. A cheap twentycent meal at a neighborieg restaurantthe only meal he had had that day-took all that was left of the princely sum of five dollars, earned by two day's hard work at the docks. "I will stay the week out," he repeated to himself, as he flung himself down on his bare mattress that night. and then, if nothing turns up, I must go home. The week passed. Henry lived from

hand to mouth, often having to absent himself from lectures to earn enough to pay for his frugal meal at night and keep his landlady from turning him out of his dingy room. On Saturday morning he strolled despairingly out upon the crowded streets. It was the busy day of the week in the great metropolis, and throngs of seriousfaced people were flowing in steady streams past each other on the broad payoments. I must get some steady employment somewhere," thought Henry Deering, "and pursue my law studies whenever opportunity offers. I cannot live like a dog any longer." This resolution gave him new hope, and he strode sturdily along, now and thee stepping into some particularly inviting-looking store, to ask if they didn't want a willing belper, and taking every repulse with a cheery "All right, sir," that made the proprictor half sorry he hadn't engaged him, even at the necessity of making a place for the handsome young fellow. But when noon came, and nothing had been gained, hungry, tired, thoroughly disappointed and half angry with himself for his headstrong ambition, Henry Deering was about ready to give the whole matter up. He had just five cents in his pocket, which he had carned by helping a rayman lift a piano-hox; and with this he slipped into a dirty little restaurant and purchased a cop of muddy coffee and a biscuit. Poor as this fare was, it served to take away the sharp edge of his ravenous appetite, and gave him a sense of strength

and warmth from within which was almost

refreshing. He determined to go back to

his lodgings and study for an hour or two,

and then set out upon his queat again in the latter part of the afternoon.

Hardly, however, had he toiled up the rickety stairs and sexted himself at his table to study, whee is marched his land-lady, and demanded reat for that week and for the ensuing week in advance. "If dareso't treat ye no longer," she said, insolently. "My motto is, pay and stay, or quit and git. You have been mighty slow about comie' around with the reet this week, and so I know that somethie's the matter of ye. You most pay now, and keep the toom, or else pack up your dads and git."

In vain did poor Henry remoustrate; the vixen was obdurate. The money she would have, or the room. Finally she consented to let him remain until Sueday, and thee if the rent was not forthcoming he must find lodgings elsewhere. The young man again sallied out upon the street with feelings which cannot easily be imsgined by those who have never been in circumstances somewhat of the same kind. To say that he was despondent and wellnigh hopeless would be hardly strong enough. He was clear discouraged, and in the despair of the moment - terrible as it may seem - thoughts even of self destruction floated through the young man's mied.

In this frame, he was pursuing his way down one of the principal thoroughfares, when, suddenly looking up, he saw a welldressed gentleman with one coat-sleevehis right-tucked into his pocket, standing at the open door of one of the stores, and gazing anxiously up and down the street. Indeed, so almost importmente was his look that Henry stopped, hesitated, and finally stepped forward with his hand to his cap and asked if he could he of any service. The gentleman looked earnestly down upon the sympathetic, frank face of the young man before him, and suddenly asked-"Can you write?" Heury was somewhat surprised at such a demand from one who seemed to be rather looking for some messeeger to run an errand of life end death: but he enswered, promptly and respectfully, -" I can, sir,"

"Step this way," said the grutleman, quickly leading Henry down the long salesroom of the store to the casy office he yoed. "Here, take this peo, and show me what you can do. Write your name, and some sectence following." Henry sat down and wrote is smooth reusing business hand, "Hunry D. ering." Perseverance is the road to success."

"Good!" said the one-armed gentleman, as he picked up the slip and scanned the fair chirography. My secretary has failed me to day-his irregular habits, as usual and I have a large amount of important correspondence to dictate. Therefore, if you are willing, I propose to use you as 'Secretary pro tem' for the rest of the day, at a liberal salary." Henry's eyes shone with gratitude; but he simply said, I will do my best, sir, and thank you." Oh, how many times he thanked his fortunate stars, as he sat there writing smoothly and rapally, that he had made a study of penmanship in his college days, and acquired the graceful hand of a ready writer! Visions of steady employment and good wages in his favorite exercise were before him. He now ventured to hope that perhaps the "irregular habits" of the present secretary of the kind gentleman who had employed him would result in a change in that office, favorable to himself. At seven o'clock the gentleman ordered in a delightful little unch for both, and at nine o'clock he closed his desk and informed his faithful amanuensis that the labors of the day were over -and, indeed, never so satisfactorily performed before; with which, he bunded Henry a crisp five dollar bill, with the request that he should drop in again on Monday afternoou, if he had no other engagement. Henry came, of course, and his kind employer, being at leisure, gradually drew from him his story. At its close, he put his hand kindly on Henry's shoulder,

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and said-" Young man, I believe you have learned the best lesson of life, and practiced it too. Perseverance is the road to success, and you have traveled it nobly. Now, if you are willing to take a helping hand, I am only too glad to lend it I have discharged my sceretary. He came into the office, this morning, drunk and insolent, and I told him his services were no longer needed. The position is not an onerous one, and you will have all the morning for your studies-will you accept it ?"

That night Henry wrote home, "I am all right now, mother. Perseverance is the road to surcess."

Agnosticism in China.

Every true Confucian, says the North China Herald, is an agnostic. He believes only in the seen; the unseen he regards as unknown and unknowable. When asked how we should serve the spirits, Confucius replied, "Unable to serve men, how can we serve spirits?" Confine your thoughts to human duty. To serve men well is the best way to serve the gods. To the question which immediately followed regarding death, his answer was, " Not knowing life, how can we know death?" Aftend to the present, why trouble yourself with insoluble riddles about the future? Life and death are one. Live well and you will die well. Confucius was a thorough-going agnostic. He did not deny the existence of gods and spirits, nor the possibility of a future life. He simply regarded such subjects as beyond human knowledge, and relused to discuss them. He was sure of his five scuses, and declined to move a step further. As an agnostic the Confucianist is tolerant of other croeds. He goes even further, and will admit that for the ignorant multitude, and especially for women, an apparatus of gods and demons is necessary. He does not care, therefore, to proclaim his scepticism, still less to actively propagate it. His creed is only for the wise : the masses are better as they are. He will subscribe to the temples and take part in idolatrous ceremonies. To the common people, Confucian agnosticism has never u very satisfactory. But the agnostic philosophy has not been without its influence on the masses. There is but little religious fervor, and scarcely any deep faith. The people will ridicule their own gods, laugh at their own worship, and freely criticize all the creeds. Speak to any Chinese - no matter what his rank - about the future life, and his reply is almost certain to be: "Who knows anything about it?" and is likely enough to add, "Eating and drinking are realities," implying that all also is doubtful. Refer to the subject of future rewards and punishments, and his sarcastic remark will probably be, "I have seen the living suffer, but never seen the dead in caugues." The present is certain; the future is all unknown. He therefore keeps a sharp eye to the present chance. It must be now or never; there may be no tomorrow. Intense worldliness and general animalism are the natural results. The conclusion of the whole matter shows how far superior morally the original and orthodox systems of Buddism and Taoism are to the agnostic attitude.

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns: all communications not objectionable in their character, nor devoid of interest or merit, are received and pulse lished; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell

Whenever a new and startling face is brought to light in science, people first say, "It is not true"; then that "it is contrary to religion": and, lastly, "that everybody knew it before,"

Henry William Ellsworth.

The subject of this sketch, author of the "Ellsworth System of Penmanship and Book-keeping," was born in 1836 on one of the highest hills of Chautauqua County, State of New York, overlooking the United States and Canada, and in full view of the white caps of Lake Erie, which gave primary writing lessons to the ancient P. R. The early life of Henry William Ellsworth was spent on a farm and in attendance at the district school until the age of sixteen, when be went to the Fredonia Academy to "complete" his education. While in attendauce there, one Corydon L. Gray (now head book-keeper for Messrs. A. A. Low & Son, of New York) organized classes in penmanship, and young Ellsworth began a course of lessons under him, but Mr. Gray having left before Ellsworth had obtained more than an inkling of the art, the academy was without a writing teacher. Soon after, a traveling professor of the period came into town and advertised to teach to perfection "in twelve easy lessons of one hour each," but his writing was so inferior to the standard set up by Mr. Gray that it only excited ridicule among the students At this juncture, young Ellsworth feeling that, if the performance of the "professor

student, whither he next went as teacher. From Buffulo Ellsworth was sent to the Detroit College, and assisted J. H. Goldsmith till 1860, when he was "moved on" by Stratton to New York city to fill a position in the public schools, and assist Lusk and Packard (then preparing the B. and S. book-keeping series) at the N. Y. College, located in Cooper Institute. During all this period Ellsworth was unconsciously acquiring the knowledge and experience which, in 1861, convinced him that there was still great room for improvement in both mesiness penmanship as adapted to the masses, and the method t be pursued in teaching it in the public schools wherein the masses are to be educuted; and he at once entered upon his life work of founding a system of BUSINESS PERMANSHIP and PRACTICAL METHOD of teaching it by teachers of every grade.

In 1861 his first series of copy-hooks was published, mainly for his own classes, which then numbered some 3,000 pupils per week in the public schools alone. chief improvements in this series were a reduction in the number of books from twelve to six, and the hight of loops and eapitals to a scale of thirds instead of fourths, and also the introduction of

DENRY WILLIAM ELLSWORTH

himself assume to teach plain writing, and timidly ventured to make the suggestion to the principal of the academy, then Daniel J. Pratt. A. M. (now the efficient secretary of the Board of Regents at Albany). The aspiration was promptly encouraged, and young Ellsworth was at once installed as teacher of pennianship in the academy, although the "professor" still held forth with all his attractions at both day and evening performances.

Once in the breach, it was "sink or swim" with Ellsworth, and his determination to swim, aided by the stimulating confidence of the worthy principal, soon developed the ambition to excel in the art, and, like the ancient coldder.

Stick to the work he hest could do. And let all other matters go.

He continued his studies, and taught penmanship and book-keeping in the academy till 1857, when he graduated and entered the offices of the Eric Railway at Dunkirk But his ambition as a teacher soon caused him to necept a position in the Lockport Union School, in 1858, where he tred in the footsteps of the illustrious Packard, who was then forging the Bryant and Stratton chain of colleges. At Lockport one of his most enthusiastic pupils was young W. H. Sadler (now President of the Baltimore Business College) whom he enconraged to enter the Buffalv College as a

entitled him to that eognomen, he might | abbreviated capitals, not heretofore recognized in copy-books. Perceiving the necessity of some standard contribation of the commonly received rules and principles of penmanship in text-book form, for the guidance of teachers, he, in 1862, published his "Text-book on Penmanship and Letter-writing"—the first modern work of the kind, and forerunner of the various handbooks by other authors, who saw at ones the advantage of such a work in extending their systems. In this text book were first introduced black cuts with white letters, to illustrate blackboard writing. This was followed by a series of (2) charts on the same principle, in 1863, and suggested a now departure in the chart business, which was at once followed by the "leading" (?) authors.

From 48:6 to 1872 Ellsworth published The Writing Teacher, the pioneer paper devoted to pennanship. This, too, was appreciated, and found imitating competitors in the shape of "Bulletins," "Teachers of Penmanship," etc., and paved the way for the great and permanent success of the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL.

From 1863 to 1871 Ellsworth managed the Ellsworth Business College, of Broadway, New York, as an auxiliary to his teaching, publishing, and authorship work, ociating with him Prof. D. T. Ames during the last year or two prior to its transfer to other parties. During this

period the "Ellsworth Book-keeping and Business Manual" was prepared and published by him in 1869, and his "Steps of Book-keeping" in 1876-seven years later -with the hope of bringing this important subject into more intelligent shape for the average pupil and teacher in the public school, where its study is so universally neglected. But the publication of his Tracing Books, in 1867, opened the way for a competing series by every author, upon the subject, and solves the problem of elementary effort in penmanship by using the hand to convey the writing idea to the head, us well as vice versa. In 1871 the copy-books of 1861 were revised, to incorporate his newly-discovered scale of slant and proportion based on the Triangle 3: 4:5, which at once placed the Ellsworth System upon a scientilic facting by regulating absolutely the width of letters and spaces, and securing perfect uniformity in all these respects, not only in the ropies, but the ruling of the page in both direct tions to regulate the writing. In his erowning work, the "Reversible Series of Writing-books," 4877 (patented 1879), another and new departure was made, in which not only an entirely new set of copies of faultless style and grading, but a NEW FORM OF BOOK was introduced, constructed to overcome the well-known objections to the old copy-book wherein the sheets are underfolded at the back, producing a curved and springy surface, which will not lie flat, and the leaves of which cannot be removed without destroying the book. Moreover, twice the surface is exposed, and twice the desk-room is required that is actually needed. The Reversible Writing-book overcomes all these obstacles and more, and opens the way to greater freedom in practice, and, by means of blank practice sheets interleaved, overcomes the arbitrariness of the old book by supplying the means of overcoming the inequality of practice essential to perfect the work of the copies, thus affording the combined advantages of loose paper and a book.

This brief sketch shows how Ellsworth has improved his time for the past twenty years or more, and, whatever posterity may say about it, he will doubtless be credited with an honest and independent effort to make his mark in the writing profession

Use The Pen.

Use the peu, there's magic in it, Never let it lag behind; Write thy thought, the pen can win it From the chaos of the mind. Many a gent is lost forever

By the careless passer-by, int the gens of thought sho On the mental pathway lie . andd never Use the pen, but let it never Troth with death-black ink

Let it be thy best endeavor To siways write what good men think So that words and thoughts seen Honest prace from Learning's long to

Honest praise from Learning lay in time be as enduring As the strains that Honer sing —Short-hand Worl!

Back Numbers of the "Journal. PLEASE NOTE.

Every mail brings inquiries respecting back numbers. The following we can send and no others: All numbers of 1875, for 1879, except May and November : 1880, copies for months of January, F. ruary, April, May, June, August December only remain; all numbers 1881, and all for 1882, except June. will be noted that while Spencer's writing lessous began with May, the second leswas in the July number, so that the serof lessons is unbroken by the absence the June number. Only a few copies several of the numbers mentioned above remain, so that persons desiring all or an part of them should order quickly. All the 51 numbers, back of 1883, will be man for \$1.00, or any of the numbers at 10 cm

Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. KELLEY, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.]

The Yale Alamai Association of New York has a membership of over 400.

Jay Gould has contributed \$5,000 to the Rutgers College endowment find.—Ex.

The bell used at Wellesley College,

Mass., is from an ancient Buddhist temple in Japan.—Ex.

Brown University has just received \$100,000 for the endowment of a chair in Natural Science.—Argonaut.

College theatricals are not allowed at English universities, being forbidden by the Faculty.—Notre Dame Scholastic.

The Faculty of Amherst College, Mass., bas forbidden its students to take part hereafter in intercollegists athletic contests.

The total gifts and bequests of the late John G. Green to Princeton College foot up nearly a million and a half.—School Journal.

Princeton has received apward of \$2,-500,000 since Dr. McCosh took charge. Dr. Musgrave recently gave \$80,000.—Concordiensis.

There are in the United States over 3,-200,000 colored persons, over 2,200,000 pative white, and over 7,000,000 foreign born whites who cannot write.

In Portugal, according to official statistics, 825 out of every 1,000 can neither read nor write. In Switz-rland but one in a thousand lack these acquirements.

Four thousand dollars has been collected for the extension of the workshops of the Indian Tesiming School at Carlisle, Penn. The school is doing better work in civilizing the Indians than the army on the frontier.—The Age.

The following is the list of the oldest colleges in this country: Harvard, founded in 1639; Yale in 1701; the College of New Jersey (Princeton), 1746; University of Pennsylvania, 1749; Brown, 1746; and Dartmouth, 1762; Rutgers, 1770.— Targum.

PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY.—Prof. Alphens S. Packard, of Bowdoin College, was a classmate and roommate of George Bancroft while a student here. Three great historians of America studied at this school, hoarded in the same house, and paid their board out of the same charitable fond.

The Michigan Legislature, by an almost unanimous vote, has passed a bill requiring, among its other provisions, instruction with special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, situatuats, and marcoits generally upon the human system. After September 1st, 1881, no certificate will be granted to any teacher who does not pass a astisfactory examination in reference to these subjects.

A St Louis judge has decided that a teacher stands in loco parentis, and has therefore the right to flog an unruly scholar. As to when he should whip and when he should not, the teacher is the judge. "Whipping," the court says, "burts bad beys only a short while. The sentence against it is productive of positive injury. Four years' experience in adminiatering criminal law convinces me that the boys who become criminals are boys who don't get whipped,"—Junn, Jour, of Ed.

A teacher in London, on being asked what corral education or training he gave to bis scholars—what he did, for instance, when he detected a child in a lie—auswered as follows: "I consider all moral education to be a humbug. Nature teaches children to his. If one of my hops lies, I set him to write some such copy as this 'Lying is a base and infamous offence.' I make him write a quire of paper over with this copy, and he knows very well that if he does not bring it to me in good

condition he will get a flogging."—Popular

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EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

[In every instance where the source of any item used in this department is known, the proper credit is given. A like convresy from others will be appreciated.]

It does rather stir up the bile of a col-

It does rather stir ap the bile of a college president to speak of him as running a dude factory. -- Fireman's Herald.

A Kentucky schoolmaster got a verdict of seventeen dollars the other day in a suit brought against the trustees for damages from a cold caught running after them to get his pay.

LÖGICAL SEQUENCE—A comfortable reflection for the indisposed. A lazy boy is better than nothing. Nothing is better than a studious boy. Therefore a lazy boy is better than a studious boy.

A lady complains that she is not getting clucational value for her money. To show that she was mistaken her husband asked their little bey on his last return from school six questions. To five he replied correctly. The answer was, "I don't know."

"You write a beautiful hand. I wish that I had such a hand," said Mr. Flasher to a lady clerk at the hotel. "Am I to consider this as a proposal?" asked the bright lady. "Well-er-yes-if my wife is willing to let me off," replied the accomplished Flasher.—Detroit Post.

"What Will the Harvest Be?" was the subject of an essay at the Commencement exercises of a Boston female seminary, last week. As there were nine in the graduating class it is probable that the baryest will be four divorce suits, une depenent, and four woman's suffrage advocates.—Firemon's Herald.

Here is an authentic instance of true and faithful love: A Pittsfield, Mass, schoolgirl, is order to coovine a jealous hoy that she liked him better than some other urchin, exclaimed: "Of conver I like you better than I do Bill, for don't I miss words in my spelling lesson on purpose so as to be down at the foot of the class where you are?"

Enthusiastic Profesor of Physics, discussing the organic and inorganic kingdoms: "Now, if I should shat my eyrs—so—and drup my head—so—and should not move, you would say I was a clod! But I move, I leap, I ruu; then what do you call med." Voice from the rear: "A clodhopper." Class is dismissed.— Vassar Moscollanu.

Teacher: "What is a kingdom?"

Pupil: "A country governed by a King."
T.: "What is an Empire?"

P.: "A country governed by an Emperor."

7.: "Very good. Now, coming to our country, what is a Republic?"

country, what is a Republic?"

P. (confidently): "A country governed
by a republican!"

Said a teacher to one of his highest pupuls: "If your father gave you a backet of peaches to divide between yourself and your little brother, and there were forty peaches in the backet, after you had taken your share, what would be left," "My little brother would be left, for I'd take all the peaches. That's the kind of a Congressman I'm going to be when I grow up."—Ez.

ASTRONOMICAL—"Agathn," said be, pointing with the half-evaporated end of his taffy sitck toward the hespangled occident, "what star is that blazing out over youder?" "That, Mileture," said she, seratching her nigh ear on the capatone of his shoulder-pad, "that is Mercury, my cherished one." "You don't say?" was his answer. "You don't say? Well, I said when it got up to ninety-three this afternoon that I believed it would skip out the top of the flag, and, sare enough, it has,"

M. Lefebure de Fourcy was examining a studeut in physics once upon a time, and the young man being nervous, failed utterly on the first question put to him—a very simple one. "Bring this geutleman a bundle of hay for his breaktast," remarked the disgusted examiner to one of the attendants. "Bring two—the professor and I will hreakfast tegether!" added the student, who thus suddealy regained and asserted his self-posersion.

A teacher in a suburban school was giving her class an object-lesson a few days ago, and drew a cat upon the blackboard for its inspection. She then asked what there was on the cat, and the nanaimous reply was. "Hair." "What cles?" she queried. There was a long pause of reunsideration, but finally the hand of a bright-eyed little five-year-old shot up, and almost simultaneously came her triumphoat answer: "Fless!"—Boston Post.

"Gertic," said au ancient maiden lady employed in teaching the "young idea how to shoot," you should not make faces in that manner, for it will make you awfully ugly looking when you grow up."

Gertie looked one moment at the "schoolmarm," who had never, even in her "sweet siviteen" days, heen accused of being pretty, and hoped to trace effect back to cause by asking her: "What did you use to make faces for wheo you were little !"

"When My Ship Comes In."

BY MARY E. MARTIN.

"Who can tell what passenger our ship is bringing to us as she is sailing across the sea?" These were the words that flusted out to Fred Devol, from a room adjoining the one in which he had been doing some carpeoter's work. Whether it was because he had been so busy that be had only heard those words, be could not tell; but just as he laid down his hammer the words floated to bim. The person who was reading had stopped so suddenly that it almost appeared to Fred as if it had been snoken in answer to his thoughts In after years Fred found out that Dickens, who knew so well the feelings of the poorer classes, wrote those words; but if Dickens wrote them, as Fred remembered having heard them that day, he never could tell. Stick in his memory they would, just as he had first heard them. Life had seemed harder to bear than ever that day, and the thought had just come into his mind, will my ship ever come in? when through the open door there floated out to him, in a soft sweet voice. "Who can tell what passenger our ship is bringing to us as she is sailing across the seal He picked up his bammer and saw, and went back to the shop with a lighter heart; for it seemed almost a promise that a better day would sometime come to him.

"Old Savage has just been filing his saw," called out some of the men to Fred as he opened the door of the shop. "Oh, you needn't look as if you were frightened to death, but you'll catch it! you staid the thirtieth part of a second over your time : and Old Savage filed away. Fred was an apprentice to Savage, and he knew well what e man meant. Old Savage, as the men called him, had a falsetto voice, and when he got into one of his frequent rages the men said he could pipe his voice shriller than a file drawn across an old saw. It was the delight of some of the men, when their mates were the victims, to stand behind Savage's back, and, with a nail, go through the pautomiae. With every elevation of Savage's voice this man would dumbly run a nail higher and higher up the saw much to the amusement of every one in the shop. Upon poor Fred's head fell these sculdings more than upon any one else They had long been the terror of his life. Fred was a creole, but what were the exact circumstances that had drifted bim into Savage's hands Fred himself did not quite knew. Evidently he was of good parentage, as his finely-formed features and pure accent clearly showed. When Old Savage was closely pressed for an answer, he would say that he got him from one of the yellow fever purses. This purse had been sent down to New Orleans during an epidemic, and had brought the boy back. The nurse had said that he had seen all the boy's friends die, oue by oue; and he couldn't have the heart to leave him there alone. The nurse had afterwards died, and poor Fred had fallen into Old Savage's clutches. Fred remembered nothing of any other life than this one he was les with Savage. As he stood now, looking so frightened at the words of the workman. you could see that he was not very tall for his eighteen years. He was remarkably sleader and girlish in his figure. His bands were of exquisite mold - the fingers tapering; his hair black; complexion dark, but clear; his eyes large and brown, and usually gave you a pleading glance. they earried in them a hunted, startled look, for almost before the workman had finished speaking Savage came in. He began on Fred in such shrill torrents of abuse that one of the workinen blew the words to another from behind his hand: "It's an 8ra." Fred, after the first shock to his sensitive nerves, bure it better, and quietly went on to his work; for back to him came the promise that some day his ship would come in. As it would take the men from the shop, and Fred, being handy with his tools, was often sent, as he had been today, to do some little job : at one time it would be a door that needed a weather strip; at another, a shelf to put up. In this way Fred saw that there was a different way of living from that in Savage's house—that there were different people in the world from the rough, but kind-hearted, men in the shop.

One day Savage sent bim up-town to do some work on some shelves in a store. Fred kaew the owner of the store, as many others did, as Barney. Mr. Bernard was his correct name, but few thought to call him so. The store he kept was called a second-band book-store; but it was a perfect onseum of odd things in that line Everything could be found there, from a well-thumbed school geography to the rare old volumes, so dear to a book-lover's heart, but impossible to be found in any other place but Barney's store. While Fred was at work, he couldn't keep his eyes from eccasionally wandering from one shelf of books to another. Never had he been in a more inviting place. The store had nothing of the dingy, dusty air, that its name would suggest. It was a large, light, airy room; with a home look about it that was aut lessened by the cozy sitting-room beyoud that Mr. Bernard had partitioned off for Madame Bernard It was as quaint and as pretty as the madame herself. Here she sat, or, as some customer would come in, she would briskly step out and help in the sale, or the hant for some desired book. As Fred went on with his work, Barney approached him and said; "I want to get a young man in my store so that madame does not have to jump up so many times. Do you like your work well that you cannot come and live with us?" Barney knew us well as others the kind of a life Fred had to live.

"Like it, Barney? I would change it for almost anything if I could; you would not take me, would you, Barney?"

"Yes," said Mr. Bernard, in his broken English (Fred never found out what his nationality was), come right away, I will pay you a small salary each week, and you can live with me and madame."

Fred was delighted; he felt several inches taller when he went back and told Savage he was going to leave. Savage raved, but it did no good. Fred took his place in the store, and sown won the love of the two old people. It was only a few weeks after cutering upon his new duties that Fred, while pilling some hooks on a shelf, stopped short in his work. He had

come across one that deeply interested him so deculy that he stood motionless, one foot resting on the counter, the other upon a lower shelf. Deeper and deeper did the interest grow, until he jumped down and scated himself on a stool. His work was all forgotten; and it was well for him that he was not still at work for Savage. As an honr passed he could hardly then tear himself away. This was a book on writieg-a guide to business-writing and ornamental penmanship. Nothing new to many, but the first that Fred had ever seen, or even heard about. Finally, Fred put the book away is a secure place and finished his work, When Mr. Bernard came in, Fred asked him to sell him the book. "You may have it for nothing, my boy," said Mr. Bernard. "I bought it with a lot of books." From that day Fred determined to make of himself just as line a peuman as the author of that book. During all the time he was knocking about he had picked up a very good foundation for an education, but he wrote in a cramped, angular hand. Now he went to work in carnest. Day after day he copied during every moment that he had to spare. For the first time in his life he had an object to gain, and an end to achieve. Before, he had always worked at the bidding of others. He did not make the progress that he wished to make in writing, yet he determined not to give up. One day, when Mr. Bernard was out, madame very busy within, and the store entirely free from customers, Fred went to work on his writing. He worked with a will entirely forgetful of the store and all his surroundings. He did not notice a tell and very scholarly looking gentleman when he came in. He stood quite close to Fred; stood and watched him for a long time. Finally, the feeling that some one was near him caused Fred to look up. "You will never accomplish it in that way," said the gentleman, quietly and with a smile, as Fred's eyes met his.

"What made you try to write all that in such a short time? It won't do; but the improvement jou made from the first is astonishing."

Fred did not realize for the moment that he had never seen this man before, but listened attentively. The gentleman went on to say:

"Don't let your engerness to improve in writing make you lose all of your judg-

ment in striving." "But I did not know, sir," said Fred, "that I was trying so hard until you spoke."

That is just what I mean. You abandon yourself to your desire to learn to write, and, consequently, do not make the progress that you would if you were coolheaded. You have, it all probability, said to yourself: 'I will never cease striving until I can write copies in this book.' It will be just as like as not that you are aiming at something that is impossible. The result will be that you will show, in every letter you form, that over-heated blood is galloping through your veius. Curb this hot spirit; aim not quite so high at first; have full command of yourself; then with a thorough knowledge of the rules for writing, you can bid your will lead your hand in the desired way."

"Why, sir," said Fred, "I thought it was right to strive and work in learning to write."

'It is, if you do it as I have told you. Now follow out my directions, and see if you do not accomplish it."

Just then Mr. Bernard came in; the gentleman secured the book he was seek-As the gentleman passed out of sight, Mr. Bernard said: "That is the great scholar, Mr. Poulson: he is a publisher of a great magazine."

Fred practiced his writing after that, under the instructions Mr. Poulson lead given him. He was astonished to see the progress he made. A little was accomplished each day, until he loved the art to such a degree that he lost all consciousness

it he had reached such perfection in writing that if he had not quite come up to the author, at which he simed, he had very cearly reached that point. Oce morning the knowledge of what he had attaiged came to him all at on.e. His impulsive nature gave the shout, long and loud: " My ship's come in!" Madama rushed from the inner room, wringing her hands, and exclaiming: "Mon Dieu! What you ery ont so for ? No ship could come into this

Fred laughed at her and at his own impulsive nature. Yet well he knew that for the first time in his poor life his ship had made a trip across the sea, well laden with material that would give him every success in life. Mr. Bernard was a ripe schular, and Fred could not have fallen into better hands. Now that he saw what wonderful

of self in his practice. Before he realized | and to the sides rose up like great ramparts. The front open and close down to the river, from where the cool sea-breeze was wafted and stirred the trees to low music shove your head. To lie there beneath those trees, with open air, open sky and open ees,-with the harebills, the dainty ferns, and many bright flowers springing up from the green moss at your feet, this of itself was enough to make one happy, and to be grateful for existence. It was here that Fred Devol used to come, away from the smoke and the dust of the city, and lie down beneath the trees. It was here be dreamed his first dream of greatness. Here he first knew that the poetic genius was within him. Fred Devol kept the secret of his first poem a long time-fearing he had overestimated his own power. One day Mr. Bernard found his poems, and was impatient netil one was in Mr. Poulson?



The above cut was photo-engrared from an original pen-drawing executed by Mr. Griffitts, a student of Musselman's Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill.

success Fred had made in writing, and | hands, so great was his appreciation of that he wished to improve in every way, he helped him. No one knew more people who could help Fred's writing, bringing him in a prouniary tenefit, and some be had no need to accept the salary that was due him in the store.

One of Pred's greatest pleasures, when he first went to Mr. Bernard, was that he could go into the open air when he wished, without the fear of a scolding. As the years went on, it still continued his great pleasure. Many a day he would start for a walk to Happy Hollow. The way to it was across a covered bridge, then a turn to the side led you into a road that lay side by side and wound its way with the river you had just crossed. This road went winding its way by river and hill-side until it brought you to Happy Hollow. It was well named Happy. It was a hollow made by several bills standing together fronting the river. I don't think you could find a more lovely sput than Happy Hollow, on a bright May day. The bills to the back what Fred had done.

The poem was submitted to Mr. Poulson for publication, written in Fred Devol's band that was far more beautiful than the one that made Poe's first poem acceptable. It was accepted and published in Mr. Poulson's magazine, where Fred Devol placed

Fred Devol succeeded so well io all that he undertook that, when thirty-five years of age, Mr. Poulson offered him the editorship of his magazine. Fred. Devol was not only willing to take it but abundantly able to manage the magazine.

It was only a few mornings after he had begun his duties as editor that Mr. Poulson, holding a letter out to him, said; "That is beautiful hand-writing; I never see a lady's letter written as beautifully as that but I think of an item I saw in a penman's paper." The editor commended a lady writing-teacher in these words: "She writes with great uniformity for a woman."

Now Fred, my dear hoy, that was a

slander on the fair sex. You may take any large city and go through its schools, as where will you find one boy who writes well you will find five girls who write better. It is so in families. It is only when men are compelled to use writing in business. or make writing a speciality, that it is differeut. Fred Devol did not attempt to euter into a discussion on this topic. terested him more was that he had to reply to this letter. It was an opportunity he had eagerly longed for. This letter was from Mary Doane, a contributor to the magazine, and Fred Devol had long been interested in her. Although a universal favorite with ladies, he had never had a passing fancy for any one. This one woman, speaking through her contributions. had stirred Fred Devol's whole nature as no other woman had been able to do. He was glad now to come this much pearer to her, although he might never see her face to face. Fred answered this letter, and a constant exchange of husiness letters drew them nearer. Fred thought is her every article she poured out her heart to him and no one else. He knew that in everything that he wrote he had long since ceased t speak to asy one but her.

After he had been on the magazine about a year Fred Devol resolutely made up his mind to ask Mary Doane to marry him, and, if she consected, to go over the long distance and marry at once. Pru-dence whispered to him: "It might be a case of Marjorie Daw"; Pride whispered: "You are the man who never picked up a paper in which there was a case of two persons marrying on first sight but you threw the paper down and said: "Can there be two such idiots in the world?" Fred Devol listened to neither; the strong heartyeareing that he felt for Mary Doane, and he believed she felt for him, conquered.

When Mary Doane received his letter the was seated in her own pretty cottage that was nestled in among the trees. After reading it she neither felt shocked, indigment, nor surprised. She had all along felt this heart-yearning for Fred Devol. but did not dream that he felt it. His picture she had seen in the magazine, and his writings had found an answering chord in ber own heart. Why should she not marry bim? This was the way she reasoned: Why should a person be compelled to seeach other face to face when they had so long read each the secret thought of the

other? Why should she not trust him? She wrote him that she would marry him, and over the long distance he went He reached the pretty cottage among the trees and entered. It was no case "Marjorie Daw," for, lo ! his ship is sailing in, and from her deck has stepped the passenger she is bringing: it is sweet and lovely Mary Doane. A woman not tel yet of grand and noble mice. Beauti she is with her fair Euglish face and b blue eyes that look so steadily into your She is near Fred Devol's own age. beauty of her face, you can see, comes of from features alone, but from the within. Does this heart-yearning for to other cease when they meet in the flicface to face? No! they know that the were made for each other as surely while Adam slept his ship sailed to from over the sea, and left to him ! the one fair passenger.

And now my dear reader, I am thinking of The log may be thick, its bells tolling and rea-

To guide our ship, as she sails o'er the sen.

Who can tell what passenger she may be bries.

To make life seem sweeter to you not to me?

The "Hand-book" as a Premiun

We have decided to continue to 10 notil further notice, the "Hand-hook" paper) free to every person remitting \$1 a subscription or renewal to the Jours for one year, or, for \$1.25, the book has somely bound in cloth. Price of the land by mail, in cloth, \$1; in paper, 75 cm Liberal discount to teachers and agents

Itinerant Professors.

ARTICLE 11. By Chandler H. Peirce, Keokuk, Iowa

Yes, we all plead guilty to having been once a traveling teacher of penmuship, and we are proud of it. This is the first stepping-stone, and he who would climb must not ignore the assistance gained in this field of usefolness. We have no regrets; but, on the contrary, are proud of having done much good and gained a class of knowledge that is invaloable for the superstruc ture of a successful career. We look back with pleasure over a conquered field, and believe that the momentum gained is our constant support in these days when others are halting between two opinions. The itiserant professor is a necessity, and is sure to thrive if he possess ability and the requisites of manhood, with force and energy ough to create an electric current.

We must not demand too much at first, however, as we have admitted that the beginning is here, and we cannot, consistently, be too critical.

Young man, launch your tiny bark upon the sea of etrife and world of watere, trusting to fortune and a strong arm for a set arrival in the golden harbor. Be just, he true to your own interests, and you will never want for encouragement.

REMEMBER:

Nothing great is lightly won, Nothing won is lost, Every good deed nobly done, Will repay the cost. Place in Heaven your utmost trust All you will to do,

And if you succeed

You must paddle your own cance. Why do you hesitate?

I don't know just what to do.

But you must know if you ever hope to succeed.

I have no confidence in my ability.

Are you positive you know your business?

How can I know it without having taught, and how can I teach until I know how? What a predicament.

What ability have you? Do you know soything more than how to write and draw a few hirds and heasts of prey?

What do you mean by 't How to write?"
I mean, can you execute smooth, even writing, with that degree of skill that will demand recognition by those with whom you come in contact.

Yes, I am not wanting in that.

Can you introduce a little speed in your copy-hand, and produce what is always of the greatest interest to a husiness community, viz., Business-writing?

No, I scarcely think I can. I didn't think that was essential.

In your profession everything is essential that will help you to help others to help themselves. If by your power you can lead others to acquire what you possess, your services must he in demand, and will, of eccessity, command liberal returns. To say the least, you should make this an object and improve yourself as soon as possible. It surely will benefit you in many ways.

I have made a good start in drawing and can show fair results.

What is the object of drawing ?

It serves an excellent purpose to show executive shifty. The drill gained in reaching any degree of proficiency in drawing gives superior increased power in the field of writing. It leads a certain enchantement to writing, and assists one to accomplish the result with greater case. The ornamental bears the same relation to the practical that algebra does to arthmetic.

Do you deem ornamental pennasahip a mecessity? Diamond cuts diamond. Yankees answer one question by asking an other. There many things deemed a necessity that were once considered a lounty. If we consider how little will serve our purpose, we surely must conclude that both ornamental pennasahip and algebra must fall to the ground. A knowledge of algebra will benefit aoyone, not so much in dollars and eets, but in the satisfaction of knowing something beyond ordinary. Ornemental Pennauchip is well coungh to its way, and hise algebra, serves a parpose that must not, and canoot, be ignored. An ligournate ryof a majority against it does not prove anything. If algebra assists one meterially to understand arithmetic, and ornamental assists in the practical, I carely am safe in concluding that each should be taken in its time in order to get a more than ordinary development. A thorough understanding in the lower must be guiced through the higher.

wer must be gained through the higher. Is this conclusion satisfactory?

So far I um safe. I can write fairly well. I think I understand the development of a business headwriting, and I will try and profit by what you say as to drawing, that through it I may reach what others have done in writing.

But if you expect to be a teacher you have only half begon.

Yes, I told you I didn't know what to do, and that I have no confidence in my ability.
What ability did you refer to? I have but the one.

But you must know that if you would tench well, you must possess teachingpower or teaching-ability, in addition to executive ability. Confidence comes from the possession of both, and you cannot

is not what he should be, then he should seek to selve this ONE "PROBLEM OF THE TIMES."

THE PENMAN'S FIF ART JOURNAL.

A Train for Dudes.

There is talk of putting on a regular English train between Boston and New York. Everything in the way of luxury, confort, speed and enfety has already been perfected. There are ne such care engines in the world as the Cousolidated road runs, yet, wishing always to supply an unsatisfied public, the experiment of rouning a train of English coaches has been agitated. English engines, with no cabs and one pair of 11-foot drivers, will be imported; also, first-class compartment cosches, seating eight persons in each part, or twenty-four persons in each car. high rate of speed accomplished in Eugland is attained by running small trains, se here but four of these cars will be used on each train. One train will leave New York and one Boston simultaneously each day, and make the run in about five hours. The train may possibly carry the mail. paying five dollars a minute to the Government for each and every minute's delayjust as they do in England. The "guard" will pass along on the outside of the train and collect the tickets through the windows. There will be no veutilation, and

ABCQ&TGA IJASMAO PQRSTUVW VYQJ

We present the above alphabet of plain capitals for wholearm or combined movement practice, photo-engraved from pen-and-ink copy executed at the office of the "Journal."

know your business and be successful in it without a knowledge of both.

If this be true, I am only half a man and must look to my laurels. If the demands of any husiness are known, I must meet those demands if I meet success. If I shut my cyes against truth, or in ignorance grope in the dark, it will swail me nothing to cry aloud when lost.

You must prepare for the contest. To say that I will try is not enough. You must demand that preparation of yourself that belongs to this day and generation. When you were a child, childish things were becoming to you; but now that you pretend to act for yourself, it becomes you to act the man and prove your act by all knowledge essential to a full and complete exposition of your claims. But how am I to gain a knowledge of teaching? How do medical students get practice in their profession ? Are they not required to pursue a certain course of study, lectures, etc., etc., prior to going out to practice? Caunot you do the same ! Have you done this ! I thought any one who could write and draw a little could teach. Young man, you were never more mistaken in your life. If the itiuerant professors from early times down to the present have not been received with open arms it is easily accounted for by reflex action. Other callings are suftering from indiscretions, but this does not remedy this case. If the itinerant professor

not much confort to speak of, but then "it will be English." There will be no water, no toilet-room, and the passengers will be locked in and unlocked only at their destination-all so English! The fare will be about \$20 or "four pun, me lud," and the portmanteaus will be "pasted" and not checked. The full fares and postal service will net something over \$2,000 each trip. There are so many that go everything English that it is expected that coachingclubs, Eaglish pug-dog owners, pulo players, fox-hunters, and dudes will patronize and roll up the receipts of the new train. It will not be necessary to use any of the new \$5,000,000 loan, as it is a known fact that anything brought over here that is English always pays and pays well. One of the trains should be called the "Flying Wilde," and the other "Lightning Langtrv."

When to Subscribe.

For several reasons it is desirable, that, so far as is practicable, subscriptions should begin with the year, yet it is entirely optional with the subscriber as to when his subscription aball commence. Those who may be specially interested in the very practical and valuable course of lessons commenced by Prof. H. C. Spencer may have their subscriptions begin with the May number, in which is the first lesson of the course.

A Hard Witness.

"Do you know the prisoner well ?" asked the attorney.

"Never knew him sick," replied the witness,

"No levity," said the lawyer, sternly.
"Now, sir, did you ever see the prisoner at the bar?"

"Took many a drink with him at the

"Answer my question, sir," yelled the lawyer. "How long have you known the prisoner?"

"From two feet up to five feet ten inches."

"Will the court make the-

"I have, Jedge," said the witness, anticipating the lawyer: "I have answered the question. I knowed the prisoner when he was a boy two feet long and a man five feet ten."
"Your Honor—."

"It's fact, Jedge, I'm under oath," persisted the witness.

The lawyer arese, placed both hands on the table in front of him, spread his legs apert, leaned his body over the table and

"Will you tell the Court what you know shout this case ?"

"That slo't his name," replied the wit-

"What sin't his name?"
"Case."

"Who said it was ?"

"You did. You wanted to know what I knew about this case. His name's Smith."

"Your Honor," howled the attorney, plucking his heard out by the roots, "will you make this man answer?"

"Witness," said the Judge, "you must answer the questions put to you." "Land o' Gosbeu, Jedge, hain't I been

I'm all ready."

"Then " said the leaver "don't heat

"Then," said the lawyer, "don't beat about the bush any more. You and the prisener have been friends?"
"Never," promptly responded the wit-

ness.
"What! Wasn't you summoned here

as a friend?"
"No sir; I was summoned here as a

Presbyterian. Narry one of us was ever Frieuds. 11e's an old-line Baptist, without a drop of Quaker in him."

"Stand down," yelled the lawyer in disgust.
"Hey?"

"Hey?"
"Stand down."

"Can't do it. I'll sit down or stand up-"

"Sheriff, remove the man from the box."
Witness retires, muttering: "Well, if he
ain't the thick-handedest cuss I ever laid
eyes ou."—Utica Observer.

"I has been axed several times o' late," remarked Brother Garlner as he opened the meeting in his saush hiand inanner, "if we war' to have any now mottoes or proverbs or maxims for de summer sezue. De Committee on Sayio's have handed in the follerin' hill o' fare fur hot weather: "He who sleeps by day will houger by night." 'Industry and de peg on which Pleuty hauge her hat.' 'Argyment makes three eucunies to one friend.' 'Men whu go to law mus' expect to eat deir 'daters widout salt.' 'De biggest balloon kin be packed in a har'l when de gas am out.' De rattle of de empty wagon kin he heard forlier dan de rumble of de loaded one." "Detroit Free Press.

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NEW YORK, JULY, 1883

Teaching Business-writing.

The College Record for June, and the College Quarterly for July, of Jacksonville Ill., contain somewhat extended articles by G. W. Brown, proprietor of the Jacksonville Business College, combating the ideas advanced through recent numbers of the JOURNAL that business writing cannot be taught. We do not propose to enter further into the discussion of this matter. From a personal interview and discussion with Mr Brown at the late Convention in Washington we are convinced that the chief difference between his and our views consists in the difference of construction placed upon the term "business-writing"-- he using it in the sense of practical writing, or that which is best adapted to business purposes, In that sense we agree with Mr. Brown that it can be and is successfully taught. In our discussion we have used the term as applied to the best style of practical writing as taught in schools and colleges, remolded and fixed, as it is sure to be, by the exigeucies of business life and the personal

characteristics of the writer, into, as it were. a distinct personality, which stands for and represents its author and aobody else. Such writing can be no more appropriated by another person than can the physique of its author, and is, we affirm unteachable.

Exhibits at the Convention.

One of the interesting features of the late Convention was the numerous specimens of penmanship there exhibited - some of which exhibits were of professional work, while many others were arranged for exhibiting the result of school-work. Among the former were numerous specimens of flourishing and drawing by R. S. Collins, of Kings Mountain, N. C.; an engrossed testimonial to Charles Stewart Parnell, by John O. T. McCarthy, of War Department, Washington, D. C.; specimens of flourishing, writing and drawing, by C. N. Craudle, Penman at the Western Normal College and Commercial Institute, Bushnell, Ill.; a finely executed specimen of illumination, in gilt and colors, was exhibited by James B. Philp, of Washington. From the office of the Pennan's ART JOURNAL were exhibited a scrap-book containing specimens from various penmen of the United States and Canada, another containing specimens of the original pen-and-ink designs, with copies of the same, reproduced by photoengraving and photo-lithography, in forms of diplotons, certificates, testimonials, commercial forms, etc.

Hanging upon the walls, in the collegerooms and balls, were a large number of exquisitely executed specimens of practical and ornamental penmanship from the pens of H. C and L. P. Spencer.

G. W. Brown, of the Jacksonville (III.) Business College, exhibited numerous specimens of good practical writing, executed by teachers and pupils of his institution. Similar and very creditable specimens were exhibited by A. S. Osborne, penman at the Rochester (N. Y.) Business Priversity. There were also on exhibition a large number of specimens collected from the writing departments of the public schools of Washington, which were of exceptional morit

A Trap that Catches.

Any visitor to Washington who fails to visit the Secret Service Bureau in the Treasury Department will miss one of the most interesting sights of that city of wonders. There are exhibited all the various kinds and styles of counterfoit money, paper and coin, which, from time to time, have been captured by the United States detectives, together with the photographs of all the persons who have been crested for making or passing such money. There will be seen counterfeits of all grades of excellence, and by every conceivable method known-notes so finely engraved as to deceive the very elect, and others so poorly made as to excite wonder that any one dare offer it, or that any one could receive it as genuine. There are several notes exquisitely executed with a en and brush, which have passed many times as current money; even the siken fibre which is now introduced into the paper upon which all government notes and bonds are printed was finely imitated with a nen.

At the head of this Bureau is Mr. James J. Brooks, a gentleman whose markedly courteous and pleasant mien is searcely suggestive of a chief of rogue-catchers, but the spoils of his craft bear evidence that he is a terrible suare in the way of the usurper of Uncle Sam's money-making prerogative.

Notice,

The stock of Ames's Compendiums is exhausted; no more can be mailed. A revised and greatly improved edition is now in course of preparation, and will be an-nounced when ready.

New Versus Old and Tried Ideas and Methods.

E PENMANS FI ART JOURNAL.

Resolutions transmitted to the Convention by Prof. W. P. Cooper, of Kingsville, Obio, presented to the Association by a resolution offered by R. C. Spencer, of Milwankee, Wis., with remarks complimentry to Mr. Cooper.

REMARKS OF MR. SPENCER UPON THE RESOLUTIONS OFFERED BY HIM.

Mr. President: I desire to present to the Association a series of resolutions by Prof. William P. Cooper, Kingsville, Ohio, who was for some years actively engaged io business colleges. Mr Cooper not only ttained high rank as a teacher of penmanship, but became known as a gentleman of liberal attainments, rare intellectual endowments, and social qualities. His retire ment from college work, on account of impaired health, was cause of general regret. Mr. Cooper's interest in the profession is manifest by the resolutions which I have the honor to present, prepared by bim. I ask that the resolutions be published in the Proceedings. RESOLUTIONS OFFERED BY

R. C. SPENCER.

WHEREAS Prof. William P. Cooper, WHEREAS Prof. William P. Comper, of Kingsville, Obio, an accomplished teacher of penmanship, for many ye rs identified with business colleges, has, by reason of impaired health, been obliged to relunquish regular

professional labor; Therefore
Resolved, That we extend to Prof. Cooper assurances of our appreciation of his faithful and efficient services to the cause is which be still retains the deepest interest.

KINOSVILLE, Ohio, July, 1883.

Resolved, That while we favor free discassion in everything legitimately belong-ing to the science or art of permanship, also the methods of teaching accounts, we caunot help arging the many and authors in our day, placing their views in type, to consider well the soundness of their opinions, and whether they are really defensible or not, before making them publie. That, once made public, they are ex-pected to defend them, and once fairly proved unsound they should cease to advoate them

Resolved, That we cannot believe all Resolved, That we cannot believe all things matable and changeable in the matters of Art and Education, or that the location is simply what we are pleased to imagine it. Certain ideas, certain methods, and certain principles will be sound forever; others admit of change or improvement. Once having discovered the truth and the best way in source may descreas and the best way in any or to any degree, we ask the people to stick to it, and to discriminate carefully in regard to points of departure in any direction. There may be schools of careuny in regam to points of departure in any direction. There may be schools of art, in the matter of penmanship, each hav-ing some merit, though a widely varying degree. Careful discussion is a good thing; recklysa discussion will do httle less than blind fools and puzzle the best.

Resolved, That we have and do appreciate and respect, defend and honor the pioneers of modes, methods and systems in our business or profession. We will, also judge liberally of new ideas and new men. We will, also,

Resolved. That in our Conventious hithwe have, through excess of good feeling, perhaps, or friendliness, seemed to tol-erate impracticable methods, both new and

Resolved, That we absolutely and unqualifiedly ignore the idea of irresponsibili-ties, irresponsible agents, authors, editors or teachers. The men of the new innovation have not shouldered their sibilities, and met the hardships of p who have thus vindicated their methods

Resolved, That while they checrfully nu: dertake the tutorship of th ope to receive in charge the h o receive in charge the hope and prom-the country—properly disciplined, in ise of the country-properly disciplined, in all things, for acceptance and training. Home and public school training will be expected to have done their part. What we under-take is on the hypothesis that this is true.

Resolved, That, inasmuch as the American people have reached a development and probeiency superior to most, if not all, other people in this branch, and that this superiority is acknowledged widely abroad, it is to be hoped that the boards of educa-tion and the teachers of the public selects all over the country will, in all possible ways, support and aid the teachers of this ways, support and aid the teachers of th branch, in future, and for such a labor the should receive the thanks of the country.

Sample copies of the JOURNAL, 10 cents. | cloth, for 25 cents additional.

The King Club

For this mouth numbers fifty eight, and comes from the " banner town," and is sent by E. K. Isaacs, principal of the penmanship department of the Northern Indiana Normal School and Business Institute, Valparaiso, Ind. We do not know the population of Valparaiso, but over 2,000 scriptions have been received from there during a period of a little more than two We imagine, bowever, that if subyears. scriptions were received pro rata throughout the United States, we should be mailing about 1,000,000 JOURNALS monthly. And why not? We believe the JOURNAL to be a good investment to every learner and teacher of writing in the land, and we believe that the chief difference between the large proportionate number sent from Valparaiso is due to the manner in which the merits of the JOURNAL have been presented, and that with like infloence at work. proportionately large clubs might be anoured in every school and towo in the United States and Canada. We also believe that the teacher who induces a pupil or acquaintance to subscribe is a benefactor to that pupil; the teacher puts into the pupil's hand, at nominal cost, an agency that will tend largely to interest and enconrage the pupil, thereby supplementing to a powerful degree the teacher's work, Teachers, try it!

The second club in size numbers thirteen. and comes from C. E. Baird, A.B., manager of the business department of the E. I. Normal School, Portland, Me.

Clubs of ten each come from P. R. Cleary, Fowlerville, Mich., and L. B. Lawson. Haywards, Cal.

While this is not the time for large or numerous clubs, yet they have been more than usually active for the vacation season

Our Thanks and Sympathy.

To Mr. M. D. Casey, of the Treasury Department, Washington, we tender our most sincere thanks for his kind and generous hospitality while in Washington, and also express our most profound sympathy and condolence with him in the very sudden and unlooked for becomes with which he was stricken during the period of the Convention, in the death of his dearly beloved wife. We beg to tender him our kindest wishes, and to express to him a hope that we may yet have an opportunit to reciprocate his hospitality.

Delay of the "Journal."

Owing to a combination of second adyerse circumstances, the issue of the present number of the JOURNAL has been delayed considerably beyond its usual time of issue. We shall endeavor to usail the August number on or before the 15th of that mouth.

More Delegates.

The Business Educators' Association. which recently held a Convention at the National Capital, has, under different names and anspices, been in existence for the last fifteen years, and shows an enrollment during that time of several hundred members. It is important that the educational business houses, located at commercial centres. not represented in the last Convention. should send delegates to the next Convention, which is to assemble at Rochester, N. Y. New Orleans, St. Louis, Atalanta, Louisville, San Francisco, Buffalo, Brooklya, Philadelphia, and quite a number of other principal cities, should not fail to be fully represented in the Convention of 1884

The Hand-book (in paper) is now offered free as a premium to every person remitting \$1 for one year's subscription to the JOURNAL. Or, handsomely bound in

Striking Resemblance.

Many of our readers are undoubtedly aware that H. C. and H. A. Spencer are twin brothers, and so closely resembling each other as to often be mistaken one for the other by even their intimate acquaintsoces. Of them the Washington Republican published, in connection with its report of the Convention, the following succdote:

The striking resemblance of two members of the Convention has been the occasion of Indicross confusion more than once during the ent meeting. The two gentlemen are Mr. II. C Spencer, president of the Spencerian Business college in this city, and Mr. H. Δ. Spencer of New York. They are twin broth ers of exactly the same stature and build, the same hair, complexion, eyes, and expression. When one gets up to speak the Convention has to be informed which it is. The voices are so the same. A delegate suggested that a blue ribbon should be tied around the arm of one to distinguish him from the other. The morning H. A. Spencer arrived here from New York be went to the Holly Tree restauraut to take breakfast. The colored waiter looked on in blank wonderment, and while Mr. Spencer was paying bis bill was overheard to say to a brother waiter, "Dat man's got de most rav'nous appetite I ever see in my life. Why, look here, he was in here at 9 o'clock zactly, and had beefsteak, ham and eggs, fried potatoes, and coffee. Now it's a quarter to ten 'zactly, and he's jus' had mutton chops, ham

A New College Building.

Cards of invitation are issued to the ecremony of laying a corner-stone of a new building for the Eastman Business College at Ponghkeepsie, N. Y.

From the comments on the personnel of the Convention by the Washington Republican we abstract the following:

Among the delegates attending the meeting Among the designers are a number of noted husiness educators. Prof. S. S. Packard, of Packard's New York City Business college, is famed teacher. His institution trains over 1,000 students per annum. He is 57 years of age, but looks younger, as he is slender and erect, and his face clearly shaven. He has been in the business thirty years. He is the author of the well known Bryant and Stratton's Book-keepings. He has also had a varied literary and newspaper experience. first published the famous article of Oliver Dyer on John Allen -" The Wickedest Man He edited Bryant and Stratin New York." ton's Magazine from 1457 to 'till; subsequently be was editor of Packard's Monthly, a creditable literary venture.

A prominent figure in the Association is the Hon, Ira Mahew, of Detroit. He was formerly state superintendent of instruction in the state of Michigan, and while holding this position saw the necessity of a more practical business education than that afforded by the

Obituary.

We are deeply paided to learn of the very sudden death from hemorrhage, C. W. Rice, which occurred on the 4th inst., at Ecstes Park, Colorado, where he had just gone to pass his vacation, and apparently in the full enjoyment of health. Mr. R. was a young penman of rare skill and promise, having trught in several of the leading business colleges of the West, and was engaged as teacher of writing in the Denver (Col.) Business College at the time of his decease. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him, alike for his fine social qualities and professional attainments. At a meeting of the Faculty and students of the Denver Business College, the following resolutions of respect to his worth and memory were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS. The Divine Ruler of the uni-WHEREAS, The Divine Ruler of the uni-verse has removed from our midst our dear friend and teacher, Professor Charles W. Rice; therefore, recognizing his worth and the loss sustained by his many friends throughout the United States and Canada, and bowing with humble submission to the will of the Almighty,

Resolved. That in his life and character, as exemplified by his every word and act, we recognize a young gentleman of excel-lent moral character and many talents.

Resolved, By the death of the deceased the community sustains the loss of a good



Answered.

J. B. D., Morning Sun, Iowa.-Please auswer the following questions through the JOURNAL. 1st. Is professional penman-ship injurious to one with weak lungs ? 2d. Can I learn to teach penmanship (by reading) without going to school ! 3d. Why are there so many failures on teaching penmanship? 4th. Why do so many abandon, early, the profession? 5th. What does the Day Shading T Square cost? 6th. How do I write for a boy who never took a lesson in penma.:ship f Ans. 1st. Not necessarily, if one while sitting and leaning forward to write will have a care to bend from the hips and not bend the body so an to eramp the chest and interfere with respiration; also be sure to exercise much in the open air, and frequenty distend the lungs by long and full inhalations. 2d. No. We say No, because no one should attempt to teach who has not informed himself in methods of instructions which have been approved and vindicated by their successful application in the class-room; this can best be done by re civing the in-

EXERCISE FOR FLOURISHING

HE PENMANS (FI) ART JOURNAL



and eggs, stewed potatoes and ten. Dat appetite is wof a fortune to any restaurant." happened that H. C. Spencer had breakfasted at the same restaurant just before his brother got in from New York. The brothers are 44 years old, but have lived together only a small part of their lifetime. H. C. Spencer has several children, and his brother is now a visitor at the house. The little fellows were at first astonished to see their futher's double walking around, and could not tell the two apart until they discovered a bald spot the size of a quar-ter on top of the uncle's head. The other day a man stopped H. A. Spencer on the street and paid a debt due H. C. Spencer. Last spring 11. A. Speucer came here on a visit and went brother's college. The brother came into the reception-room to meet him. He sent him into the next room, where fifty boys were essembled, to finish the explanation of an example that had been drawn on the blackboard. Not a boy discovered the change, though one vas beard to say, "Why I didn't notice that Mr. Spencer's bair was cut."

Extra Copies of the " Journal" Will be sent free to teachers and others who desire to make an effort to secure a club of aubscribers.

A little fellow of five, going along the street with a dinner-pail, is stopped by a kind-bearted old gentleman, who says; "Where are you going, my little mao?" "To school," "And what do you do at school 1 Do you learn to read ! "To write ? " "No." "To count ?" "Nu." "What do you do?" "I wait for school to let out 1

public schools. Mahew's book-keepings are among the most widely used,

Hou, A. D. Wilt, of Ohio, is principal of the Miami Commercial college at Dayte Ohio, and also postmaster of that city. about 45 years of age, sharp featured, tall, and alert in expression. He is a member of the hoard of education at Dayton, and for many years has exhibited a deep and lively in terest in the cause of education.

Prof. Danial T. Ames is the editor of the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, a publication that has a large circulation among business colleges, teachers of penmanship, and others in terested in the art. For many years he was at the head of a prosperous college in Syracuse, N. Y. He is one of the most famous expert judges of handwriting in the country, celebrated Morey letter was submitted to him as were the letters forged by the colored cadet, Whitaker.

Prof. Robert C. Spencer is the oldest of the renowned Spencer brothers, being now 54 years of age. He is president of an old and

successful commercial college in Milwaukee.

It will be remembered that about a year ago a great sensation was caused by the disappearance of one of his children, whose body was subsequently found in Lake Michigan. He is one of the ablest men in the Association.

Remember, you can get the JOURNAL one year, and a 75-cent book free, for \$1; or a \$1 book and the Journal for \$1.25. Do your friends a favor by telling them.

Sample copies of the JOURNAL sent on tecespt of price, 10 cents.

citizen, au educated and talented penman, and superior instructor.

Resolved, By his sorrowing pupils and friends and President and Faculty of the Denver Business College, that we personally mourn the loss of a true friend and teacher.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolu-tions be sent to the brother and friends of the deceased. W. C. Collins, J. W. Anderson, F. W. Ireland.

Notice

Subscribers requesting a change of address should give the old address as well as the new, to enable us to find their uame upon our subscription-books, where subscribers are arranged by towns, and not by name

Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer argues, in The Critic of June 16th, in favor of a closer sympathy between Church and Stage than has existed for several centuries. "The mutual goodwill we would faio see established between Church and Stage, when you find your way to the heart of it," he writes, "is just goodwill between the mother and the daughter, and the desire on your part and mine, that after this loog estrangement they should kiss and be friends."

For \$2 the JOURNAL will be mailed one year; also, a copy each of the "Standard Practical Penmanship" and the "Handbook of Artistic Penmaoship" (in paper covers; 25 ceots axtra in cloth). Price each, separate, \$1.

struction and criticism, together with the example, of a live and experienced teacher. By Il means, if you aspire to teach, avail yourself of at least one course of instruction from a teacher of acknowledged merit and experience 3d. and 4th. First, Because many young men, apparently with the presumption that to be able to write a good or showy hand is the only necessary qualification to teach writing, make the effort wh n, through their ignorance of the proper methods for successful instruction and, perhaps, ignorance in other directions, they fail, just as they would in any other pursuit for which they were not qualified. Second Because many skillful and successful teachers, because of their competency, are sought and employed at large remune ation as accountants and correspondents in our great commercial houses, orporations and bureaus of finance. 5th. \$7.50 to \$8.00. 6th. Your writing is very creditable, but it has many faults which a good teacher would at once point out and assist you to correct-chief among which are lack of uniformity and precision in constructing the letters. Your writing has a very prevalent fault of being very irregular upon the base-line, some letters projecting far below, while others are far above the line; this fault alone is sufficient to greatly mar your writing.

E. H. L , Lake Hill, N. Y .- 1 am on the second year as a subscriber to your paper, am well suited and much pleased with its contents, from mouth to mouth, and believe it to be doing a good and lasting work in the interest of practical as well as ornamental penmanship. I have been trying for

several years to so improve my writing that I might be able to put it to such use as would benefit me, such as teaching writing school, etc., but somehow I have not been able so far to master the pen. Sometimes I almost seem to have gained the victory, but very soon I find my hand and fingers get stiff, and sort of jerk on the down stroke, so that the movement becomes irregular, which discourages me very much, and yet I feel bound to not give it up. Each succeeding number of your paper inspires me to renewed effort. I cannot bear to think of giving it up, because I am an ardent admirer of fine penmanship. I would take lessons of a first-class peaman, but I am not able. Will you please answer a few questions through the JOURNAL! 1st. 1 am forty-eight years of age-docs that, as a rule, disqualify one from becoming expert in the use of the pen ? 2d. Does my writing indicate that my efforts will be sucpoint of the pen should the end of the finger be f 4th. Should the penholder cross the second finger at the lower corner, or at the upper corner of the nail where it enters the flesh? 6. I use a Spencerian bank pen-do you think another make would be better to learn with ! Please answer as many of these questions as you may judge proper. We answer the above questions for two reasons. First. They are proper. Second. They are such as are often asked by persons of middle age. Ans. 1st. Your age does not disqualify you from becoming a good writer. It does, however, impose two difficulties, viz., your present writing habit, comfirmed by many years of practice, so for as it is not good, has to be overcome, while at your present age it is much more difficult to ignore your customary occupation and give yourself up to the necessary study and practice to thoroughly master penmanship; but these are not difficulties that cannot be overcome by a determined effort. 2d. The indications of your present writing are favorable. Your chief lack is freedom of movement, which is also the cause of "the stiff, jerky, irregular movement," which you say sometimes troubles you. It would be economy for you to take at least a few lessons of some good teacher in movements. Your writing is now confined too much to the fingers, while it should be more on the forearm. 3d. About

Penman's Favorite, No. 1. M. H. R., Chesley, Out -Can one become a good writer while doing heavy work ! Ans .- Yes; if it is not so heavy as to overstrain his muscles. A considerable degree of heavy work will not interfere materially with the acquisition of a good handwriting; of course, for delicate professional pen-work, it is necessary for one to devote so much time to practice as to preclude another regular business, and in its practice much heavy work would also injure the hand for a delicate manipulation

one inch, or sufficiently distant to not

ink the hugers. 1th. If you write with

the finger movement, the holder should

cross at the lower corner of the second

nail, as it gives a freer motion to the fin-

gers: but where the foresem or combined

movement is used, the holder should cross

at, or about, the upper end of the second

finger-nail, since that is the easier manner

of holding the pen, while it does not inter-

fere with the movement. 5th. While writ-

ing, the body should be in such a position

as to relieve the right-arm from any sup-

port of the body, and whether or not it is

necessary to lean to the left will depend

much upon the hight of the table at which

one writes. 6th. The pen you mention will

do well, but we would rather commend a

pen as hue at Spenceriau No. 1, or our

M. H., Sharpsburg, Ill. - 1st. 1s it necessary in off hand flourishing that the hand rest on the little finger-nail or may it rest at the second joint ! 2d. If the wholearm is used in card-writing, why not in other writing 4 td. Can anyone become a good favor in his new position.

teacher of writing without understanding grammar ? Ans. 1st. While it may not be fatal to good flourishing to rest the hand at the second joint of the finger, it is much better to rest on the nail, as it presents a much smoother and better gliding surface to the paper, and will render flourishing more easy and graceful than otherwise. 2d. The difference between using the wholearm for eards and other writing is, that upon cards a greater license as to forms of letters and in the use of flourished lines is permissible than in practical writing. Cardwriting is really artistic rather than practical writing, and since the wholearm is a sort of a long lever movement which give grace at the expense of accuracy, it may be permitted in card and professional writing and not in practical writing. 3d. While the use of bad grammar may not be fatal to good teaching of writing, it is very likely to diminish the dignity of a teacher before his class, and impair their respect for him, even as a teacher of writing, were he to betray ignorance of grammar or other common branches of education. A teacher, to command a high position as an instructor in writing, must have good qualifications, and resources that extend beyond simply a knowledge of writing. It is due to a numerous class of pretentions writingmasters, weak and ignorant in all departments of education except writing, and often so in that, that has greatly lowered the dignity of the profession.

Geo. H. B , Caron, Nev., requests that we give through the JOURNAL some speciments of good, plain, practical, legal en-We entertain the suggestion grossing. tion favorably, and that means that it will



S. S. Packard is rusticating at South Orange,

Prof. H. W. Flickinger is passing his vacation at Newport, Pa. J. E. Soule is one of a company who are

spending the summer in the Adirondac Moun-E. G. Folsom, of the Albany (N. Y.) Busi-

ness College, is passing his vacation at Penyan, N. Y. Wm. Allen Miller, of Packard's New York

Business College, and bis wife, are spending their vacation in Europe. Frank Goodman, of the Knoxville and Nash

ville (Tenn.) Business Colleges, bas lately been appointed a member of the Board of Re gents for the State of Tennessee.

- J. W. Harkins, who has been teaching writing during the past year at Little Rock (Ark.) Business College, engages with A. H. Hin man's College, Worcester, Mass., on September 1st. Mr. H. is one of our most promising young writers.
- J R. Long, late a pupil at the Spencerian Business College, Cleveland, O., has been engaged to teach penmanship the ensuing year at Normal School, Dauville, Ind. Mr. Long is a good writer, and will, undoubtedly, de good work in his new position.
- A J. Scarborough, of Knoxville, Tenn., has commenced work as a teacher in Gaskell's Business College. Mr. S. is a skillful writer, and bas been at Goodman's Business College Knoxville, and on leaving was presented with a handsome cane by the students.
- A. H. Steadman, whose card appears in another column under the head of "Business Colleges," is a skillful penman, and is highly commetaled as a teacher by the Hon. Ira May hew, of the Detroit (Mich.) Business College in whose employ Mr S has been for some time post
- R S Collins, who for some time past been teaching writing at King's Mountain High ool, N. C., has been engaged to take charge of the Penmanship Department in Goodman Nashville (Tenn) Business College Mr. C. is a skillful penman, and will, undoubtedly, win

S. C. Williams, special teacher of writing in the public schools of Lockport, N. Y., is not only deservedly popular as a teacher, but quite skilled as a pen-artist. A diploma, lately designed by bim for the several grades of the schools under his supervision, is spoken of by the Lockport Daily Journal as "a miracle of

ART JOURNAL.

D. P. Lindsley, editor and publisher of the Shorthand-Writer, has removed from bis for mer publication office in New York to Plain field, N. J., where be also conducts a school of takigraphy - a system of shortband of which he is the author and publisher. All persons interested in shorthand will find his publication



Letters and other specimens or penmanship of a commendable degree of excellence bave been received as follows:

- W. A. Frasier, Mansfield, O., a letter.
- A. H. Steadman, Freeport, O., a letter. D. A. Griffitte, Waxaluchie, Tex., a letter.
- A. E. Deigler, penman, Ada, O., a flourished
- W. K. Foster, Troy Grove, Ill., a letter and cards
- W. H. Starks, Barry, III., a letter and flourinhad hird O. J. Penrose, Athens, O., a letter and flour-
- ished bird. L. A. Barron, Rockland (Me.) Business Col-
- lege, a letter. E. D. Westbrook, Mansfield (Pa.) Business
- College, a letter.
- E. G. Evans, Kinderhook, N. Y., a letter and flourished bird. D. H. Snoke, South Bend, Ind., a skillfully-
- flourished bird and scroll. J. G. Harmison, Carthage, Mo., a letter and hird design, quite creditable.
- W. A. Wright, Baltimore, Md., several specimens of good practical writing.
- L. B. Lawson, Haywards, Cal., a letter and a club of ten subscribers to the JOURNAL.
- S. S. McCrum, Thorp Springs (Tex.) Commercial College, a letter and flourished ouill and scroll.
- H. S. Shaver, Cave Spring, Va., a letter and several well-executed specimens of plain and flourished cards.
- G. W. Ware, Bonham, Tex., a letter, a set of well-executed wholearm capitals, and a page of practical writing.
- Eurico Petrosino, Caffe della Rosa, Salera a well-written letter, inclusing the cash for a hub of subscribers to the JOURNAL.
- D. C. Tubbs, Business College, Erie, Pa., 8 letter, and a very creditable specimen by one of his pupils, Master John Renson, ten years
- E. L. Burnett, of the Elmira (N. Y.) Business College, a photograph of a spread and bounding stag lettering-all very skillfully executed.
- P. H. Cleary, teacher of writing at Linden. Mich., a letter, cards, a flourished bird, and his photograph. The specimens are of more than ordinary degree of merit.
- G.W. Brown, president of the Jackson (III.) Business College, several superior specimens of practical writing written both by teacher and pupils of his institution.
- L. W. Hallett, Millerton, Pa, a letter and several finely-written cards. He says: owe my success in writing to a careful study of the JOURNAL. No teacher or penman should be without it.
- H. A. Stoldard, of the Rockford (Ill.) Busiess College, a letter, and photographs of several very buely executed specimens of pen-drawing Mr. S. is highly commended by his pupils and the press of Rockford as a success-ful teacher of writing.
- A. R. Dunton, Camden, Me., a splendidlywritten letter, with a cordial invitation to spend our vacation with bim, and a premise to add a pound per day to our "avoirdupoise" during our stay; should we try it and be

fail of the fulfillment of his promise, anyone acquainted with his hospitality would certainly ot lay the fault at his door. For so kind an invitation be certainly has our thanks, ten dered with a hope that we may be so fortunate in future to enjoy a pilgrimage to Camden, which has come to be a sort of Mecca for penmen "down East."

D. W. Hoff, Marshalltown, Iowa, a finelywritten letter. He complains that we has skipped, without mention, his specimens bitherto sent, presumably because be is not a mem ber of the Business Educators' Association, or sufficiently known as a penman. In these con clusions he is certainly mistaken. His specimens must have miscarried or been unintentionally overlooked. If there is one thing more than another that we are bound to d it is to not lay the JOURNAL open to a just charge of favoritism. Some of our warmest personal friends—and the best friends of the JOURNAL — bave made similar complaints The simple fact is, that some letters and pack ages sent do not reach us; again, in the immense number of our duties we overlook some; with others, we unfortunately differ in respect to the merit of their claims.

"American Counting-room."

We are pleased to welcome among our value! ex-We are pleased to welcome among our value! as-changes the find number of inservine Counting-room-en-ened, sixty-four page monthly magazine, published in New York city. Judging from its constant, many of our readers will be glob to lears of this new contribution to business and commercial literature. The litherated as-ticle on the New York Produce Evchange, with which the number upons, furnishes information that is both his-torical and descriptive in character, and add on numbers. some an usercycre in carakterf, and add as usitered, income and income of the country. Of the country of the co ing chapter to the commercial lastery of the or zine is devoted to very comprehensive reports of the markets and exchanges, in which appear the quotations of stocks, foreign er of stocks, foreign exchange, honds grain, flour, petro-leum, coffee, sugar, lard, pork, etc., for each day in the month of June, and there are, also, tables which furnish complete information upon the departure of foreign made during the month of July, from the various ports, and under the head of "Busiuess Reverses" appear the re-ports, classified under the various departments of busisess, of the principal failures and trade embarrasar ness, or the principal interes and trade substrussments for the month of June. Yearly subscription, \$2.34, single numbers, 20 cents. The uniquenum may be produced of netwolea'ers, or from the publishers 29 Warren Street (Fost-office address, Box 2126), New York.

The factory at Castleton, N. Y., produces and packs about 1,250,000 postal eards each working day. The total product last year was 350,000,000, and as the eards are all made at this one factory, the product measures the number of earls used in the country. If the demand at the factory averages 1,250,000 per day, it follows that only an average of one eard and a quarter is used daily by every fifty people in the country.

How to Remit Money.

The best and safest way is by Post-office Order, or a bank draft, on New York; next, by registered letter. For fractional parts of a dollar, send postage-stamps. Do not send personal checks, especially for small sums, nor Canadian postage-stamps.

"Beg pardon, sir,-hic-but could you tell me which is the opposite side of the street?" Why, that side, sir" (pointing across). "Mosh oblish. I was sover then just now, and asked 'nother gem'l'n which was opps' side, an' he said this was."-Exchange.

Persons desiring a single copy of the JOURNAL most remit ten cents. No atter tion will be given to postal-card requests



How Every City of Upwards of 10,000 Inhabitants can Have a Special Teacher of Penmanship Without Additional Cost.

ARTICLE I.

By CHANDLER H. PEIGCE, of Krokuk, Iowa,

The public school system, which is the pride of our nation, is improving every year under the efficient management of men and women devoted to the cause of education.

indeed, very slowly to the Jack of all trades, and that the present state of affairs could not have existed had not the specialist appeared and established a claim which has een readily accepted by every intelligent and well meaning citizen.

For many years in the large cities the subjects of music, German and penmanship, have been treated successfully by epecialists.

In later years, cities of smaller growth have shared the enterprise, and equally

consent to think of anything better wh what we have is good enough

To carry into effect and improve any new plan simply means additional money, and to this end many a scheme is discouraged because in the outset there cannot be seen returns prior to any expenses being incurred. We do not propose discussing the question of finance, but we are always ready for intelligent advancement, even where money is one of the controlling powers.

army of beggers and paupers, and inmates of prisons; the monopolists and cornerers, and gamblers of every kind and grade

Consider how much brains and energy and capital are devoted, not to the production of wealth, but to the grabbing of wealth.

Consider how intemperance and nathrift follow poverty. Consider how the ignorance bred of poverty lessens production, and how the vice bred of poverty causes distraction, and you can better answer the question, Is everyone doing his very best?



The above out was photo-engraved from pen-and-ink copy executed at the office of the "Journal," and is given as a specimen of lettering. Size of original, 17 x 21 inches.

We are proud of each department of learning, and can account for the rapid strides taken in no better way than that each has been treated as a specialty.

'Tis true, indeed, that much has been done, but it is an undeviable fact that the most efficient teaching is where specialists have held full sway.

From the high schools along up to the acknowledged superior institutions of learning, we find every statement verified, and every argument conclusive evidence of the fact that progress and advancement come, satisfactory results have been gained. With smaller cities, the question of finances to meet these seemingly metropolitan movements is first, and its importance usually weighs so in the balance that the old place

This is not strange with men who have been educated under the very same regime.

I sometimes wonder how, and why, the old besten track is discarded. Why the new style is substituted for the old. Why we ever gave up the very things that were once our pride and joy. Why we should

As a nation, we have made wonderful progress; but with all, could there not have heen even greater? Is everyone doing his

Consider the enormous powers of production now going to waste; consider the great number of unproductive consumers maintained at the expense of the producers -the rich men and the dudes; the worse than useless Government officials; the pickpoekets, burglars and coulidence men; the

Every enterprise must have a leader who will advocate its cause and demand its recognition. The day is about to dawn when every city of 10,000 inhabitante can have a special teacher of penmanship without additional cost. I not only state a plausible truth, but can produce evidence in figures and facts that is unuentable proof. This, surely, is reform in its party. because the rule says, more money for every new enterprise; here we have the exception. highly respectable thieves who carry on their operations ioside the law; the great is not desired. It is simply a different More money is not demanded, more money

THE PENMANS ART JOURNA

application of the present motive power. By many it is conceded that the gener plan of learning how to write should be om printed copies at the top of books, or sliding copies or in slip form-a particular copy to be practiced by the entire class at the same time.

The different forms of light have ea grossed the time of master minds through ages. Its history has been written, but not until au Edison cried Eureka, Eureka, did we dream of the wonderful power found is the electric light. The tallow dip, the candle, the coal-oil lamp, the gas, each bas served its purpose and proved to be of inestimable worth. But must we still cling to them after something better has been

The copy-book system, with class instruction, has not materially changed since its incipiency.

That a better plan has been discovered is proving itself whenever tried. While it may be some time before the electric light will shine everywhere, it gradually must displace all other. So with the copy-book system, as it is and has been; it will gradually give way to something better, which is to be expected by a progressive people.

The copy-book system is not to be derided; it has served its purpose long and well. It is possible, also, that nothing else could have been so satisfactory, and prepared the world for advancement as well as our present leading system. We do not disclaim any honor due the noble army who are, and have been, engaged in a glorious struggle. We are simply contending that a change of base in imparting instruction is necessary to make a radical improvement

The present condition of the Spenceriaa System, which, in execution, surpasses all others the world has ever known, will remain unchanged for many years to come. Improvement cannot come to its forms of letters; but I am positive it has begun in the methods of securing the best results to the greatest unmber. In the past fiftcen years there has been a very decided change in the methods of teaching languages. The results have not materially changed, but the methods that lead to those results are the all-absorbing topic.

It is an easy matter to go to New York from a distant point. The practical ques-tion to be solved is, Which is the cheapest and hest route?

There are many ways to learn to write. there are many ways in teaching writing. But the way that will lead the majority, the easiest, cheapest, anickest, is the one desired.

I began the study of grammar with Pinneo, but do not think now that I would do so again. If you have been teaching a cording to a system that does not entirely satisfy every demand, if you would be successful, if you would rise in your profession von must seek for better methods, for a better plan of imparting that which you know.

There is no reason why improvement should not be the watchword here as in everything else, unless (pardon me for the statement) that thinking, living penmen are few, and the few are not alive to their own interests. Some one must, some one will, advauce in every cause; some one must, some one will, be the leader in every enterorise

Specialists must teach the pupils how to write in our public schools, if it is at all well done. How to secure them is met upon every hand with the same objection-Did it ever occur to you that the difference between the wholesale and retail price of material used would pay a special teacher \$100 per mouth, with an attendance of 2,500 papils?

Copy-books of the best material that will serve every possible purpose can be farnished at five ceuts each, retail. luk, peus, holders, pencils, etc., can be, and are, furnished by the Boards of Education at so small an ontlay that to do otherwise is simply an imposition upon an intelligent community. Are not the text-books furnished to the schools in some States ! The regular teachers do nat, and have not, taught penmanship only in isolated cases with any degree of satisfac-

Is it not high time that something should he done to relieve this farsical monotony?

A New Card-House.

We receatly dropped into the new store of the New England Card Co., I. M. Osborn, proprietor, 73 and 77 Nassau Street. York. This company has been New established since 1872, and is acknowledged as headquarters for all style of cards. In arrangement, convenience and adaptability to the business, we doubt if there is another card-house quite like it in the country. And the proprietor sets forth a strong array of arguments in the shape of cards in every style, variety and use known to the trade, to prove the truth of his assertion, that no eard-bouse in the United States has an equally complete line of goods. The first impression of the visitor who enters the store is, that he has stepped inside a picture-gallery instead of a place of business. The walls on every side, ten feet or more in hight, seem hung with picture cards, bright in color and at-tractive in design. The walls are in reality shelves two feet in depth filled with cards. Cards to the right, cards to the left, cards in front-in fact, cards everywhere but on the floor beneath your feet; for overhead wires are stretched, from which are suspended some of the most elegant and expensive goods. Besides cards all around and above, we almost forgot to speak of the exquisite gents of art in plush, and handpainted, which are protected by the handsome show-cases which flank the room on three sides. Our readers will thus see that the house has a good claim to its name of being a first-class eard-house. The original and primary object of the New England Card Co. has been to furnish eards for advertising purposes, and for the wants of peumen and printers. This branch of the enterprise has attained a wonderful growth and development, and is still the leading feature of the business

During the year 1883 this house has entered more largely into shape goods, and has now one of the largest and most select lines in the market. Their lines of new and artistic souvenits are admired by all persons of taste and culture. When we have said that the house carries pretty much every thing known to the eard world, it would be only a waste of time to enumer ate in detail their more than 2,000 styles and varieties. Here are to be found the latest novelties in shaped cards, plaques, palettes, etc., etc., also a very fine line of heir own importations of lithographic goods. And right here we would say that sey are the owners of many special editions of popular designs, and publishers of some of the lest selling goods of the day. This house also carries a full line of fine eards, like beveland gilt edge, and their assortmen is acknowledged to be the most complete in the city. The New England Card Co. extend a cordial invitation to their friends out of town, and all interested in earls, to call upon them at their new store in New

Woman, who has been looking over blankets in a Main Street store: "Well, 1 didn't mean to buy. Am just looking for a friend." Clerk, politely: "Don't think you'll find your friend among the blankets. We've looked 'em all through."

Subscribers who may desire to have their subscription begin with Prof. Spencer's course of lessens, which began in the May (18-2) number, may do so, and receive the JOUBNAL from that date until January, 1884, for \$1.50 with one premium.

Caution in the premises-" Hadn't I better pray for rain to-day, deacon?" said a Binghamton minister, Sunday. day, Dominie, I think," was the prudent reply, "the wind isn't right."-Bingham ton Republican.

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Perseverance and Penmanship.

Keep pushing 'the better than sitting aside And sighting, and watching and waiting the tide; In hie's caroest bettle they only prevail Who daily murch onward, and never say fail.

In securing a good handwriting I doubt if there is any other qualification more absolutely essential than a steady, earnest, long-continued perseverance, and yet how comparatively few ever dream or realize what it costs to be a good penman - not alone in dollars and cents, but in time and practice. I have frequently been very much amused at studeats, in the full conceit of their teens, who imagined that it was a silly, senseless waste of time to spend twenty minutes' practice upon one of the most important principles, said students having had their heads stuffed full of Bourbon book about learning in twelve short lessons all they will ever need to know. Nothing has done more to lower and degrade the profession than such nonsensical claptrap.

We believe that penmanship is not one jot less, but a thousand times, more entitled to a full, complete course in every school, both public and private, in the land, than hundreds of studies that occupy terms and years, and much sooner forgotten, and do not possess a tithe of the practical benefits. What, then, is the duty of every one who would see the profession rise in respect and esteem of mankind? It is, we believe, to advocate that Perseverance and Penmanship must go hand in band as twin sisters, and that to separate them is but to insure catastrophe and failure. Teachers should eudeavor to impress upon their pupils the necessity of perseverance and hard labor if they would become good penneu, and should frown down that communic dogma of something for nothing, which is taking root and spreading. One of the most conspicuous peumeu of America to-day is a living example of what perseverance and pluck can accomplish. Though naturally a very awkward and clumsy boy, he had that iron will and never-say-die-under-any-circumstauces which has placed his name upon the uppermost pinnacles of fame as a peuman, and the young readers and amateur penmen of the Practical Educator can adopt no better text than the one at the head of this article if they would insure to themselves true success .- Practical Educator.

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL .- In the year 800 after Christ, what was the state of Europe? The Goths, the Vandals, the Franks, the Huns, the Normans, the Turks, and other barbarian hordes had invaded and overthrown the Roman Empire and had established various Kingdons on its ruins. In the theu so-called Christian nations there existed no science worthy of the name, no schools whatever. Reading, writing and ciphering were separate and distinct trades. The masses, the nobility, the poor and the rich, were wholly unacquainted with the mysteries of the alphabet and the pen. A few meu, known as clerks, who generally belonged to the priesthood, monopolized them as a special class of artists. They taught their business only to their seminarists' apprentices; and beyond themselves and their few pupils no one knew how to read and write, nor was it expected of the generality; any more than it would be nowa-days that everybody should be a shoemaker or a lawyer. Kings did not even know how to sign their names, so that when they wanted to subscribe to a written con tract, law, or treaty, which some clerk had drawn up for them, they would smear their right-hand with iuk and slap it down on the parchineut, saying, "Witness my hand." At a later day some genius devised the substitute of the scal, which was impressed instead of the hand, but oftener beside the hand. Every gentleman had a seal with a peculiar device thereon. Hence the sacramental words now in use, "Witness my hand and seal," affixed to modern deeds' serve at least the purpose of reminding us of the ignorance of Middle Ages .- Pupils' Сотиппіон

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Human and Animal Types.

Man's frame, the most complex which anatomist knows, is commonly believed to be constructed on a type peculiar to itself.

is, at least, a matter of common belief that we stand on a structional platform that peculiarly our own. It is this tacit belief which causes us to regard any obvious approach to our own structure and conforma tion -as in the apes, for example-in the light of a natural burlesque rather than as a solier reality, depending upon causes and laws written nomistakably in the constitution of living things. Yet there is no truth further removed from the region of fiction or hypothesis than that which asserts that man has no type peculiar to himself, any more than a shrimp or butterfly posses budily plan essentially and prentiarly its own. On the contrary, we see in the human frame merely the most specialized and distinet form of a particular type or plan, which agrees in its broad details, as a plan, with that seen in every fish, frog, reptile, bird, and quadruped or mainmal. Humanity rears its head erect at the top of the animal tree, but it exists after all only at the end of its own particular branch, which we know scientifically as the vertebrata, or familiarly as the "backboned" type. Every feature which in man is to be regarded as most purely distinctive and human in its nature can be shown to represent simply the extreme development or modification of characters or organs belonging to the type as a whole. From man's liver to his brain from the hones of his wrist to the structure of his eye, there is nothing to be found that is not fore-hadowed in type in the quadruped class, or even in still lower vertebrates. Later on we shall have occasion to show that, as Mr. Darwin remarks, man bears in his body undeniable traces of his lowly ori-So that those philosophers who may feel inclined to grumble at the clear evidences which anatomy presents of man's relationship to, and place in, a great common type of animal life, will require, after all, to bear a gradge not against the anatomist, but against Nature berself, and against the constitution of the animal world. It is hardly worth our while in truth to feel aggrieved, for example, at the knowledge that the highest apes possess a hand which, bone for bone and muscle for muscle, resembles our own in type, when we discover that man's "third eyelid" -- existing in a radimentary state-is in reality a relie of a complete structure, possessed by animals as low down in the vertebrate scale as the tishes - Longman's Magazine.

A thief was caught in a London establishment a short time ago opening a safe containing a fortune with a key as perfect as though made originally for the lock, The man was convicted, and his prosecutors, out of curiosity, begged him to tell them how he got the key. "Nothing casier," he replied. "We knew who carried the key and what it was like. So me and my pals we gets into the same earriage with your manager when he's going home by rail. One of us has a bag which he ean't open. Has any geutleman got a key? Your manager produces his bunch; and my pal, he has wax in his palm, and takes a likeness of the key of the safe while seeming to open his bag. There's the se-eret for you,"

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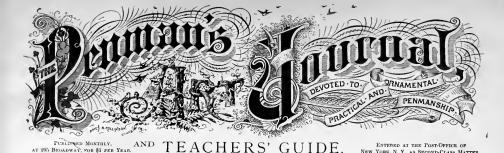
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NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1883.

Vol. VII.-No. 8.

NEW YORK, N. Y., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

LESSONS IN PRACTICAL WRITING.

No. XIV.-BY HENRY C. SPENCER Copyrighted, August, 1883, by Spencer Brothers.

Our intention is to present to the public a system

Plain to the eye and gracefully co To train the muscle and totorm the mind, To light the schoolboy's head, to guide his hand, And teach him what to practice when a man.

HOW MUCH TIME TO PRACTICE.

The question is often asked, "How much time should be devoted to practice in writing ?" P. R. Spencer, in his famous summer school in the historic Log Seminary at Geneva, Ohio, taught five hours a day, and many of his ambitious pupils practiced eight or nine hours besides.

That such teaching and training produced intelligent, skilled penmen, in terms varying from three to six months, is too well attested by the subsequent careers of those students

as teachers and business men and women to require any statement here. The Log Seminary students gave to penmanship all their time, save that required for sleeping and eating; three months of which time, counted in hours, equals the average time allowed in the aggregate for writing-lessons in graded public schools, in a course of nine years, as prescribed in most of our cities. Taking into consideration the fact that the stu-

CUT 1.

extend the hight of three i-spaces, or the full writing-space above, while the small g ex. tends two i-spaces below the base line. It is further shown that the loop of small q. which is the representative in this respect of all the lower loop letters, does not interfera with the short letters on the line below; but clears their tops by one-third of an i-space,

This sized hand has been much used for a copy-hand, because it may be written on medium ruled paper, and, for models, presents the letters clear and distinct. The high of small i in this sized hand is one-ninth of an inch. In using a narrower ruling, as in bill-making and book-keeping, the writing must be reduced in due proportion. The capitals and small looped letters must not exceed in hight eight-uinths of the ruled space, and the i-space not exceed one-third their hight. Writing that fills more of the space between the lines than shown by this size and plan will, in a body, present a crowded and confused appearance. The best way to learn practically what this copy teaches is to copy the cut in every particular.

CUT 2. This sentence is here given because it contains all the twenty-six small letters of the alphabet. The small j does not appear as a separate letter, but it is embraced in the lower part of the capital J. The distance between letters in words has been proviously stated in these lessons as one and one-quarter u-spaces.

The distance between words should be regulated, also, for the sake of order and legibility. When words are written too close together, they cannot be easily distinguished from each other; when too far apart, writing-space is wasted. In Cut 2, also in Cut 3, the distance between words, measured on the base line, from the final down stroke of one word to the begin-

ning of the first curve of next word, is one and one-half spaces. We think words should not stand closer than this rule indicates.

Сит 3.-Here we have a model heading for a specimen of plain pen manship, such as we have recommended to be written, frequently, for comparison with previous samples, to enable the student to mark his faults, and to

Specimen of my plain penmanship Sor things are sessent of to them with race.

and at least tifteen hours more for book-keeping, the writing of which should be done with a constant view to improvement, the student devotes as much time to penmanship in six months as is allowed in four-and-a-half years in public schools for improvement in the art. The results in the business college are more marked, on account of the pupils being older

The originator of the Spencerian held that, if an individual's bandwriting and been neglected until his school days were over, he should sit down under the direction of a good teacher and make a business of learning to write until he acquired a good hand, Writing, however, being a tool to be used by youth all the way up through their school life, they should be put in possession of a neat, free, plain hand, at us early a period as possible, that they may not be at a disadvantage as students.

The inference to be drawn from all this is, that the pupil in penmanship should give to its acquirement all the time he can consistently with his other duties; that he should do so under the best direction he can secure, or that can be secured for him, and that he should apply whatever knowledge and skill in the art he gains from special study and practice in all the writing he has to do.

SIZE AND SPACING.

Cur I shows the largest-sized hand that can properly be written in a body on me dium-ruled paper -that having a distance between ruled lines of three-eighths of an inch Observing Cut 1, it may be seen that the whole space between the lines is called the Observing that it is may be seen that the same space because the meets same a wire in raised space," that eight-nights of this space is designated the "writing space," that one-third of the "writing space" is the "i-space," that the capital O and the small h's judge of his progress. The distance between the capital S and the beginning of the small p is one-fourth of a n-space. The rule in all cases where the small letters following a capital is not joined to it.

Cut 4. This copy embodies a comprehensive statement, which is in itself a valuable lesson, worthy to be memorized while the paragraph is being practiced. By comparison with the other copy lines, it may be seen that the writing in this copy is smaller. The i-space or the hight of the short letters, is only one tenth of an inch, and the capital T and the loop letters occupy but three-fourths of the hight of the ruled space. The distance between the words is two n-spaces, which we think could not be advantageously increased.

Initial and terminal letters are abbreviated as far as practicable. The abbreviation of writing may be carried too far. We should be careful not to omit any stroke or part that is necessary to the distinctive character of any letter. For example, the initial and final turns in m's, n's, x's, etc., cannot well be omitted without in a measure affecting the legibility of the writing. Legibility and lineality are conceded to be essential to a good bandwriting. H. A. Spencer says, of abbreviated writing, that a few lines will form the body of each small letter, and that strokes are then added as connectives, simply to unite the letters into words. If his plain views are correct, the initial and terminating enryes in the m's, n's, etc., may be omitted, and the spacing made to conform to the more radical abbreviation of letters. It will require no extra skill on the part of students to try the copy both ways. If manuscript cannot be read, the object sought to be accomplished in producing it is defeated. The story is told of a man who, as chairman

of a lecture committee in Philadelphia, received a note or letter from Horace Greeley, and, being unable to read it himself, offered a prize to any one who could decipher it. Several persons attempted. One man read it - "Doughnuts fried in lard, cause indigestion"; another, "Idiots laugh at abolitionists, you bet"; a third, "I'd knock the stuffin out of him if he was my off-spring"; and a young lady was positive it read—"Sparking Sunday nights is a wholesome operation"; whereas, correctly read, it was, "I do not intend to lecture this winter. Yours, etc., Horace Greeley."

The Four-leaf Shamrock. By MARY E. MARTIN.

It was toward the close of a summer day, when the light in the sky was growing mellow and the shadows lengthening in the valley, that a young man walked back and forth near a stile that led into the flourishing grounds of William Scully, in Ennisn, Ireland. He walked slowly, but turned impatiently more than once to look over the stile and along the path. At last he was rewarded, and his face brightened as the one for whom he was looking came down the path. She reached the stile and crossed it, but her foot had scarcely touched the ground before the young man clasped

her band in his, and, in an enger way, threw his arm lightly about her waist. saving, in a low voice: " I thought you were never coming, Kathaleen, mavourneen."

"I could not come sooner, Jamsie: 1 had to wait till the father went out," answered the young girl.

"Oh, how cruel he is, Kathaleen! Did he tell thee what his answer was to me when I asked if you could be my wife?

"It was this, Kathaleen: 'When you can bring me a four-leaf shamrock, then you can have my Kathaleen, Jamsie, boy, but not till then."

What a shame, Jamsic," said the young girl, laying her head lovingly on his shoulder, while the tears glisteued in her eyes. " It's a shame, Jamsie, for shure and he knew you could not find a four-leaf shamrock. When he told me, Jamsie, I weut out in the dingle, and in the elen. and I searched everywhere for the four leaf shamrock. but I could not find one to give thee, Jamsie. Theu I went to old Lisabeth, and she said that they grew

only at the gates of Paradise. That when the augels went in, they throw down to the earth a four-leaf shamrock for some one, and the one who gets it can have whatever they wish. Do you think you will ever find it, Jamsie ?" A wistful look came into the young girl's eyes as she spoke.

The young man held her closer to him as he looked down at her, and said: "Ah, mayourneeu, it is hard to find the four-leaf shaurock, but it grows; and whether the augels throw it down, as old Lisabeth says, or not, I shall find it, and one day claim thee, mayourneen. It is success that the father wishes me to have, shure, and I will get it, and one day make thee my wife. I an give thee nothing but my love now, Kathaleeu, but I will not stay bere, and see thee by stealth, and the father says I canuot see thee at all. I am not fit for the work on the farm; all my life has spoilt me for that. I am going to America, Kathaleen; I know I can find success there. In America there is room for all."

Closer the young girl clung to him as she gried out; "And leave me all alone, Jumpin 9 "

He soothed her, and told her of the fortimes his countrymen had made there. Then, drawing her to a seat on the stile, he sat by her, and, with her hand in his, they talked loug

It was a peaceful scene around them, of almost solemn beauty. There was a stream quite near, winding its way to the south. Across the stile could be seen the rich meadows of William Scully, and, close to the old homestead, the Irish linen was lying in long strips on the grass, all spun and woven by old Lisabeth and the bired women. Now they were sprinkling with water those strips of linen that they might bleach them. They sung their Irish songs as they worked, and their rich voices came over the distance to the two sad hearts on the stile. Through the dense forest-trees in front of the stile could be caught a glimpse here and there of the turret and

was not tall, but exceedingly graceful. Her hair was jet black, and, when uncoiled, fell in rippling waves almost to her feet. Her eyes were deeply, darkly, beautifully Her face so fair that she was known as the Irish Lilly.

Night was settling down over Enniskillen when Jamsie and Kathaleen parted at the stile; but not a darker night than was filling their hearts at their separation, lit up only by the hope that they might find the four-leaf shamrock.

In a short time Jameie set sail for America, and all his worldly poseession was what money came to him from the sale of his -not a large eum over his passagemoney. But such tales had Jamsie heard of the glorious country that he felt no fears. It was all bustle and confusion in the great city where Jamsie landed. The noise made him fairly dizzy at first; but he was full of hope, for, surely, where there was so much prosperity for others there must be success for him.

Week after week slipped by, and with it

that large city could have told Jameie of the eleepless hours that hunger brought. Tired and worn-out, they could sob themselven to sleep in the early hours, only to be awakened in a short time by the starying demon, determined that they should not find forgetfulness in sleep.

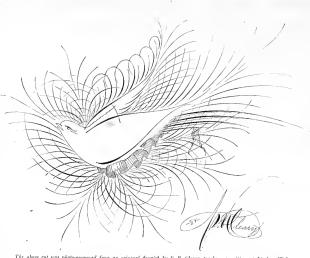
Hungry enough Jamsie went out this last morning in search of work. First putting the five pennies safely away in his pocket, and all down the street he would occasion. ally feel to see if they were there; for there were only five pennies between him and starvation. This morning Jamsie went down to the wharves, where, day after day, he had tried to find work. This morning he was successful. A vessel was loading with cotton bales, and one of the men hav ing to leave soon after Jamsie came, he asked for the place for that day, and got a short answer that he could and to be quick about it. Jamsie's buoyant nature arose at once; here certainly he thought a way had been opened out of his troubles. A cottonhook was given to him, with the order to

fall to work at once. Jamsie had watched the men and thought he could do it; but hooking bales of cotton from the top of a pile requires skill and experience, as poor Jamsie found to his east. His very first throw of the cotton-book only succeeded in unbalancing a few of the bales, and poor Jamsie, with two of the bales, went over into the water. Jamsie would have drowned, and the search for the shamrock over, but for a small hoy perched on the bow of a hoat. Twice Jameie went down and came up before the boy could make the rope which he threw him reach bis hand. Finally he did, and Jamsie scrambled as best he could back to the wharf, only to be met with curses for being a green Irishman, and was at once driven nway.

Wet through, he found bis way back to the attic; some one lent him dry clothes, and Jamsie went out again, thinking he would spend these last pennies, and die. They only bought two stale rolls

and a piece of cheese, which were wrapped in a piece of paper so greasy that the sight of it a short time telore would have made Jamsie sick. Now he held them closely in the piece of newspaper for the very satisfaction of eating them alone. Once back in the attic be devoured the rolls and cheese quickly, and was picking up the crumbs carefully from the paper when some words caught his eye. Only his hungry eagerness would have made him see them. It was in the "Want" column of a newspaper, and desired an intelligent, and well-educated young man to act in the capacity of a Nurse and companion to a young man who was an invalid. Jamsie thought here was a chance; be might not be able to bandle a cotton-bale, but he could do all this young man required. How old the paper was, its name, Jamsie did not know; but he had the street and number, so he thought be would try. After his clothes were dry he fixed himself up as neatly as he could and went in sear h of the parties. He had no trouble in finding them. The young invalid was slowly dying of consumption; and any day, any hour, he might go, or he might live some mouths. Both - the young invalid, Paul St. Clair, and his father-were pleased with Jamsie, and employed him-

"Shure," thought Jameie, "I have found help at last," as he moved about the



The above cut was photo-engraved from an original sourish by P. R. Cleary, teacher of writing at Linden, Mich.

tower of the castle of Enniskillen. It was life in this castle that had made Jamsie Fitz-Gilbert unfit for the work on the farm -if Nature had not also had a hand in it. He had been a foster-brother to the young heir at the castle, and had been passionately loved by him-sharing in his life and his sports at the castle. Now, that they were both young men, and the young earl traveling far away, Jamsie Fitz-Gilbert was not much fitted to make a living out of the piece of land that his mother's death had left him. Jamsic was exceedingly tall and and very slender; with an eager look in his face, and an eager way about every movement. He had no evil in his own uature, and strong inclination to shut out from his mind every suggestion that there could be evil in others. A blessed nature to the possessor, but not of great assistance in the search for the four-leaf shamrock. For some time he had loved bright, saucy Kathaleen Scully. Kathaleen had been a petted child all her life. She did not remember her mother. Old Lisabeth had kept her father's house as far back as she could remember. Kathaleen had always been her father's idol; now, for the first time, as she sat there on the stile with Jamsie Fitz-Gilbert, she was thinking hard, better thoughts against him. Kathaleen was the most lovely maid in all Enniskillen. She

was slipping away Jamsie Fitz-Gilhert's little store of money. Day after day he had walked the streets of the city, trying everywhere to find employment, but none came. Was this the great America that his countrymen had said held room for all? As week after week drifted by, and even month into month, Jamsie felt that he would go mad if help did not come. After his search through the city for employment he would walk the little attic-room that had now become his home, and wish that either he could be taken out of this life, or some help be given him. More than one night be had walked down to the dark rolling river, tempted to put an end to it all; but Kathaleen's face would come up before bun, and he would hear her sweet voice, as he heard it at the stile when they parted, saying: "The angels will throw it down to ye, shure, Jamsie"; and he would go back to the attic, sick at heart, but determined to try once more.

At last there came a morning when only five pennies were left of his little store. He had come at last, he thought, to the very end. He had eaten but little the day before, and now be did not dare spend these last pennies. He had been hungry many a day in the attic-room, trying to make the little etore last. So hungry was he often that he could not sleep. Many a one in luxurious chamber and elegant home of Paul St. Clair. The first few days passed pleasantly for Jamsie. Life at the castle, while he had not strictly been the young earl'a count, had made hi u a close companion, and well fitted him for the elegant home of Paul St. Clair.

Jamsie's first trial came the fourth or fifth day after he had been there. St. Clair had quite a number of letters to b written, and requested Jamsie to do it. never doubting that he could do it; for Paul St. Clair was very fastidious about his correspondence. Now poor Jamsie, like some other young men, abhorred writing, and wrote a band that he was very much ashamed of. What should he do ? Should he have to leave this only place, where help seemed to come to him, just because he could not write well? There was nothing for it but to try. The very first letter that be had written he knew he had failed by the cloud that came over Paul St. Clair's face, and the swift look of astonishment. He knew that he would never send such a letter. Jamsie had been through so much that, man as he was, at the thought of again having to go out into the world be burst into tears and sobbed as if his heart would break. Paul St. Clair waited until Jamsie was quiet, and then made him tell him his whole story. After Jamsie was through, Paul St. Clair said: "Fitz-Gilbert, I think I can help you. I cannot live long, but I may show you n way out of your trouble while I am here; and who knows, that, as I go into the gates of Paradise, that I may not find the four-leaf shamrock and throw it back to you, as Elishamrock and turon is an Elisba, and you ish threw his mantle to Elisba, and you may earry it back to Kathaleen.

"How can you help me now?" asked Jamsie

Paul St. Clair then, in a long conversation, explained to Jamsie how he might learn to write, and told him of the beauty and dignity of writing. What Jamsie die not find out until the art of writing was made beautiful to him was that Paul St Clair was a famous penman, known and respected throughout his country. Now, Paul made Jamsie open a desk and take out a book full of excellently written copies, from which Paul wished Jamsie to practice and learn to write well. showed Jamsic also specimens of beautiful writing of young men who had learned to write through the aid of this book, and who, on account of this good writing, had risen to positions of honor and profit.

"You know," continued Paul St. Clair. "I may have to go it almost any time; then you would have to look out for another situation, and you are not fitted for hard work. Now at once learn to write well, that you may fill positions that in every other respect you are so well fitted to

... Jamsie Fitz-Gilbert's quick Irish aptnes helped him in trying to learn to write well Paul St Clair was astonished at the rapid progress Jamsie made. It had at first relieved the monotony of his invalid-life to guide Jamsie in writing. Now that Jamsie improved so rapidly, Paul's love for his penwork revived, and he told Jamsie of his own success as a penman, and find Jamsie's ambition to be like him.

It was up to this time that Jamsie had waited to write to Kathaleen. More than three full laughing moons had looked through the dormer window of Kathaleen's room before she had a letter from Jameie saying that he now had hope of success. How Kathah on had prayed every night, as she looked from her window, that the angels would throw Jamsie the four-leaf shamrock. How delighted she was when the letter came, and so beautifully written she scarcely believed it was from Jamsie. "Shure, and America must be a great place," thought Kathaleeu, "to improve Jamsie like that, and so amon '

Never a word had Jamsie told in his letter of his home in the attie, or his fall into the river. It was full of the fact that it would be through writing they should win Kathaleen the success they wished. Kathaleen clasped the letter to her heart, and kissed it again and again, and prayed that the time would soon come when they should find the four-leaf shamrock.

It seemed the work of the closing days of Paul St. Clair's li'e to see Jamsie Fitz-Gilbert, through writing, fill a high position in life, and to take his place in the world as a penman. He succeeded, through Jamsie's own industry, and the influence that Paul St. Clair had. Jamsie was on the high road to success. At last the end dream near. One evening, as the sun went down. Paul St. Clair's spirit went out from the tenement of clay-up through the gates of Paradise. Who can tell if he found, as we Irish so firmly believe, the four-lead shamrock, growing near to the gates, and, plucking one, threw it down to Jamsie! Or who can doubt that this soul, purified by long suffering in his first talk with the One who had walked among men, did not ask for a boou for Jamsie ? Be either as it may, from the time of Paul St. Clair's death his father felt that he would never give up Jamsie-that he should not only fill Paul's place as a penman, but should take his place in his home. So it came about that Jamsie Fitz-Gilbert became beir to all the vast estate of the St. Cluira

Many letters followed the first beautifully written one from Jamsie to Kathaleen, and the time was not long before Jamsie wenback to claim Kathalcen of William Scully with a fortune that the old man had never

Kathaleen was waiting for Jamsie at the stile when he came. She crossed it with a quick step and a loud-beating heart. Jamsie held her in a long-loving clasp, as she whispered: "Shure, and I knew that angels would throw it down to ye, Jamsie." He had hardly let Kathaleen go from his arms, that he might bave a good look at her, till his eye caught sight of a weed

growing by the side of the stile. " Faith, and shure I have found it. Kathaleen, mavourneen," said Jamsie, as be plucked the lovely weed.

"It is the four-leaf Chamrock!" cried Kathaleeu. "We will take it to the father; he is waiting."

Across the stile, and down the path they walked, arm in arm, to the old homestead, where the father was sitting. He laid down his pipe, and held out his hand in welcome; but Jamsie said never a word but laid the lovely weed in the outstretched

"Faith, and it's a good omen ye bring, Jamsie Fitz-Gilbert," cried the old man, "the day that ye found a four-leaf sham rock. When I told ye, not one had ever heen seen in all Enniskillen. Ye may have my little Kathalcen with my blossing."

There was a wedding soon after in the old church, near the castle, founded by the Kuights Templar-those grand, old soldier priests, who, leaving Jerusalem, came to Ireand, and made it a haven of rest to all Christian souls. The young earl gave away the bride, fair Kathaleeu, and there was no happier man living than Jamsie Fitz-Gilbert, the groom. Now, as sure as you live, when the bride stepped from that church, built for ages, I saw something pinned on her breast, and, as she looked down at it to lovingly, I saw for the first time a four-leaf shamrock.

Send Sr Bills.

We wish our patrons to bear in mind that iu payment for subscriptions we do not de sire postage-stamps, and that they should be sent only for fractional parts of a dollar. A dollar bill is much more convenient and safe to remit than the same amount in 1, 2 or 3 cent stamps. The actual risk of remitting money is slight-if properly directed, not one miscarriage will occur in one thousand. Incluse the bills, and where letters containing money are scaled in presence of the postmaster, we will assume all the risk

Letter-Writing. ARTICLE VII. By D. T. AMES

io, little letter, apace, apace, Fly to the light in the valley
Tell my wish to her dewy blue eye,
—Tanntso

It is our purpose, in the present article, to treat of letters of friendship and relationship, and in doing so we cannot do better than to quote briefly from an article upon that subject in "Hills Manual":

Write letters to friends and relatives very ften. As a rule, the more frequent such let ters, the more minute they are in giving par ticolars; and the longer you make them, the better. The absent husband should write a letter at least once a week. Some husbands make it a rule to write a brief letter home at the close of every day. The absent child need not ask, "Do they miss me at home?" Be sure that they do. Write those relatives a long ater, often, descriptive of your journeys, and the scenes with which you are becoming famil iar. And if the missive from the absent one is cherished, let the relatives at home remember that doubly dear is the letter from the hallowed hearthstone of the home fireside where the dearest recollections of the heart lie gar nered. Do not fail to write very promptly to the one that is away. Give all the news. Go into all the little particulars just as you would talk. After you have written up matters of general moment, come down to little personal gossip that is of particular interest. Give the details fully about Sallie Williams marrying John Hunt, and her parents being opposed to the match. Be explicit about the new minister, how many sociables you have a month, and the general condition of affairs among your intimate acquaintances. Don't forget to be very minute about things at home. ular to tell of "buh" and "sis" and the bahy Even "Major," the dog, should have a men tion. The little tid-bits that are tucked in around, on the edge of the letter, are all de youred, and are often the sweetest morsels of

Let the young, more especially, keep up a continual correspondence with their friends. The ties of friendship are thus riveted the stronger, and the fires of love and kind feeling, on the altar of the heart, are thus kent con tionally burning brightly.

EXAMPLES.

TREMONT HOUSE,

Bosron, July 24th, 1883. My DEAD FAVOR

I arrived here safely at seven o'clock this morning. The trip was most delightful, esperially that portion by boat. On board I chanced to meet our old friends and neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Alden and their daughter Mamie, who is now a most charming and accomplished young lady. The meeting was a most agreeable surprise. All inquired after you, and begged to be kindly remembered. They were on their way to visit the White Mountains. I shall, probably, be detained here about one week. Will write you a longer letter to-morrow. Meautime I remain,

Your loving howhand SAMUEL GOODENOUGH Address me at Tremont House

A LETTER OF FAREWELL FROM WILLIAM

PENN TO HIS FAMILY.

My lave, which neither sea, nor land, nor death itself extinguish or lessen toward you, most endearedly visits you with sternal embraces and will abide with you forever, . So, tarewell to my thrice dearly beloved wife and children.

Yours, as God pleaseth in that which no waters can quench, no time forget, nor distance wear away, but remains, forever, WILLIAM PENN WORMINGHURST, 4th of 6th mo., 1683.

BROOKLYN, Ann. 6th. 1883 MY DEAR SON.

I cannot tell you how deeply I am pained to learn that you are not of late adhering as strictly to the path of rectitude as you should. This I attribute chiefly to your unfortunate choice of associates. I brg of you to at ouce abandon all association with evil or dissipated companions. Your former exemplary lite leads me to hope that you will accept your father's loving and earnest advice, and at once abandon all waywardness.

Remember, my boy, that a fair fame once tarnished or lost is difficult to restore. I am more than willing to believe that to thoughtlessness is due all that you have done amiss, rather than from any wrong intention. I urge you to reflect seriously over this matter, and act wisely and promptly, before it is too late. Do it, for your sake, and for the sake of your loving and doting father and mother, whose pride and hope you are. I know you will appreciate the kindly spirit in which this priving s given, and, therefore, trust it will be ac cepted and heeded.

Your anxions father HAMILTON C. WHITPIELD.

REPLY.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 10th, 1883, MY DEAR FATHER.

Your letter of remonstrance and advice is received. Be assured all was most kindly ac cepted, and most fully appreciated. While I may have been at times improdent and, perhaps, wayward, I assure you that you rightly attribute all to my thoughtlessness. I have a ariously reflected upon your kindly advice, and am firmly resolved to at once so act upon it as to not only relieve you in future from all anxety, but to more than regain your confidence and approbation. Having done which, I trust you will forgive the past. Meantime, believe Your affectionate and dutiful son,

Political and Educational

Economy.

The belief has gained credence that the problems of political economy are so abstruse that people of ordinary intelligence cannot comprehend the principles which underlie their solution. Authors of works treating of economic science direct their labors mainly to an analysis of the existing usages, and condition of the industries of the world, and estimate the force, extent and influence of their power in national and international affairs. Whether the wealth of a nation has been heaped up by the incessant toil of many slaves, owned and controlled by a few masters, or by a wretched peasantry, or by millions of underpaid, overworked "mud-sills" of society. and gathered into the hands of those who "toil not, neither do they spin," is a phase of the great economic question of the age, about which the writers of political textbooks have not much concerned themselves.

Linguists have translated into our language, from the dead languages of dead nations, such knowledge of the arts, sciences, literature, religious, and government, as the uncients bequeathed to posterity. A few linguistic drudges could. perhaps, have performed that important service of transmitting the knowledge of the dead past to the living present as honestly and faithfully as the many thousands have attempted it, and, probably, much better than the mobilized collegians who are now wasting the energies of manhood and years of time in the pursuit of that which can scarcely be diguified with the name of Learning, and certainly in the light of the present cannot in itself be construed as useful or valuable knowledge Neither the presidents of colleges, nor the priests and cardinals, nor eminent jurists can, u a lifetime of study, know as much of the dead languages as the cow-boys and untutored shepherds of ancient times. The demands of advancing civilization require that economic principles, laws, science, and prac tical knowledge should enter more largely into our educational system; that the youth of the country may be better trained to self-maintenance and an appreciation of their rights, privileges, and duties in the living present.

The hold denunciation of classical training, in an Address lately delivered before the Alumn of Harvard College Charles Francis Adams, should be read by The Herald, Telegram, Sun, and other great journals of New York have also denounced as non-progressive the preaent classical system which forms the foundation of American and English Colleges.

THE PENMANS (F) ART JOURNAL

Warren H. Sadler.

At the recent Convention of the Bosiness Educator's Association of America, held at Washington, the fact was developed that of fifteen of the members present the average time of devotion to strictly business education was twenty-five years—the longest time in any case heigh thirty-five years, and the shortest time, twenty years. Among this number was W. H. Sadler, president of Sadler's Bryant & Stratton Business College, Bultimor, Md., whose very spanking portrait accompanies this sketch.

Mr. Sadler has made his mark in his profession, and stands out as a strikingly original character. Very few among the teachers of this country have his enthusiasin, his courage, or his persistence. He would have succeeded in any line of husiaess, for his methods are those which inevitably lead to success. First, he could never enumer in a business which did not have his full sympathy; and next, he would not undertake to do what he had not reasonable assurance that he could do well; and finally, having selected a business, he could never he content to take in it a secondary place. On this account, it is fortunate for our friend that, through design or circumstances, he finds himself at the head of a business college; for it is a courtesy which these institutions demand of the public that each one in its place shall be considered the "leading school of the kind in the country." And strange as this universal estimate may sound to those who have not studied the peculiar methods of the business school of America, it is neither inconsistent with as honest appreciation of value, nor even with troth in its best application. A teacher who permits himself to remain at the head of a school which he does not consider "best," not only does himself injustice, but fails of his duty to his patrons. The reputable business schools of America possess their chief excellence in their individuality. Although siming at a common end-that of qualifying young men and young women for useful lives-cach seeks that end by means peculiarly its own—and no schools in the world take on, to the same extent, the individual character of their individual man agers. The fact is brought out in a fresh and delightful way at the annual meetings of the international organization already mentioned. The Business Educator's Association of America comprises in its membership the chief commercial teneners in the United States and Canada, and among them men of world-wide reputation as authors and instructors. The sessions usually occupy four days, and the largest share of the time is given to actual schoolroom work. It is an occasion where one teacher can measure bimself and his processes by other teachers and their processes, and where all that is new and fresh in the profession is brought to the surface by healthful attrition. Hence, when a man full of his own best ideas adds to these the best ideas that others have to give, assimilating all in an intelligent and compact body of learning, and then uses the readiest processes for imparting this knowledge to others, there is no assumption in his labeling his effort "the best"; for if it is not the best from his point of view, he is simply unfaithful to his duties.

ply unfaithful to his duties.

Mr. Sadder has been in his present work as pupil and teacher more than twenty-five years. After having finished his school education by graduating from the high school of his native city of Lockport, N. Y., he extered upon and completed a course of business training at the Bryant and Stratton Business College of Bufalio. The theoretical knowledge thus obtained he supplemented by a year's practice in real business, and then accepted the position of principal of the commercial department of the Lockport. Union School. This place he held with honor for three years, when he fell under the scruting of Mr. Stratton, who

was ever on the look-out for "coming " in his profession. Stratton saw in Mr. Sadler the eminent qualities which he has since displayed with such signal effect, and at once engaged birs for important duties in his great work. He was first placed, for a brief term in the Boffalo and Cleveland Colleges, but finally transferred to Rochester, where, in connection with J. V. R Chapman, he established the Bryant and Stratton College of that city. His success here was immediate and assured, as he laid the foundation of what has since been one of the most marked and prosperous of business schools. In December, 1863, he was married to Miss Letitia H. Ellicott, daughter of the late Andrew Ellicott, of Orleans County, N. Y., whose ancestors were among the first settlers of Ellicott Mills, Maryland. In the summer of 1864 he established, in connection with Bryant and Stratton, the Baltimore Business College, of which he has ever since been the head. Upon the dissolution of the Bryant and Stratton "Chain," in 1867, Mr. Sadler purchased the entire goodwill of the school he had founded, and since that

school who does not know exactly what is going on inside of it." When he takes a student's money for tolion, he conscientionally and honestly contrasts to reader him a full equivalent in services: and no man in the business is more careful to fulfill that contract.

The patronage of Mr. Sadler's school is largely from the city of Bultimore, but he also draws extensively from all of the Southern, as well as from the Northern and Western, States. His school is always well filled - having an average daily attendance of over three bundred pupils. His annual Commencements are an event in the city. The Academy of Music, in which they are held, is filled to overflowing with the best citizens of Baltimore, to whom he has commeuded himself and his enterprise in a peculiar way. For the past ten years the best lecture courses given in Baltimore have been given by Mr. Sadler, under the auspices of his college. There are no lecturers so high-priced or so high-minded as to escape his toils; and he rarely fails of making a hit. To all of these entertainments the students of his college have free access.



WARREN H. SADLER.

time has managed it for the most part

One would suppose that in a work so exended and so well performed one man would find all that his hands and head could do; but there has been no time in the past fifteen years when Mr. Sadler has not been interested in a more general way in business education. First, as co-author and publisher of Orton and Sadler's Business . Calculator, and, more recently, as author and publisher of Sadler's Counting-house Arithmetic, he has shown marked ability, and achieved marked success. Of the Calculator over 40,000 copies were sold within six months, and the Arithmetic has been a real success-baving won golden opinions from the best and most critical teachers of the country, in whose schools it is now the text-book.

As an educator, Mr. Sadler's specialty is intricate commercial calculations—in the teaching of which he is almost unrivaled. So much interest does he feel in the subject of Arithmetic that in his school he never trusts its teaching wholly to others. Although he employs the most competent assistants, every student must pass through his hands. And what is said of Arithmetic may be said with a smuch emphasis of the other studes. He asserts, and proves the assertion by his own actioe, that "uo mao has any burioess to stand at the head of a left same.

Mr. Sadler is now in his forty-second year -having been born September 30th, 1841. He is a man of fine presence and most genial manners, and impresses every one with whom he comes in contact with his earnestness and honesty. He is as simplebearted as a child, and as true as steel. He holds no small malevolences, and while he is an earnest competitor-fighting valuatly for what he considers his own-he never permits business competition to interfere with the amenities of social life, nor with the sacred conditions of friendship. He is of the kind that the more there are in the world the better the world will be. Not much better than this can be said of any

The "Hand-book" as a Premium.

We have decided to continue to mail, until further notice, the "Hand-book" (in paper) free to every person remitting \$1 for a subscription or renewal to the Journand for one year, or, for \$1.25, the book hand-somely bound in cloth. Price of the book, by mail, in cloth, \$1; in paper, 75 ceuts. Laberal discount to teachers and agents.

Persons desiring a single copy of the Journal must remit ten cents. No attention will be given to postal-card requests for same.

Bad Manuscript as Connected with Bad Morals.

In an old number of Blackrood an interceting article on "The Rise and Fall of the Indian Service," traces in the history of the East India Company a curious connection between bad manuscript and bad morals. Those who write a villations hand will take warning accordingly. We quote:

"The equatimity of the Company was at one time much disturbed by the bed writing and the had morals of their servants. Whether there was any convection discovered between the two is not very apparent, though more unlikely relationships have ere now been discovered. It would be hard to jolder some public men, whom we could not prove the capture of the continuation of the morals of the continuation of the morals of the m

The writer, however, makes honorable exceptions to the rules so stringently laid down. A foot note to the same article bas the following reference to certain disturbing by the following reference to certain disturbing the following reference to the dishaudment of the East India Company, about twenty-live years ago. The chirographic description is a pleasant bit of gossip:

"We are bound, however, to add, that we assume are, on the whole, distinguished by excellent pennanship. Lord Derby's handwriting is beautiful – equally elegant and legible. Lord Stanley's is as legible as large piers, but certainly not elegant. Lord Palmerston's is a free, pleasant, and by no means obscure. The Dinke of Newcastle states of the pleasant, and by no means obscure. The Dinke of Newcastle's pennanship is not unlike the Colonial Minister's, but on a smaller scale. Other instances might be cited, but it is more to the purport of the prepart Paper to say that the East Iolia Company, nextly all through the East Iolia Company and hady they are reverse of his successor, Lord Caming, need to thought he was always one of the Honorable Company's mapthy lonys. Lord Dalhoniae work a heaviful and the persent Governor-Georal, Lord Caming, need not blash to see his handwriting placed heside that of any of his contemporatics."

Very few people who cry "Hip hip, hurwith such gusto know anything about the origin of the words. During the times of the Crusades the chivalry of Europe was roused to arms by the inflammatory appeals of Peter the Hermit, who always displayed a hanner emblazoned with the following letters, H.E.P., the initials of the Latin words, Hierosolyma est perdita, or, Jerusalem is destroyed. The people who were not acquainted with Latin pronounced the letters as a word-Hep, and whenever they chanced to meet a poor Jew they raised the cry, "Hep, hep, harrah!" and the chances were greatly in favor of the Jews feeling the peint of their swords.

BION PROMINISME

A Penman's Vacation.

BY PAUL PASTNOR.

Every man, I think, who works ten mouths of the year is entitled to two mouths' vacation-more, if he can get it. But most of us, unfortunately, have to be content with only "a few days off," or fortuight at the most. The majority of those who live by the pen-whether quilldrivers, teachers, accountants, clerks, private secretaries, or book-keepers - are dependent upon some higher authority than their individual inclination, to say whether, and for how long, they shall have an out-They consider themselves fortunate, ing. indeed, if their professional duties permit them a flying absence of a week, with strict injunction to be back "sharp on time," and the pleasant prospect of an accumulation of work in the meanwhile, combined with diminution or entire cessation of salary during the interim. Some of us. perhaps, may be able to get away but for a day or two days.

Under such circumstances as these the

the long delightful sonny afternoons. Rigged upon four stakes over the beat was a canvas awning, which was so fixed that it could also be attached to two of the stakes and fixed in the bow of the boat as a sail. My friend were a gray flannel laced-sbirt, and a pair of stout pants with helt, in addition to the usual underclothing, and on his feet a pair of stout, low canvas shoes. He also had a light rubber coat and umbrella, in case he should be obliged to go ashore in the rain.

Thus equipped for his romantic and independent life, he pushed off his sturdy craft at six o'clock on the morning of a glorious autumn day. A feeling of elation, tinged with adventuresomeness, came over him as he swung out into the bluish-green waters of the mighty river, and rowed slowly down toward the slumbering islands, balf concealed by the rising mist. There was a charm in his very solitariness. For ten days he was to do just as he pleased, without even thinking of the possible preferences of another. He was to eat, sleep, read, row

would be only the daily log of the louely voyager, leaving out the adventures, which all, made more than half the spice and delight of the trip.

But I cannot finish without disclosing one little secret, which should be of interest to every youthful votary of peu, pencil or yardstick, and that is, that for all this rare delight and bealthful recreation my friend expended less than it would have cost him to board in the city for the same length of time. His ten days' trip cost him ten dollars, including his boat, which he sold for nearly what he paid! And the first of September he is going again.

Autographs.

Is the charge just? Is the charge against autograph hunters ever just? Caution, do e too hasty in your derial.

I desire to benefit mankind: therefore do not condemu until you have beard me through.

For two years specially, and all my life

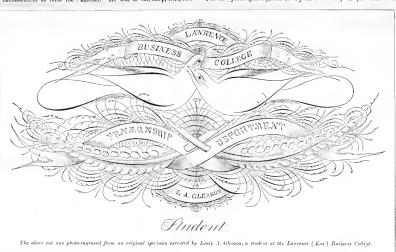
that such a course will advance a brotherly feeling, and do much toward alleviating suffering humanity from writing directly in an autograph album at an unpropitious mo-ment. To start the ball rolling I will, upon receipt of any autograph from any one, written as per directions, give mine in re-Trusting it will meet the approval of all I will await developments.

Address, C. H. Peirce, Keokuk, Iowa.

Peter Cooper's Illustration of Usury.

Mr. Cooper was always a careful and prudent husiness man. He was always opposed to the methods of many merchants, who launched out into extravagant enterprises on borrowed money for which they paid exorbitant rates of interest. Once, while talking about a project with an arquaintance, the latter said be would have to borrow the money for six months, paying juterest at the rate of 3 per cent, per month.

"Why do you borrow for so short a



spending a very brief vacation-say of from four days to two weeks ? I can think of no more appropriate answer to such a question than to relate the experience of a friend and brother-penman in a short vacation trip of ten days. He tells me that not only was every hour and moment of the time filled with pleasure, but that at the close of his brief outing he had gained nearly seven pounds in weight, and felt literally like a new man.

He started on the first day of September, 1882, in a common flat-bottom row-boat on the St. Lawrence river, a few miles above the Thousand Islands. His plan was to float and row lazily down the stream for nine days, and theu dispose of his boat for what he could get and return by rail. 15purposely postpoued the trip until the First September, for the reason that the weather at that time, while warm enough for comfort, was not likely to be so intolerably hot as during July and August, and also because that was a more convenient time for his employer to spare his services His plan was to camp out every night, and to cook his own meals on the way, buying the necessary materials at farm-houses and hotels on the river bank. He carried a small A shaped army tent, a folding canvas cot, one rubber and three woolen blankets, cooking utensils, a Florence oil stove, a satchel filled with a few changes of clothes, some simple medicines, fishingtackle, and books and magazines to read in

question arises, what is the best way of | or fish, or lie upon his back and muse, just as suited his own royal will. Here was delight, indeed! to be for ten days the monarch of himself and all he surveyed. His little kingdom of wood and water was all his own, and he had no one but himself to auswer for the way he governed it. Could there be a pleasauter state of things for a man who, for eleven mouths and a half out of twelve must hold himself constantly at the beek and call of another?

I have not time to tell of all that my friend enjoyed in his ten days of gypaving on the beautiful waters of that lordly river. the St. Lawrence. How he fished, with varying but ever delightful success—replenishing his simple larder with the spoils of his skill and patience; how he drifted with the current, in the lazy afternoons, under leafy bank and among lovely islands; how he lay at full length under the shadow of the canvas, with his head pillowed on the soft blankets, and his feet up on the thwarts, and read and dreamed and rested, and watched the sky and the water; how he camped at night on some sloping bank. with his boat drawn up on the beach, and his white tent glimmering in the light of his cheerful camp-fire; how he slept-slept mightily and sweetly, as all who drink great draughts of out-door air do sleep; how he rowed, till the flabby unuscles stood up hard and firm on his arms, and he felt as though he could lift five bundred pounds like a feather-of all this, and more, I have not space nor time to tell; and if I had, it

generally, I have endeavored to collect the | time?" Mr. Cooper asked, significantly. autographs of the good, excellent and samerior penmen of the world. I have, in a measure, succeeded. Yet am not in possession of many whom I have not had the pleasure of meeting. In addition to securing the balance upon the plan proposed, I sincerely hope that others may follow the example, and thereby become acquainted, in a measure, with the loveliest bits of writing the world has ever produced.

The plan was given the honorable members of the Business Educators' Association of America, free, and I would scorn accepting any offer from any source. We now have deduced the dazzling statement that autographs are to be exchanged free of duty, save that the laws governing all exchanges be strictly enforced

First. 1 (meaning C. H. Peirce) do hereby promise to exchange autographs (meaning the name of person, with town, or city, and date) with all good, excellent, and superior peumon of the world.

Second. This is to be accomplished through the mails. (a) Secure the very best heavy unruled paper. (b) Have it cut in slips 4 x 9 inches-the very same size of the "Standard Practical Penmanship" by the Spencerian Authors. (c) Write your name and address with date so that the paper will admit of a little trimming when bound in book form. (d) Send the same in an official envelope without folding,

The members of the Convention were in harmony with this idea, and I am convinced

"Because the brokers will not negotiate

"Well, if you wish," said Mr. Cooper, "I will discount your note at that rate for three years."

bills for longer."

"Are you in earnest?" asked the would-

"Certainly, I am. I will discount your

note for \$10,000, for three years at that Will you do it? "Of course I will," said the merchant.

"Very well," said Mr. Cooper; "just sign this note for \$10,000, payable in three years, and give me your check for \$800, and the transaction is complete.'

'But where is the money for me?" asked the astonished merchant.

'You dou't get any money," was the reply. "Your interest for 36 months, at 3 per centum per mouth, amounts to 108 per centum, or \$10,800; therefore your check for 800 just makes us even."

The force of this practical illustration of the folly of paying such an exorbitant price for the use of money was such that the merchant determined never to borrow at such rainous rates, and he frequently used to say that nothing could have so well convinced him as this rather humorous proposal by Mr. Cooper .- Geyer's American Merchant.

Sample copies of the JOURNAL sout on receipt of price, 10 cents.

The Quill.

By MADER MAPIE.

Down-everples through the miss of blue.
From one-ples through the size of the comresponsible to the companion of the compan

In wings in beneficion spread As providy hardwale Casey and To how beneath, it reverently, a providy hardwale in least does it see! A saveny plome, ask gittles does it see! A saveny plome, ask gittles does I then the see that the train is seen that the see that the train is seen that the see that the train is seen that the see t

An utilit on h, the other's interAn utilit on h, the other's interAnd telp, mere bound by fire of Fate.
The two in how a perfect table.
New in the planes is living and.
To serve all aunts for everance—
The breaths and speak from there to show;
To speak all begines and shope all thought,
And reint to this liddly server benegits.
The peaks all begines and shope all thought,
And reint to this liddly server benegits.
They who had been seen and the pull.
They should be and planed, and a record,
Till sense to be unique plan free
To hattle for homomaty,
With both server of styling stal;
With buthindrens for two or weal;
With both server of two or weal;
White ford server had popular train,
And write liver records for Galls night.
And write liver records for Galls night.

Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. KELLEY, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.]

All the public schools in New York City are to be connected by telegraph with fire headquarters.—Fireman's Herald.

There are 40,000 children in Cincinnati of school age who do not know their alphahet, and are growing up in ignorance.—The

Guide.

In probably no other place in the world but Strobeck, Germany, does chess form a regular course of study in the schools.—

a regular course of study in the schools.—

Exchange.

In the Iowa University girls are taught how to cook. It is to be hoped that build-

how to cook. It is to be hoped that building fires, putting on the water and other masculine pleasautries will be added to the curriculum. $-Lincoln_1 Neb$, Optic.

It is said that when Gov. Butler's son Paul cutered Harvard College the father handed a blank check to the hoy, saying: "Everything I have is as much yours as mine; draw at your own discretion." The youth did not abuse this confidence.

President Chamberlain says the Bowdoin College has furnished the nation a President, twenty-two Senators and Representatives in Congress, fourteen Judges of High cours, nine Governors of States, cightwen college Presidents, a Longfellow, a Hawthorne, and a Sergeant S. Prentiss.

The number of schools in France where the system of a savings bank has been adopted was 16,494 at the close of last year, against 14,372 at the beginning. The average number of depositors was twenty-one per school, against seventien the year hefore.—Thompson's Bank Note Reporter.

Vauderbilt University is amply endowed and splendally conjuped, and already ranks with the greatest universities of the land. The last term there were four hundred and eighty-seven students in attendance. Dr. Garland, the hoursed chancellor, is the peer of any American educator. We commend the Vanderbilt.—N. O. Christian Advocate.

Physiciaes in Berlio have been giving a deal of attention to the defects of vision nomes school children. Thousands of children have been examined. Many changes and improvements have been made in the arrangements of school-houses, class-rooms, etc. Of late years an aurist has been examining the ears of the children, and has discovered 1.33G cases of ear discasse among 5,995 children.

Ao eminent Chinese authority estimates the yearly cost of offerings in China made to quiet the spirits of ancestors to be \$156;752-000. We only mention this to say that if that vice little sum were spect on common schools in Chins, the spirits of their ancestors would be so delighted that they would keep as "still as mice"; we recommend this method to the Chinese; it would help to keep the little Chinese still also.—School Journal.

The population of Syria and Palestine is estimated at 2.076 321. Of these there are about 1,000 000 Moslems, 250,000 Nusai-riych, 250,000 Nusai-riych, 250,000 Maronites, 215,000 Gereks, 80,000 Papula sects, 30 000 2,000 Bollon Staniiych, gypsies, etc.; 20,000 Armenium, 20,000 Bedonium Arabs. The Protestants for 90,000 Bedonium Arabs. The Protestants have 302 schools in Syria; these schools have 7,475 male and 7,149 female pupils. In Beirut there ore 30 Protestant and 58 non-Protestant schools, with a total number of 11,187 pupils.

EDUCATIONAL FANCIES

[In every instance where the source of any item used in this department is known, the proper credit is given. A like courtesy from others will be appreciated.]

"When this you see, remember me," said a teacher, grasping a rattan, to a pupil who needed the gentle reminder.

The sweet girl-graduate now divides her time between the picoic and hammack, while her mother plays a solo on the washboard.

Henry A. Damm won the first prize in mathematics and classics at the Episcopal Military School at Reading, Pa. The victor's name is on everybody's lips.

Professor Painter, of Roanoke College, is opposed to Greek and Latin. The professor's name indicates that he might succeed with the palette better than with the tongue.

Teacher: "Which is the most delicate of the scuses?" Boy: "The scuse of touch." Teacher: "Give the class an example." Boy: "My chum here can feel his moustache, but no one can see it."

In struggling to make a dull-brained boy understand what conscience was, the teacher finally asked, "What makes you feel uncomfortable after you have done wrong?" "Father's leather strap," feelingly replied the boy.

"I wish I was a little French girl," said a ten-year old. "Why!" asked her manma. "Because then I should know two languages." "How so!" "Why with know! I can speak English now, and French would make two.

An Agnostic.—Professor: "The agnostic may be bristly described as the Knownothingist of philosophy. Passing that point, Mass — may tell what she knows of sense perception." Miss — : "Professor, I am an argustic."

A young lady who prided herself on geography, seeing a candle aslaot, remarked that it reminded her of the "Lenning Tower of Pisa." "Yes." remarked a wag, "with this difference; that is a tower in Italy, while this is a tower in grease."

A teacher defining a transitive verb as our that expresses an action which is "passed over" from the doer, gave for illustration, "The dog wags bis tail"; thereupon a younster arose with criticism, "Please, ma'sm, the action don't pass over; it stays in the dog."

THE PENMANS (F) ART JOURNAE.

A five-year-old who went to school for the first time came home at 1000, and said to his mother: "Mamma, I don't think that teacher knows much." "Wby not, dear?" "Wby, she kept asking questions all the time. Why, she even asked where the Mississippi River was."

"Charlie," remarked Joues, "you were born to he a writer," "Ah!" replied Charlie, bluebing alightly at the compliment; "you have seen some of the things I have turned off!" "No," said Joues; "I wasn't referring to what you bave written. I was simply thinking what a spleodid ear you had for carrying a pen."

A little schooligit asked her teacher what was meant by "Mrs. Grundy." The teacher replied that it meant "the world." Some days afterward the teacher asked the geography class; to which this little bud of promies belonged: "What is a zone?" After some heistation, the girl brighteued up and replied: "I know! it's a belt round Mrs. Grundy's waist!"

Sunday-school Teacher (to little girl-papil speaking of Joseph): ""But when his hrethren next saw him they found him in a position of great power and authority." Little girl, interrogatively: "Was he a king, malam?" S. S. Teacher: "No jobs they malam?" S. S. Teacher: "No jobs he was almost next to it." Little girl (more proficient in card lore than hiblical): "Was he a kuave, then?"

Prof. Packard on Elocution, To the Editor of the JOURNAL.

Sir:-In your excellent report of the proceedings of the late Convention of the Business Educators' Association you allude to my inopportune protest against the sentiments expressed by Prof. Townsend in his essay on "The Practical Uses of Elecution" in a way that may possibly leave a wrong impression of my attitude on the subject of teaching elecution in the schools. trouble may have been wholly with myself, as I was conscious at the time of great infelicity in attempting to say what was ie my mind. My embarrassment grew out of the fact that my self-imposed task was a most ungracious one, as it placed me in the position of criticizing, on the spur of the moment, the seutiments and conclusions of o carefully prepared address on a popular subject by a popular speaker. And although I deffered widely from many of the positions of the address, I should have kept my seat had not the speaker at its conclusion sought to commit the Association to the scutiment that "no student of a lusiness college should receive a diploma who had not taken a course of lessons in elecution." Although I gladly joined in the vote of thanks to the gentleman for his address, I did not wish to commit myself, by such a vote, to the sentiment alluded to, nor to have the Association so commit itself. In presenting my protest, I labored under a severe embarrass ment, for I feared that whatever excuse I might render for speaking, it would be hard to say what I wished to say without, in some measure, reflecting upon the lecturer, who was an invited guest of the Association and one of Mr. H. C. Spencer's trusted and efficient teachers. It was impossible, under these circumstances, for me to speak with the calm deliberation required, and I was conscious, all through my remarks, of overstating some points and half stating others; and, altogether, leaving upon the minds of my auditors a wrong impression as to my real views. That I did do so is evident from your own report, which I am sure cannot be verbatim where you say that Prof. Packard did not favor elecution as a branch for Business Colleges to make a speciality of. He taught reading and elocution through daily reading of news and market reports aboud by his students," etc. Now the fact is, my students never "read the news and market reports aloud" in

school-nor would I permit there to do so, as so exercise. What I should have said. if I had not been aware that the occasion was not one upon which to elaborate my own doings, would have been that, probably, no business college in the country gives more time or thought to, or instruction in, public speaking than my own. There is not a day in which from half an hour to an hour is not given to the matter of expressing thought in a public way. Students are re quired to stand upon their feet and speak extemporaneously upon a great variety of subjects, and every proper appliance is used to make them speak well, not as to oratorical gestures - for the less they have of these the better; not us to mouthings or facial expressions-for there is no oceasion for such; wholly without regard to the "orotundo" or the "falsetto," or even to "inflex," "reflex," or "circumflex" omphasis - the only point being that to the best of his ability the speaker shall convey to every member of his auditory his exact shade of thought: in other words, shall express himself. In this view of elecutionary methods I am happy to have a sort of divine warrant. Whether "Ezra the scribe," had ever taken a course of lessons in elocution or not, he seemed to have wholesome ideas of au honest style of delivery, as it is said of him and his associates (Nebemiah, viii. 8.) that "They read in the book in the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused them [the people] to understand the reading." This, according to my notion, is about the size of it.

All that I meant to imply, and that I did distinctly imply, was, that I had found the ordinary methods of professional teachers of elecution a detriment rather than an advantage, and had long since abandoned them. I said what I believed to be true, that, as a rule, students wather from electionists more manuerisms than real help in expression: more oratorical tricks and uppaturalness than grace and freedom; more self-consciousness than self-torgetfulness. I stated a fact to which I would call the attention of all candid teachers, viz., that there was not an effective preacher, nor other public speaker, in our metropolitau pulpits, or on our metropolitan platforms, to-day, whose methods were those taught and practiced by teachers of elocution; and I mentioned Dr. John Hall as a conspicuous example of a miserable elocutionist and a powerful pulpit orator. The lecturer had spoken of the great advautage, to ministers, of elocutionary training, and even went so far as to say that a prayer delivered according to the rules of elocution was not only more pleasing to an audience, but more acceptable to God. And he had also spoken of the greater facility with which a young man could secure a situation by applying for it through langnage and gesture secured by proper training in the art. This, to me, seemed preposterous, and although I did not say so, his feeling undoubtedly gave color to my

The hest justification I could have had was given me by Mr. Spencer, who, in his hot zeal to defend his friend from my nujust attack, was so forgetful of himself and of his method of speech as to be truly eloquent. If he had ever been bound by the ules of the art, he set them all at defiance. and made the next hest speech that was made during the Convention; the very best, he made in introducing the members of the Association to the President, at the White House reception. That I considered a model in taste, in fitness, and in substance; and its great charm was that there was not in it, nor about it, the least suspicion of elocutionary effort. It was a natural, easy, subdued, modest, and yet dignified speech, spoken in conversational tone and manuer, by one gentleman to another. It exactly fitted in to the occasion, and nothing could have been better. When Mr. Spencer endeavors to earry his elecutionary training into his public efforts he does well: but when he forgets them and himself, and noder the strong pressure of championship for



a friend, or of a great public exigency, he forgets everything but the thought which is atruggling for otterance, he does infinitely hetter. And so do we all.

Mr. Speacer inferred that because I did not employ teachers of election, I neglected the training of my students for public speaking and the duties of citizenship. I night have retorted by asking him to point out, within his knowledge, a professional elocutionist who is a good public speaker, or a good public speaker who is an elocutionist. When I say "public speaker" I don't meao a recitationist-a mac who cac commit another persoa's words to memory, and "render" them according to his ideas of what the author meant, or should have meant - but one who can speak his own thoughts, clearly and consecutively, and without embarrassment. The best elocutionists we have are actors-and actors are proverbially poor public speakers. It is possible that such men as Dr. Joho Hall. Henry Ward Beecher, Chauncey Depow, Robert Collyer, David Swing, Horace Gree ley, and Ahraham Lincoln, would have been more effective speakers had they been trained in the art of elocu-

tion, but I doubt it.
Yours in earnest, even if
in the wrong,

S. S. PACKARD.

A Critique.

By CHANDLER H. PEIRCE.

Bro. Cochran, phoenixlike, has risen, and, with a smile of angelic satisfaction, wields the magic wand and bids us listen to a reverie of palmier days.

We, too, have heard that history repeats itself, and are not surprised at the announcement that away back in the 60% the upheavals of a modern Vesuvius were then as now to be witnessed for a short time only.

But let it not be forgotten that in those days no organ libe the PEN-MAN'S ART JOURNAL sounded their notes that now reverberate from ocean to ocean to warm as of approaching danger. It is,

indeed, unfortunate for the rising generation that they should not have heard of Prof. Coehan's short-comings, and profited by them. All these discussions might have been averted, and given room for questions of deep import.

It is not the mission of this article to discuss business-writing, but rather to compare the present facilities, methods and results with those of a quarter of a century ago.

ago.
"There are tricks in all trades except

If sending slips of "Business Penmanship over the country to inveigle unsophisticated youths into business colleges practice of earlier days, I am rejoiced to know that civilization has so far advanced as to render it now a legitimate act and strictly in conformity with business princi-In earlier days, the business college merely existed; now, it hees and thrives upon the very essence of necessity. Why any business college should resort to trickcry in these days I cannot understand. Sending out specimens of business-writing, or drawings of birds, is no deception. It is simply a means by which this class of schools is enabled to show their practical advantages. There is no error committed, no wrong done.

The business college of to-day, as a rule, is as thoroughly capable of establishing its every claim as is any other class of schools: and there is no reason for making any false representations to induce anyone to enter its portals.

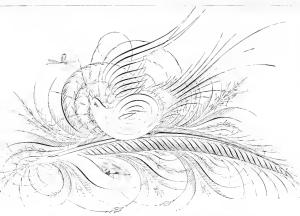
Young mea and women are no longer suspicious of what has proven a blessing; hence no need to practice what was once considered deception. But, Brother Cochrao, were you not sorry that you had no one to help you in those days? I think the managers of the institutions you mentioned were very, ery naughty to have you represent them ALL. If such should transpire now, I would discove the cause. But those days are no more. Where one could be found to write a good business-hand then, now they may be conored by the sources.

Executive ability is not wasting. Business colleges have kept pace with the times, and are growing in strength and importance. Business colleges, as a rule, send out creditable business-writing; and a business community is strengthened wherever one is located.

Brother Cochran says: "The charge was just" that io the 1860's the ornamental penmen could not "do" business-writing. While I am glad to know the whole

profession? Must the results of a quarter of a century ago be our guide now! Can we not improve upon the gentlema in question? If we over attempt to do better, we shall never be able to do as well.

Brother Cochran believes that I produce good business-writers. Thanks; but doubts very much, indeed, that I possess a different method from any one else. "There is no method from any one else. royal read to success." The doubt which the brother has acknowledged allows me the privilege of saying that my methods, as given from time to time to the various journals, are as different from the uniority a can well be imagined. The fact that I have taught writing from six to eight hours per day for the past twelve years is positive vidence of a different method. The usual plan adouted will not admit of a successful application, with the same class of pupils, six hours per day. Every successful teacher has his secrets, and he might write volumes of explanation, and the matter would remain a paradox to many. I should, indeed, feel very sorry-yes, lament-iny condition, if power in teaching in this department of usefuluess was not on a par with that con-



The above out was photo-engraved from an original flourish executed by Criah McKee, teacher of penmanship at the Obrilin (Ohio) College.

truth, I am sorry to hear of so sad a calamity. I am painfully confident that a study of the classics has spoiled many a good wood-sawyer; that our higher education is in many instances at the expense of the lower; yet are we, because of this state of afiairs, to have ne classics, no higher education? Because ornamental penmanship has been misapplied (for reasons I hope to give at no distant day) is it to be buried, σ exhibited as a heathenish production, and forever trampled under foot by the wise men whose tastes, by anture and circumstances, turn in another direction? Is or namental in no way connected with plain permanship? If I execute business-writing, must I ignore even a taste for the beautiful in art? If I love the beautiful, and seek it with urdent devotion, must I, because of this, contest myself with the ordinary in the useful! Is business writing the beginning and the end-the first and the last? May I not practice the one to assist the other? In what does the teaching of business penmanship consist? In what does the teaching of ornamental-penmauship consist? Is it possible to learn a good business-handwriting without infringng upon ornamental work? Which is the proper thing to say: Business-writing can be taught I Business-writing can be learned I Generally speaking, the plan of teaching penmanship has not materially changed in the past twenty-five years. If

this be true, is it at all creditable to the

| ceded to other branches of learning.

What the honorable gentleman did to promote this cause twenty-five years ago vas doubtless all that could have been done by any set of men in their day. "Honor to him to whom honor is due" is none the less true because of having been uttered a century ago. I am a worshiper of all the good men of the past, and a goodly number of the present generation; yet I must not be blinded to my own interests, and that of the cause I ndvocate, by silently accepting that which was regarded as the law and testimony of a quarter of a century ago? I can justly see why Brother Cochran clings to his early associates, but I cannot see why improvement has not been made in the present facilities, in the methods of imparting instruction, and in the results themselves over that of a quarter of a century ago.

Improvement is our watchword, and in the obward march some must be leaders who date think a new thought or perform a noble deed.

N. B.—Brother Michael is paddling his own cance, and will speak for himself.

For \$2 the JOHNAL will be mailed one year; also, a copy each of the "Smodard Practical Pennanship" and the "Handbook of Artistic Peomanship" (in paper covers; 25 cents extra in cloth). Price each, separate, \$1.

Dignity.

Colonel Ingersoll lately said that he hated a digolified man, and that he never knew one who had a particle of scene; that such nen never learned, and were constantly forgetting something. Jush Billinge says that gravity is no more the sign of mental strength than a paper collar is the evidence of a shirt.

This leads us to say that the mac who ranks as a dignified socozer, and banks on winning wealth and a deathless name through this one source of strength, is in the most uneuvisble position we know. Dignity does not draw. It answers in place of intellectual tone for twenty minutes, but after a while it fails to get there. Dignity works all right in a wooden Indian or a drum-major; but the man who desires to draw a selary through life and to be sure of a visible means of support will do well to make some other provision then a haughty look and an air of patronage. Colonel Ingersoll may be wrong in the matter of future punishment, but his bead is right on the dignity question. Dignity

works all right with a man who is worth a million dollars and has some doubts about his snspeaders; but with the man who is to get a large sun of money before he dies, and get married, and accomplish some good, must place himself before his fellow-men in the attitude of one who has ideas that are not too lonely and isolated.

Let us, therefore, aim higher than simply to appear cold and austere. Let us study to aid in the advancement of humanity and the increase of useful information. Let us struggle to advance and improve the world, even though in doing so we may get into ungraceful positions, and at times look otherwise than pretty. Thus we shall get over the ground, and though we may do it in the eccentric style of the camel, we will get there, and we will have camped and eaten our supper while the graceful and dignified pedestrian lingers

and lingers along the trail.

Works, not good clothes and dignity, are
the grand bailing sign, and he who halts,
and refuses to jump over an obstacle because he may not do it so as to appear as a
gazelle, will not arrive until the festivities
are over.

A chambermaid at the Asquam House, Holderness, N. H., made hold to ask John G. Whitier, who is staying there, for his autograph. He complied with the request, singing his name after the following impromptul lines:

The truth the English poet saw
Two centuries back in thineWho sweep a room as by God's law
Makes room and oction fine,
And in thy quiet ministry
To wants and poets of ours, I see
How grace and toll may well agree."

Writing-Ruler.

The Writing-Ruler has become a standard article with these who profess to have a suitable outfit for practical writing. It is to the writer what the chart and compass is to the marioer. The Writing-Ruler is a reliable pennanship chart and compass, sent by the JOUNNAL on receipt of 30 cents.

"The rapidity with which ideas grow ald in our memories is in a direct ratio to the squares of their importance."—Holmes.





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NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1883

The "Journal" and Good Writing.

We are often delighted and encouraged in on labor upon the JOURNAL by DRIDERous letters from its patrons expressive of their satisfaction and the great advantage they are deriving from its monthly visits. Scarcely a mail but brings letters enclosing specimens exhibiting improvement made and skill acquired through the teaching and (sample of the JOURNAL.

Before us is a letter, written in a style which would do credit to a professional writer, by a young farmer lad, who says: "I cannot sufficiently praise the dournal. for what it has done for me. All the skill I possess has been acquired since I subscribed for the JOURNAL, and by its and, If all the young people of the country knew its value you would not want for sub-

my writing since I became a subscriber is matter of general remark among my friends. Before, I disliked to practice writing, and took no interest in it; now, I like to practice, and do so all the time I can get, and great improvment has been the result.

The other day a teacher in a public school called at our office to renew her subscription, and said: "One year since I subscribed for the JOURNAL, and have carried its instruction into practice in my chases, and you would be surprised at the increased interest that has been awakened The change has been noticed, and is a subject of comment by parents and school officers. If teachers only knew and appreciated how great a belp the Journal, is, I am sure that no one who tries to teach writing would be without it. You can look for a large club from my school when it opens in the Fall."

We might fill columns with similar testimonials, but that would be too much of a good thing. But so great is our pleasure in observing that our labor and that of our associates and able correspondents is productive of such encouraging and commendable results we could not refrain from this brief allusion to the matter.

Identification by Handwriting.

In the Northwestern Trade Journal we find the following article respecting bandwriting, which we here reproduce for the purpose of pointing out the utter falsity of most of the assertions therein made:

"Over the signature of Biston Banker," a correspondent of a New England paper gossips very pleasingly upon the extent to which bandwriting is valuable as a means

of any person that may be before him as a study so cuoningly that neither you nor I can tell which is which. It is lucky that he is an honest man, or he might do dangerons work with your name on a big cheek or note. Bankers in the United States place little reliance upon signatures as a means of identification in pay neart of checks, etc. The person who pre-sents a check to a Boston bank for payment must be positively identified before the money will be paid to him. It is in vain for him to offer, as evidence that he is the right man, any handwriting testimony. And it does not make any difference whether the check is payable to hearer or order. Identification in both cases is demanded. In English and a fine and the statement of the check is payable to hearer or order. fication in both cases is demanded. In Eng-land one finds a most marked difference from this way of doing business. The paying-teller of a London bank tries to assure him-self that the face of a check is all right, both in point of signature of drawer and use regards the drawer's balance, and then also out the money to whomever presents the the money to whomever presents the check. It matters not whether the check is payable to order or to hearer. He demands no identification in either case. He only looks upon the back of the order-check to see if it has the name indorsed. This check-paying custom did not always prevail to Frankend. At an etime the English practice England. At one time the English practice in these premises was the in these premises was the same as ours is now. At that time we copied our custom in these preserves.

now. At that time we copied our custom from them. They have since progressed out of it. We remain tied to their old style. We shall get out of this rut one of these days. The great banks of London long days. The great banks of London rough days. The great banks of London rough ago found they could never get through their business if the identification responsibility was to remain upon them. They pressed the matter upon the attention of Parliament. Parliament came to their re-It said, pay cheeks to whomever pre-them, and your whole duty is done. If sent them, and your whole duty is done. If I to day drop my check in London made payable to order of W. B. Morrill, the first payable to order of W. B. Morrill, the first rascal that picks it up in the streets and puts Mr. Morrill's name on the hack may collect that cheek—and get imprisoned for life for so doing. It is, of course, the im-perative duty of any person who has lost

movement, is incomparably superior to the round-hand and finger-movement, and is now producing good writers, in number and degree far beyond any time in the past, "Banker" would know, if he was not bimself a very antiquated relic of the past, or a very verdant sprig of the present. We assert, and defy "Banker" or any one else to show the contrary, that at no time before in this country was there as high a percentage of really good and rapid writers as now; and we place much stress upon the word rapid, for the most legible and beautiful hand ever written is of little value for the ordinary purposes of life if not written with facility. And we venture that the vast majority of the "good writing" by "Banker's" "fathers and grandfathers" would find no more favor, from its lack of facility, in a modern business house than would their stage-coach with a modern travelor.

But "Banker" says, "There is one point to which he has been giving some attention; it relates to the testimony of handwriting. Having given some attention to this branch of his subject, we should expect something beyond the merest assertion; but in this we are again disappointed. He exclaims that, not long since, a man was hanged in New England by handwriting experts, and proceeds to anathematize that class of testimony. Now if "Banker" knew anything about that case, he fails to so state. Upon such an irresponsible basis he might, with equal force and propriety, anathematize every class of evidence. Testimony of any class has various degrees of value, according to the veracity of the witness and circumstances of the case; and in this respect, testimony based upon handwriting is not an exception. Persons are alleged to have been hanged on a mistaken identity of the person; and others, from circumstances which were misleading; and still others, from false or mistaken witnesses. Shall all these classes of evidence, therefore, he disregarded in courts of justice ! We know of but one case of hanging in New England in which the identity of handwriting constituted any vital part of the ovidence: that was the case of John P. Phair, who was, a few years since, convicted at Rutland, Vt., of a most outrageous murder, and, after every effort for delay and commutation of sentence known to the law, was hanged at Windsor, Vt., and, we believe, justly. That our writing in the case, and judge for them-

readers may see (what our flippant banker probably did not see) a fac-simile of the selves, by comparison respecting its identity and consequent value, as evidence we here reproduce the writing in that case which consists of a fac-simile of an entry made upon a hotel-register in Boston by the person who pawned a ring and other articles of value known to have been possessed by a woman found murdered, and the same words written by Phair from dictation, after his arrest for the murder, on mere suspicion. We believe that, from such a comparison, evidence of the most weighty character is adduced, and as little liable to mistake as would be living witnesses of the crime respecting the personal identity of the criminal or other facts in the case As regards expert testimony, it is like all other testimony, of much or little weight, according to the nature and circumstances of each case, together with the skill and voracity of the witness. Experts have made mistakes; what class of witnesses have not? and where are the judges whose decisions have never been overruled or reversed?

" Banker" further says that " the readers of his little note may be assured that he knows individuals who can write other people's autographs so couningly, that these other people cannot decide whether the signature is their own or not." This is another of "Banker's" mere assertions, and after those preceding we are inclined to ask him to produce his man. We know that a skillful pen-artist can produce a very striking resemblance to the average autograph, and one that, on a casual observance, deceives bankers and the persons whose autographs

The following is the fictitious name, written upon a hotel register in Boston by a man recognized subsequently to be John P Phair;



After his arrest he was requested to write the above name and address, as it was given from dictation, when he wrote the following:



The writing was pronounced by experts to be identical, which evidence was chiefly instrumental in securing Phair's conviction

of identification of applicants for the payment of checks. He has no faith in it at all. 'A good handwriting,' he says, 'is getting to be one of the lost arts.' The fathers and grandfathers of the present general fathers and grandfathers of the present gen-eration, as a general thing, wrote a hand-somer and more legible hand than do the eration and more legible hand con-somer and more legible hand con-children and graudehildren. There is one point in peumanship to which I have just point in peumanship to which I have just been giving some attention, it relates to the been giving some attention, it relates to the been giving some attention. And long ago a 3-1-whendtestimony of bandwriting. Not long a man was banged in New England by b man was banged in New Engrand by cana-writing experts. As a class, such experts ought not to have influence enough to hang a cat; and now it is claimed that some Brussels murderers have been run down by tell-tale tricks of their penmanship. The brussess maragerers have been run down by tell-tale tricks of their penmanship. The readers of this little note may be assured that the writer of it knows individuals who can write other people's names so cumingly that these other people cannot decide wheth er the signatures are their own or not. have actual cases in mind where this puzzle has been tried. One notable instance I must The State of Massachusetts not many years since had two of its bonds pre-sented for redemption, which seemed pre-cisely alike. One was a furged bond throughout. The officers whose names knew its value you would not want tor subseriters."

Another says: "The best investment of the officers whose names are clearly alike. One was a forged boad hard paid for the PENNAN'S ART JOURNAL The improvement I have been making in write your signature or mine or the signal of the officers.

a check to have its payment stopped at

We greatly doubt that any person entitled to style himself a banker ever uttered such false and ridiculous assertions. Bankers, as a rule, are not given to wild and baseless gabble.

First. "Banker" (f) speaks of "good writing" as "one of the lost arts," and says "that the fathers and grandfathers of the present generation, as a general thing, wrote a better hand than do their children and grandchildren." Any one who is at all fa-miliar with the writing of the past and present knows this assertion to be a mere idle and false affirmation. It is true that the aforesaid fathers and grandfathers, writing the old round-hand, with the slow fingermovement, did generally write legibly; but its lack of facility rendered it, at best, only a fit accompaniment of the stage-coach and post-boy, and, like them, has been relegated among the things of the past-being quite too slow as a recording agent of business, transacted through the agency of steam and electricity. That the more angular writing of the present, executed with the muscular



are simulated: but this is because there is no auspicion to direct special attention to the forgery; but let it once be questioned and examined critically, and not one forgery in a thousand fails to become apparent. It is not an easy matter or of frequent occurrence that one person writes, in a characteristic and unsuspicious manner, the autograph of another person. We were not long since in the office of a prominent lawyer when be expressed himself, much after the manner of "Banker," respecting the value of expert examinations, and remarked that one of the clerks in the office simulated his autograph so that no expert could tell the difference. Our conversation changed to other parties, and the lawyer left the room. After some little time he returned, holding in his hand a sheet of legal-cap paper, nearly covered with his name, written, as he said, some by himself and others by his clerk. He passed the sheet to us, re-

different effort varied according to the skill

of the copyist. Again, "Banker" affirms that very little importance is attached to signatures as a means of identification at banks. Were this true, the present system so generally adopted by business men, in dislursing funds through checks on backs, would end. For on what other evidence than the known autographs of its patrons does a bank pay money? One of the prominent bank presideuts of this city, to whom we referred the above quoted article, remarked that the positions assumed by "Banker" were utterly absord, and added that "a man is supposed to be about as well identified in his signature as his face." It is true that banks re unwilling to receive any written identilication of a stranger presenting checks to be cashed. But this is for the same reason that they refuse to cash a check payable to the hearer; pamely, the precaution against,

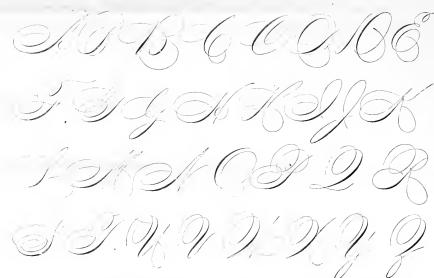
How Bank-notes are Made.

During a late visit to Washington we had the satisfaction of being showed through the Bureau of Eugraving, where large proportion of the Government bon is, notes, and postage-stamps are en-graved and printed. The building is spacious and commodious, and is furnished with all the most modern and perfect appliances known to the art of engraving, such as geometric lathes, ruling engines, transfer presses, etc., while the most skilled and experienced engravers and operators of machinery are employed.

The bureau is under the general superintendence of Mr. Casselier-a most courteons g-utleman, and apparantly master of his position. He conducted us through the several departments of the Bureau, and explained the various operations of engraving and transferring of plates. Here, more over a soft-steel plate under a powerful press, the design is perfectly impressed into the plate. In this manner all the several parts of a note are transferred upon a single plate of soft-steel, so as to have the perfect and complete engraving of the note upon one plate. This plate is then hardened, and is ready for printing. This division of labor serves a two-fold purpose: it combines the special skill of a large number of the best engravers, and also gnards against forgery, as the skill of no one engraver can equal this combined skill, aided by such perfect and costly mechanical appliances as are employed.

Standard and Complete.

The educational standard for practical writing presented by the Spencerian has the seal of national approval indelibly impressed apon it. President Garfield recog-



The above cut is photo-engraved from copy executed, with the wholeurs-movement, at the office of the JOHNAL, and constitutes one-half of a page of Amer's new "Copy pendium of Practical and Artistic Pennanchip," this work will be issued the last of September, and will be the most comprehensive and practical guide, in the cuttier range of the pennanchip," the most offen complete course of instruction in Iran Writing, a full course of Off-hand Plourone-half of a page of Ames's new "Com ishing, upward of forty standard and ornate alphabets, and over twenty 11x14 plates of commercial designs, engrossed resolutions, memorials, certificates, title pages, etc., etc.; in short, it will contain numerous examples of every species of work in the line of a professional pen-artist. The price of the work will be \$5; but as an inducement for immediate sale we will fill all orders received before the first day of Ortober at \$3.75 per copy. And we hereby agree that, should anyone, on receipt of the book, be dissatisfied with it, they shall be at liberty to return it, and we will refund to them the full amount paid.

marking that he would like to have any expert tell the difference between the writing. (We had never seen the writing of either person.) After a moment's examination of the paper, we pointed, in quick succession, to the autographs written by bimself, as they were intermingled with the simulations of the clerk's. He admitted we were correct, and expressed considerable surprise. In glancing over the slicet, while all the names presented much the same general appearto the eye, a portion had a thoughtless case and perfect homogeneousness to each other, which was not apparent in the others; the former we believed to be gennine - being written in accordance with long practiced and unconscious habit, they were natural and harmonious. The simulations, though close approximations in form, were nevertheless copies, and hetrayed the thought and hesitating care of the copyist, in the more broken and less flowing lines; in short, they lacked all the nice habitual characteristics of the genuine autograph: shades were misplaced, forms modified, and in each setter.

payment to parties who may have it by illegitimate means. So when a written identification is presented, while there may be no doubt respecting its gennineness, there is no certainty that the presentor is the person named in the written identification, since sheeks and other vouchers, through theft, loss, and various other ways, are often in the hands of regues, who endeavor by frandulent means to procure their payment at banks

As regards the remainder of "Banker's" statements, we are not sufficiently informed to warrant comment; but in view of the many other unfounded statements, we are not inclined to present any portion of his gossiping as authority, but simply allow it to go for what it is worth.

"A woman's tongue is her sword, and she does not let it rust," says the proverb. " A woman's toughe is her sword, and she does not let it rest," as set up by the typethan any other place we ever visited, was manifest the advantage of division of labor as a means of attaining a high order of excellence. The work apon a single plate, from which a note or bond is printed, is performed by a large number of engravers and machines. First of all are the artists, who prepare the designs in India ink; then the several parts are assigned to different cugravers: one may eugrave the face only of a portrait; another, the drapery; another, the foliage: and another, the autographs; another, the scroll-work; while a skillful operative, with the geometric lathe, produces the ingenious and complicated deigns of continuous lined work that appear around the figures expressive of the denomnations of the notes, and also in the borders, and upon the backs. When all the parts of any note are engraved, as they are on numerous and separate soft-steel plates, the plates are hardened, and then, by means of powerful transfer presses, are impressed upon soft-steel rollers, which, in students and teachers direct in quantities turn, are hardened, so that, when rolled by express, at a large discount from the

nized it as a potent factor in the business and educational interests of the country when he designated Spencerian as "that system of permanship which has become the pride of our country and model of our schools." Its latest complete publication for self-instruction, and use in book-keeping classes and business colleges, places it within the power of everyone to master the art of writing at small cost of time and

This publication is in a portfolio case, and embraces, at the same cost, twice as many pages, in superior style, as any other writing-instructor. The "Standard" not only covers the work of elementary writing, but gives twenty-four pages, showing its application and use in business forms, correspondence, and book-keeping.

The JOURNAL'S Sixth American Edition of the "Standard," prepared by the Spencer authors, is now mailed for \$1. It is not sold to booksellers, but supplied to

THE PENMANS (F) ART JOURNAL &

retail price. There is no writing publication which allows so liberal a margie to agents for making money as the Standard Practical Penumuship.

If not found superior to other so-called self-instructors the purchase-price will be refunded.

The King Club

For this month comes from T. M. Williams, principal of the Actual Business College, Plittaburgh, Pa, and numbers far. The second club in size numbers seece, and was sent by L. H. Lawson, Eureka, Cal. This is not the season of clubs, but from the signs of the times, the Club season, and a lively one, too, js mear at hand.

Prize Poems

It will be seen by our advertising columns that the Esterbrook Steel Pen Company offers a second prize of \$10 for the best perm written about their pens. This presents a splendid opportunity for our posts—not so much from the amount of the prize offered, as from the fact that all meritorious poems willbe published in a next pamphlet, for distribution among the many friends and patrons of the Esterbrook pens. Who will win the prize b

College Papers.

Among the many really interesting college papers which have been received at the office of the JOURNAL are: Common Sense in Education, by S. S. Packard, of Packard's Business College, N. Y.; The Business College Record, issued under the auspices of Brown's Jacksonville (III.) Business College; The Practical Educator, by A. J. Rider, Capital City Business College, Treaton, N. J. (by the way, in the last number of the Educator we find an article, by Paul Pastnor, copied from the Journal, without credit, which was, of course, an oversight on the part of brother Rider); Heald's College Journal, San Francisco, Cal.; Fort Worth (Texas) Business College Journal : The Soule College Courant, by Col. Geo. Soule, of Commercial College and Library Institute, New Orleans, La.; Rochester (N. Y.) Business University Review; Stewart and Hammond's Business College Journal, Trenton, N.A.; The Gem City Business College Journal, by D. L. Musselman, Quincy, Ill.



Answered.

[Under this head answers will be given to all practions—the replies to which will be of value or general interest to readers. Questions which are personal, or to which answers would be without general interest, will receive no attention. This will explain to many who propund questions why no answers are given.]

E. H. B., Memphis, Tenn.—What is the difference between photo-engraving and photo-lithographing 1 Ans. Photo-engraving is that process by which plates are made in metal plates, in relief, and can be used like wood-engraving or type, to print upon a common printing-press; by photo-lithography the design is transferred to the surface of stone, and can be printed only from the flat surface of stone upon a lithography.

J. B. S., Macon, Ga.—What is the difference between the muscular and wholearm movement in writing J. Ans. In writing upon the muscular or fore-arm movement, the arm rests upon the fleshypart just in front of the elbow, while the motion of the hand for writing is impurted by the simple relaxation and contraction of the muscles of the arm in front of the elbow. In the wholearm—movement the hand rests upon the ends of the fuggers, while the arm is raised from the table, and all the motion for writing is imparted from the shoulder. This is working on a longlever movement, and requires much practice to cuable one to make small forms with sufficient accuracy for practical writing.



W. S. Keckley and W. H. Bowdre are conducting writing classes at Ada, Ohio.

W. F. Roth, M.D., has accepted the position of teacher of peomanship, at North Wales (Ps.) Academy.

E. K. Bryan, formerly of the Columbus (O.) Business College, is teaching classes in bookkeeping at Lima, Ohio.

Mesars. Stewart and Hammond have lately issued an elegant catalogue of their business college and training school at Trenton, N. J.

Messrs, Walworth and Wilson have lately opened a lusiness and phimographic college at 10s and 110 East 125th Street. New York city. Both are experienced and competent teachers, and will, no doubt, conduct a school worthy of a liberal platformage.

S. A. D. Halin, who, for some years past, has been teaching permanship and phonography at the Davenport (Lowa) Business College, has labely engaged to teach the same branches in Aaron Bales's Commercial College, Little Rook, Ark. Mr. Hahm is among the best writers of the Weat, is a popular instruct, and will be a valuable acquisition to the faculty of any educational institution. Before us are several specimens of his practical writing and flourishing, the excellence of which is rarely excellent.

Prof. Thos. E. Hill, author of "Hill's Manual" and other popular works, has lately is sud a little pamphlet, entitled "Ways of Cruelly," in which the illustrates, in a striking manner, the various ways in which cruelty is inflicted, thoughtlessly, many times, upon animals. The book is for gratultions circulation, and serves, at least, to prove that the profossor is a lover of mercy and kind treatment for the dumb animals, and does not spare his labor or purse as their advocate.

W. H. Patrick, the accomplished penman at Sadler's Baltimore (Md.) Business College, has lately executed an engrossed memorial of the late C. C. Fulton, one of the staff of The Baltimore American, the work of which was highly complimented by the American. It says:

The work was admirably done. The penman was Prof. W. H. Patrick, of Bryant A Stratton's Business College. He succeeded in producing what might readily be mistaken for a steel-engraving.

Mr. Harrold, the well-known penman of Cincinnati, Ohio, is bighly complimented by the press of that city for a work lately executed by him. We print the following from one of the notices:

A beautiful specimen of caligraphic art is now on exhibition in one of Robert Clarke & Ca's windows. It is the work of Mr. Herold, and a most excellent production it is—every state of the contract of the contract of the slip, and every delicate thorough being a pattern of skill and grace. The interpition is "Philosophical Reflections."



Specimens of permanship worthy of mention have been received as follows:

J. G. Kline, Oherlin, Obio, a letter

L. B. Lawson, Eureka, Cal., a letter.

H. Blackwood, Halifax, Can., a letter.

Alice S. Van Deuzen, Rossie, N. Y., a letter.

J. F. Stubblefield, Hamilton, Obio, a letter.
C. L. Ricketts, Minneapolis, Minn., a letter.

H. W. Flickinger, Philadelphia, Pa., a letter.
R. H. Murray, Sandusky, Obio, a letter and

J. D. Briant, Raceland, La., a letter and flourished bird.

E L. Mcliravy, Lawrence (Kans.) Business College, a letter. B. M. Worthington, Chicago, Ill., a splendidly-written letter.

D. McLacblan, Chatham, Out., a letter in good business style.

A. J. Warner, of the Carmen (N. Y.) Business College, a letter.

D. L. Musselman, Quincy, Ill., a letter and elegantly-written cards.

L. A. Knowlton, Stony Fork, Ps., a photo-

graph of flourished lion.

Fred. Johnson, Manchester, N. H., a letter in a superior business style.

W. E. Ernst, two well-executed specimens

of flourished birds and scrolls.

S. W. Dougherty, Columbus, O., a letter,

and flourished hird and scroll.

H. Behrenemeyer, aged 15 years, Quincy,

Ill., a well-written letter and flourished hird.

J. W. Harkins, Little Rock (Ark.) Com-

mercial College, a letter and specimens of flourishing. William Robinson, Washago, Cauada. a well-written letter, several cards, and a flour-

ished bird in nest.

T. M. Willisme, of the Actual Business College, Pittsburgh, Pa., a letter and several specimens of flourishing.

E. L. Burnett, Elmira (N. Y.) Business College, a letter and photographic copies of several well-executed designs of lettering.

Richard J. Hodnett, Fort Snelling, Iowa, a letter in good style. He says: "To the JOUR-NAL I owe whatever skill as a writer I possess."

Penmanship.

BY E. L. BURNETT.

How off' it is the Quill, the Pen, and old Ink-well,

Are found not in the pleasant home where man dot

dwell

They think as many have oft thought before That writing can be bought like sugar at a store.

They teach their sons and daughters the Latin, French, the Greek;

They also get a grammar and teach them how to speak And thus they grow in ignorance of the magic of the pen. Till at last their eyes are opened in the business baunts of men!

Pennanship! That magic word, whereever seen, will cause each and every penman in the land to pause. It is a word that will cause the most dull of our penmen (if there are any) to prick up their ears and wag their beads in satisfaction if auything is said that meets with their approval. And yet with all the pennanship in the country, and all the advantages and indecrements offered, how many really good pennen have we! That question is difficult to answer.

In the first place, what constitutes a perman? Is a good writer a perman? Is a good flourisher, or engresser, a penman? Some will say, Yes; and others, No.

Only a short time since I asked the fellowing question of a professor in one of our leading colleges: What he thought of Mr. se-and-so and his writing? The answer was, his writing is superh, elegant; but for all that he is not a penman. That involved a new idea in my mind - a good writer, but not a penman. What, then, constitutes a penman? A penman, according to Webster, is "One who writes with a pen." But our learned brother claims (and, by the way, he is as thoroughly an educated man as there is in the profession) that o penman is one who can do any one branch of penmanship equally as well as he can any other. Therefore, a man, to be a penman, must be good at practical and ernamental writing. He must also be good at

flourishing, prio-drawing, and engrossing.
When be accomplishes that much of the
art, nine times out of tee he will be a good
art, nine times out of tee he will be a good
the state of the third a trist.
How many have we of that kind? At the
Convention in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1879,
one of the leading penmen and cellege men
was overheard to say: "There, my friend,
can be connucted the penmen of our country."

Holding up the right-band and counting the four fugers, he looked around at the "small fry," to see how it would affect them, and, by all appearances, it hit hard;

in fact, it atruck the most of them square in the face? I afterward found out who cach finger represented. And then, after having a chance to view their work, I cams to about the same conclusion, and in a measure coincided with his view. At the present time there are a few more, for that was some time ago. But I think that they could all he counted now in the abort space of a quarter of a minute.

We hear of a person, and, perhaps, have heard of him for years, and have always supposed bim to be the "acme" of perfection. We visit him, and find he has obtained his great name by blowing soft scap bubbles, or by the use of the one specimen he has made during his life.

And four times out of five that will be but a poor copy of a good specime of a better man. Why is it that college mon, as a rule, all want work of that kind I in our time, for everal schools, we have made specimens, and the majority of them have been as per order: Eagle and Deer. We have as yet never made any two of them the same: it gets monotonous. So we change the design, call it an eagle, or deer, and send it with many misgivings.

If it proves satisfactory, all right; if not, we would do them over again. But, so far, during our somewhat eventful life, we never have had any of our work rejected or proven unsatisfactory. Again we hear of a penman; we, perhaps, are familiar with the name; some one inquires about him; but we cannot tell anything in regard to his work. We, perhaps, write for specimens, and get nothing for our trouble; we under. stand then that he has learned the rule; "Expend not one cent unless its full value is returned in some form." We again write, and inclose the mighty dollar; or, perhaps, business or pleasure, may call us to his field of labor: we visit bim, and are astounded at the grand and magnificent display of pen-art in every branch that is presented to our view. And thus it is in all branches of business: a lond talker and great blower is generally a slow thinker and poor calculater. "Hide net your light under a bushel or in a barrel."

Keep before the people in a modest way. Throw your work to the four winds, if necessary; and if it is good work it will do more for your business than all the loud gas that can be used.

It is true a lond-mouthed person may make money for a time, and seeminely prosper. But it time, if you watch closely, you will see that people, one by one, will distrast him, and he will gradually go down in the scale of popularity. There is plenty of room for all who wield the peop; there is work for those who are capable of doing it. Therefore, make yourcell proficient, execute your work in a thorough manner; slight mothing; and in time you will give the satisfaction that you may merit. We cannot all he a Pleisinger, a Spencer, a Kibbe, or an Ames, or like a dozen more we could name.

But we can keep striving to reach that point, and, in so doing, we will each day turn out better work, and in time receive our share of the public puttonage, providing "our actions are based upon a principle of right, and we preserve our integrity of character."

But for the art of writing, all thought and discovery of the ages past were dead to the present, and human progress would move forward at small pace rather than thy upon the wings of steam and electricity.

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indowing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, nor devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell why.

THE PENMANS (F) ART JOURNAL

"Speed the Quill."

BY PAUL PASTAGE.

How well do I remember blim,
Our ancient pedagogue!

Stern glaving o'er the aliver brim,
That sat upon bis none so stim,
Or prinng close, with optice,
Or pring close, with optice,
Or going round, with visage grim
And dire intest in flog !

He was a man of striking mice, a stringer figure of at the secondfice of the second second

His subtre insurent of hose, that is his treasure when he rose, But when he sait they must be seen, But when he sait they must be seen, Six sheery inches, tough and least. He work a rosal of bettle-green, He work a rosal of bettle-green, Promo having to musch weight consigned. To the left pocket. We divised I twan a certain nave cuaters, I as which he buttled up has muscl, Provideria, as belieful the desire. He with, returning, buthled over, And fast is many a jerual saying drepped!

Of Greek and Latio he knew match, Could read and spell with equal skill, But most was mighty with the quilt, He wielded it with loving touch. Naught pleased the good old man so well As when his daily tasks were o'er,

His mentions games quitt to propel. White many a qualet hiseriques (et l. pon the affigs he careloss here Ordiners his pleasant full would has Until the shadows of the night Crept up and nide many the light, As sailers strip the histings must. Then from his pocket he would take A billion day and by its glean and, which was the pocket the would take A billion day and by its glean and, while no the draw wall to and for The shadow of his hand would go, Liko her phasomer at the Diranal Lake-

But see the truits of los pure ceal?

No master of the upsteet pee
Could world so delify uptil or steel,
Engrass or Bantin' town' or "sheet,"
The importable like that passed our kent
to open even a such only "uncoler—
No shauping up nor run ing under,
But port as strength as though boreath
He'd rated a lore, and he'd his breath!
He'd rated a lore, and he'd his breath!
Were always scriben, fast or lore,
Were always scriben, fast or lore,
What cleant designs, what curves a l'abapa

Were always written, fast or slow,
What chuste designs, what curves ur beau
He traced on that old pine to deak!
His tapering shade, his faulties care
Romed admiration and despair.
We worshipped while, by doily use,

We worshipped walle, by doury me, We vanly strove to repredices Well pleased, the pedag-rune would smile To see our line patterns be quitt, Of bolts of ink, we could but epit, Reflect the andro of our tod. He never childed while we wrote. It has love redeemed our fault, I ween, the princed the sport and the thought, Abbett the copy was not always clean!

L'EXNOL ar muster! if thou 'rt still perigit

To larger in the orable of meaAbleth there are years and ten
Have blanched thy soil books sonry whose—
Having still these lares there also Orrobe or poor, or we's, or well,
Take them, a thruthe son subscied,
And think more more of Dilabeletin,
Antonic of the more than order,
Take more direct from the more of the
Dilabeletin more of the memory bring
The more of the trend, for memory bring
The routie of the book period.
The routie of the book period.

Written Visiting-Cards.

THE MATERIALS, THE WRITING, THE USE. BY B. F. KELLEY.

A visiting-card to be en right must be of the finest texture and of ivory whiteness. It should be carefully eat from three-sheet Bristol-board, and subjected to great pressure to overcome the tendency to warp. Its size will depend upon the person for whom it is intended. A gentleman's can'd should be quite small; that of an numarried lady, considerably larger; of a married lady, still larger; while that to be need by husband and wife together is largest of all. The exact sizes at present used by recognized authorities are indicated above, numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, being the sizes for a gentleman, a Miss, a Mrs., and a Mr. and Mrs., respectively. The size and form of

ried daughter, but may be used by any of her sisters entitled to be so addressed, if given-name be included—the former alone omitting the given name.

Military and naval titles may be retained,

SIZES FOR CARDS.)



eards are subject to frequent modification, [ns fashion in this regard as well as in dress sustains a well-deserved reputation for fieldeness. The tendency for two years past has been in the direction of smaller cards for gentlemen, and larger ones for ladies, and more oblong in form. The dude and dudess insist-if indeed they may be said to be capable, of insisting - upon the extreme limits in sizes. In this connection it may not be improper to mention a fact, of which doubtless nearly all our readers are aware, that, at no time either past or present, bas a beveled-edge, or turnedover corner, or faucy-tinted card, been considered the proper thing in fashionable society.

Having selected a card of the proper size, complexion and texture, we have now to determine the pen, penholder and ink to be used.

Of pens, Gillott's No. 1, No. 170, and No. 303, and the Spencerian No. 14 (the latter corresponding very nearly to the first mentioned), all, although of diverse qualities, find champions among good pennen. No. 170 and No. 303 require much pressone to produce shades, while No. 1 and No. 14 require but little. Each card-swriter, therefore, should determine for himself the pen best suited to his use, bearing in mind, adove all else, that it must be capable of producing a clear-cut and uniformly fine hair line.

Most card-writers, I believe, prefer an oblique penholder, the principal reason for which preference will be given further on.

No ink has yet been manufactured comhining all desirable qualities, but many of the best writers use a mixture of two parts of Walkdeu's or Arnold's Japan Ink with one part of Arnold's Writing Fluid, or combine, in the same proportions, Spencrian Japan Ink with Spencerian Blace Black Writing Fluid; while a large number use Mayuard and Nayes's Ink, believing it, in appearance and free-flowing quality, not inferior to the best.

We now come to a consideration of the writing appropriate for cards. This should, of course, be script - fancy lettering and flourishing, as well as Italiau shading, being relegated to the past. The writing, if not rigidly plain, must contain no confusing elements. It should be of medium size, and just at present the size is about the same on the card of a lady or gentleman. Should the address appear upon a card, it should invariably be placed near the righthand lower corner, and should be written much smaller than the name. Receptiouday or days may be written near the lefthand lower corner, in the same manner as the address. In formal card-writing nothing but standard capitals are admissible, and in forming these, most penmen find that the oblique peuholder can be used most advantageously.

The title Mr. on a gentleman's eard is fulling into disuse. The title Miss is not, as formerly, restricted to the eldest unmar-

as well as the professional title of a physician; but, in general, the use of titles con-













ferred by institutions of learning or by common consent in addressing individuals would, if used upon cards, savor of egotism; consequently, we do not expect to see eards like the following:

Prof. John Smith; Wm. Brown, A.M., LL D.; Hon. Henry Jones.

The writing upon a lady's card should be exceedingly plain. A gentleman's eard may be in either standard-writine, giving full name, or at least one given name in full, or it may be made by combining initials in form of autograph cards. The former style is fautiliar to all. Herewith are given a few examples of the latter.

We close this article—already assuming greater proportions than we anticipated—by glancing at some of the uses of a visitingeard.

It has been said that "A card is the begiming and the end of etiquette—the Alpha and Omega of all social intercourse." It has frequently been the forernmer of pleasure and happiness, unbounded, and sometimes the cause of much annoyance and bitter animosity.

It has a language of its own, which, in the accepted road of earl deaving, may be interpreted as follows: Turning down the right-hand upper corner significs trisite (At home): the right hand lawer corner, Advery the left-hand lawer corner, Condelence. If to be absent for a long time, the initials of Powr Prendre Conge, (P. P. C.), meaning, to take leave, are written in righthand lower corner. Turning down one and of a haly's card signifies that all the ladies of the household are included in the call.

In some of the larger cities the English mode prevails, debarring young ladies from using cards of their own. Where this is the case, the young lady's name is placed beneath her mether's on the same card, and when leaving eards unaccompanied by her mother she drawa a pencil through the name of the latter.

Calling-hours for ladies are usually from two to five P. M.; for gentlemen, the same, and from eight to nine in the evening.

Should a family feel desirons of forming the acquaintance of another upon the same social plain, the method of secomplishing it should be by the haly of the house leaving her owe eard with that of her husband, and those of her soos and daughters who have entered society. This civility should be returned within a few days. When a young geutleman or lady is to enter society the mother leaves his or her eard with that of her husband and her own.

In giving an entertainment, a lady incloses her husband's card to all invited for the first time. In calling after such entertainment she also leaves the card of her husband. Carls should always be left for guests of a family if the lady ralling is aware of their presence. No lady sends her own card, alone, to a gentleman. In case of illness or death of a friend, cards must be left in preson, if possible.

A gentleman, if introduced to a lady by eard, will, upon calling, send in his ewn eard with that of the party by whem he was introduced.

These are a few of the uses of cards all that we can find space to give, but the subject is by no means exhausted.

When to Subscribe.

For several reasons it is desirable, that, so far as is practicable, subscriptions should begin with the year, yet it is entirely optional with the subscriber as to when his subscription shall commence. Those who may be specially interested in the very practical and valuable course of lessons commenced by Prof. H. C. Spencer may have their subscriptions begin with the May number of 1882, in which is the first lesson of the course.

The Haud-book (in paper) is now offered free as a premium to every person remitting \$1 for one year's subscription to the JOURNAL. Or, bandsomely bound in cloth, for 25 couts additional.

THE PENMANS (F) ART JOURNAL.

Evidence of Good Instruction in Writing.

It has been our observation that good instruction in writing and large clubs for the JOURNAL were well-nigh synonymous. Whenever a large club comes from a teacher of writing, or an institution, we are most certain that there is a successful teacher of writing, for it is only those pupils who have become inspired with a love for writing that subscribe, and it is only by good and faithful teaching that such inspiration is enkindled.

writing that subscribe, and it is only by good and fauthol teaching that such inspiration is renamence.

From W. H. Sadler's Baltimore (Md.) Business College one hundred and twenty-screen subscribers to the JOURNAL have been received during the past year. The following anorgaphs, representing the writing of pupils at the beginning and close of their course of instruction in that institution, will fully sustain our theory respecting the relation of good instruction and a large patronage of the JOURNAL:

Romeo Abrahams Hand Hingher R. M. Irong Aithur & Silling.

Jacob J. Danetti. Vercer L

"American Counting-room."

The August number of The American Count ing-room will certainly meet the highest expectations of its readers. Its contents form an tractive list of interesting news and informs tlm. Mark Checkup combines mirth with instruction in his characteristic story of "Muster Simpkine's First Day in the Office," which is graphically illustrated. The "Merchants' Law Library" furnishes a number of recent legal decisions of importance to business people. In the department of "Counting-room Chate" various interesting subjects are dis cussed in an evry style. Under the title of "The Day book and Johrnal" is given the report of a spirited discussion which took place at the last regular meeting of the Institute of Accountants and Book-keepers of New York City. "Bankruptcy, as Viewed by English Accountants" is the report of a lecture recently delivered by a member of the Chartered Accognitants of Enghand at the city of Birming-ham. "How Linton Bank was Robbed" is a thrilling short story, in which a practical lesson is taught through the use of fiction. Under the heading of "An Important Convention" the story is briefly told of what was done by the Business Educators at their recent gathering in Washigton, D. C. Various other de-

make the number especially valuable and attractive. Published at 29 Warren Street, New York. Single copies, 20 cents; yearly subscription, \$2,50. For sale by all newsdealers.

Is Business Writing Teachable?

Claude Commercal Cellury Journal.
The PENAN'S ALT JOURNAL, of New York, has taken the position that a business hand cannot be taught, and, of course, the opioion has met with some opposation by quill-drivers. In reply to a correspondent, writing on the subject, the JOURNAL says:

"Every really shillful teacher of writing has and is making good business-writers that is, they are teaching the clements of good writing, good form, graceful combinations, and a free and rapid movement. These qualities, when introduced into husiness, published and fixed by business-practice and habit, make what is known as good business-writing. It becomes less systematic, and lacks the formality of professional or schoolroom writing. It takes on a personality in harmony with the character and circumstances of each writer. The writing of no two of all the thousands of business-writers being alike, such writing, while it has an ease and a certain elegame which schoolroom writing does not have, from its lack of precision and system, is not suited to be copied or imitated, since the varying inaccuracies and personalities would lead the learner to such a vacillation in his practice as to confuse and paralyze his efforts. Hence we say, that what is known to the commercial world as 'hustness writing' is unteachable; while, as a fact, that system of instruction and practice adopted by all good teachers of writing, and especially in the well-conducted business colleges, has made, and is making (united with business practice) the multitudes of superior business-writers, for which the Americans as a race, are noted."

Brother Ames is right. You can "teach," but the student does not always follow the teaching. We find this fact provincent in every walk of life. Character will assert itself in all that the individual does. It would be as difficult to make all write the same hand as it would to make them talk with the same tone of voice. After the teacher has given the student the correct

information as to the position of the hand and pen, movement and the elements of writing in a general way, it only remains for practice to determine the handwriting-In our early experience as a writing-master, we thought it necessary to the success of the student that he should follow the exact rule laid down for everybody else. course in a class of forty or fifty there would be as many who would show by their writing that they had imitated the same copy, and at the same time individual characteristics as varied as the writers themselves would show out promiently in every specimen presented. We have changed our views and methods after a longer experience in teaching " husiness" writing. We are now content if we can only impress upon the student the importance of "movement," and the adoption of reasonable rules as to "taste" in the arrangement and formation of his writing. It makes no difference what "system" one writes, so that it is readable, and comes "patural" to the writer: the same rules as to execution will fit perfectly in one system as another.

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A Dollar Well Invested.

Jack was the son of a gentleman in very moderate circumstances. His father the editor of a weekly newspaper, had a large family to support, and a very moderate salary upon which to do it. He had always intended that Jack should study medicine, but as the boy grew up and be came old enough to give the matter serious thought, he saw that his father's pet idea could not be carried ont. Times grew deller and duller; subscribers dropped off, and Jack saw his father's pale, intellectual face grow more and more haggard and tired-looking, as he came home from the

city, day after day.

Finally, one night, just a few days before Jack's fifteenth birthday, his father
called him into the library and said: "Jack, I have been thinking how I could give you the opportunity to study that I want you to have; but, my boy, I am afraid I shall have to leave it to you. I cannot give you a collegiate education, but I can place you in a position where, if you are industrious and your heart is in your work, you can earn sufficient money in a few years' time to support yourself while studying."

He then told Jack that a position was ready for him as a type-setter on the paper of which he was editor, and that he had made arrangements for him to serve a three months' apprenticeship, at the expiration of which time he ought to be able to earn very fair pay, which would increase week after as he became more proficient. The money thus earned was to be saved until he had enough to take him through college. Of course, this was very disappointing to

a boy of his age, just beginning to form, as most lads do, all sorts of plans and schemes for the next four or five years of school and college life. But as there was no other way to attain his aim, he accepted it, and went to work with a will. After three months' time he became very expert in the art of "sticking" type, and before a year had elaused was able to earn as much as most men receive. This was very pleasant. and he was each week adding to his hourd -but at what expense? When he left school he was a very good writer, perhaps better than the average boy of his age; but the occupation he was engaged in made it mineressary for him ever to handle a pen, and he had the extreme mortification one day to find that his writing was such that he was asbamed of it. But what could be do ! After working very hard for ten hours every day, he would return home, worn out and tired, and the very idea of writing, then, simply was out of question. He continued on, working hard and saving all he could; in the meantime the commercial world was undergoing a tremendous revolution; times became still more dull, failures began to be reported in every direction, and, finally, one day his father's paper was forced to succumb to insurmountable obstacles, and Jack found the money he had saved had to go to relieve his father's present embarassment. Here he was-a young man now, nearly twenty, intelligent and bright, but with no knowledge of commercial business, writing a miserable scrawl of a hand, and his darling pet ambition of becoming an "M. D." entirely beyond all question. It would be necessary for him yow to give all his surplus earnings to help ou his father, and he found himself apparently forced to continue all his life a printer. The work had always been very distasteful to him, and was now doubly more so. He attempted to find some other employment but his handwriting was such that no merchant would hire him for any duties but those of an office-boy. He tried again and again, but was always met with the same rebuff, until he became disheartened and discouraged, and had about made up his mind that a common printer he would have to remain all his life, when one day he came across a copy of the Penman's ART JOURNAL, and read an article in it giving some general instruction in the proper forming of letters, accompanied by appropriately engraved home, and, after supper, sat down, determined to see if with that aid he could improve. After working an hour or two, and comparing his first and last efforts, he was astonished at the result. The next day he subscribed for the paper, and, securing the current numbers, devoted himself the following evening to the same employment, with like happy results. He made up his mind to make one more effort to acquire a plain, business handwriting, which he at last accomplished, and then an opportunity presented itself, securing him a position in a concern just starting into business, and he is to-day occupying the responsible position of book-keeper and corresponding secretary, all of which he acknowledges is owing to

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The True Idea of God.

In a sermon, lately presched by Henry Word Beecher, upon the "True Idea of God," he said "That it was true, though irreverently said, that the noblest work of man was God. Every one," he said, "must form for himself on idea of God, the result of thought, winged by imagination. We must couceive of God by putting together divine qualities. To many He is to a large extent the God of the Church and of good men. He is narrowed by men's sentiments into a lesp, gaunt, starveling Creator, with a virtue shining here and there. Men are selfish about all other thiogs, and so they are selfish about God, and parcel Him out in sections. In polytheistic nations each place has its own God.

"The Jews would not share their God with the Gentiles. To-day, with changed methods, the spirit is the same. The orthodox will not share their God with the Arians. They say: Come to our God; without Him there is no hope in the world. The Roman Catholies have a God they own and will let out to all men who will come into their church organization and discipline. All others are recusant, and God has no business with them except to damn them eternally. The Romish Church, with all its benefits, has as narrow and sectarian views of God as-as some Protestants. Belt the the two and it would be impossible to tell which had the greater diameter. Among Protestants, each sect claims the true God. Lately the idea has been advanced that the spirit of missions depended upon the belief that the heathen have no title to immortality, no hope of blessedness, except by the Protestant God. One sect carried out the God of Calvin-Heaven help it! Another, carried out the God of Arminianism, the Methodist idea; another, the Episcopal; another, carried one mixed of uncertain colors. Is the pulpit of missionarice the uncovered hell into which millions are pouring into perdition? Is there in Brooklyn aus orthodox Church that believes the Unitarians have a right and title to the orthodox God, and that their God is a true one? Ou Childreu's Day Unitarian childreu are not allowed to walk with orthodox children. Is it because there was fear they would steal the orthodox God, or innoculate the others with the Unitarian God 7 These ideas must have been carried down to the children because Christ will have nothing to do with any but persons like himself. He never went among thieves, harlots, lepers and such. These persons must depend on the uncovenanted mercies of God.

"I had rather depend on the uncovenented mercies of God than on the covenauted mercies of the orthodox. But I am not a Unitarian. And I am not a Universalist, though Joseph Cook does try to crowd me over there. Joseph Crok is a good man. I expert to see him in Heaven. I mean to be there, and I expect he will be there, though he will leave more Joseph Cook on Earth than will suffice for him to know his own identity.

"Men originally combined all their nublest conceptions in their idea of God, and then it was literalized and misinterpreted. The drift of the ages showed that God carried men from worse to better, and He would wait until He could raise them to the proper level. Everything proceeded by stages - from nothing to better, and from better to best. God was the God of the whole earth. Narrow ideas must be thrown away. He was the God of all the heathen; missions must go to them from moral inpulse, not because they were abandoned by God. The representation of God as damping nineteen-twentieths of the race was not a representation of a Being to be called God. God was eternal bounty, good, benefit, and love to men, righting wrong by pain and penalty, and lifting men from animalism. He was the God of all sects and of no sects, of all men-Christian and heathen. He was nearest to those who needed Him most. He was the succorer of men longing to upbuild them."

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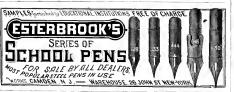
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THE PENMANS ART JOURNAL

Poems on Pens.

The Esterbrook Steel Pen Company lately offered a prize for the best poem written upon their pens. It called forth a large number of competing poems, some of which are of considerable merit—among them is the following acrostic by Miss C. A. Van Dervort, Dannemora, N. Y.:

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Curious Patents.

Some investigating person has furnished the New York Times with a brief list of patents on small things which in many instances have proved great mines of wealth to the lucky discoverer. The list might be extended to a much larger number, but we only state those given in the Times. Among these trifles is the favorite toy-the "return ball"-a wooden ball with an elastic string attached, selling for ten cents each, but yielding to its patentee an income equal to fifty thousand dollars a year. The rubber tip on the end of lead pencils affords the owner of the royalty an independent fortune. The inventor of the gummed newspaper wrapper is also a rich man. The gimlet-pointed screw has evolved more wealth than most silver mines, and the man who first thought of putting copper tips to children's shoes is as well off as if his father had left him two million dollars in United States bonds. Although roller-skates are not so much used in countries where ice is abundant, in South America, especially in Brazil, they are very highly esteemed, and have yielded over one million dollars to their inventor. But he had to spend fully one hundred and twenty thousand dollars in England alone fighting infringements. The "Daucing Jim Crow," a toy, provides an annual income of seventy-five thousand dollars to its inventor, and the common needle threader is worth ten thousand dollars a year to the man who thought of it. The drive well " was an idea of Colonel Green, whose troops, during the war, were in want of water. He conceived the notion of driving a two-inch tube into the ground until water was reached and then attaching a pump. This simple contrivance was patented after the war, and tens of thousands of farmers who have adopted it have been obliged to pay him a royalty, a moderate estimate of which is placed at three million dollars. The spring window-shade yields an income of one hundred thousand dollars a year; the stylographic pen also brings in one bundred thousand dollars yearly; the marking-pen, for shading in different colors, one hundred thousand dollars; rubber stamps the same. A very large fortune has been reaped by a western miner, who, ten years since, invented a metal rivet or eyelet in each end of the mouth of coat and pants pockets to resist the strain caused by the carriage of pieces of ore and heavy tools.

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Vol. VII.-No. 9.

LESSONS IN PRACTICAL WRITING.

No. XV.—By HENRY C. SPENCER.

Copyrighted, September, 1883, by Spencer Brothers.

The tongue is not the only way
Through which the active mind is heard;
But the good pen as well can say,
In tones as sweet, a gentle word.

Then speed we on this art to gain, Which leads all others in its train; Embalums our toils from day to day, Bids budding virtues live for aye; Brings learning home the mind to store,

Brings learning home the mind to store, Before our school-day scenes are o'er. —P. R. S.

A little more than two decades ago, the lines quoted above accompanied the instruc-

words and others, memorized by the pupils, helped to invest the exercises of the mind and hand with a charm that wis ancess. One of the mottos of that school was, "The standard should think as well as write." From the instructions found in the copy-hools, which guided their lessons, we further quote the following: "He who observes and studies, and copies the principles, detects their use in the several letters, and both principles and letters become imprinted in the memory by looking, thinking, comparing, initiating, and trying."

MONEMENTS.—While it is, without doubt, best that each and every writing-lesson should begin with movement-drill exercise, yet we offer no apology for omitting to furnish a copy here for such drill. The student who has followed the course thus far can himself decide what movement-drill he most needs, and from what has already been abundantly provided, select and practice that which will meet his individual case.

The excellent penmen of our country (and they are now quite numerous) resort

PLATE 1.

Inesday, March 7, 1887

23 Bills Rece. Dr. March S. Hunter. 673
24 S. Nuntin. Qulance in trade.
22 To-Melser Oo-A. 202 Push. Wheat @ \$125
42 "Melser. 558" . Com. \$129 558

All places that the eye of heaven shines on Are unto the wise ports and happy havens.

PLATE 2.

Spencer Bros'Abbreviated Cana

ANB (COD) EETI GNIJKIMMIN 19345 OP 2 PSTUVIXXY 3 67890

Spencer Brothers Abbreviated Hand

For the dispatch of business, a handwriting something like this is desirable, which omits all lines not essential to legibility or currency.

tions given in the Spencerian copy-books, and many a youth was inspired by them to golds aright the pen.

We can never forget a visit which we made in those days to a public school in a thriving town on the Hudson. We had been told that they had excellent writing there. We were received with great cordiality by teachers and pupils, because of their warm attachment to the system of writing which we represented. Eyes sparkled when the pens and books were brought out for an exercise, and a bright little fellow standing by his desk recited in boyhood's purest, sweetest tones the poem which leads our lesson. Those

frequently to standard movement-drill exercise to keep themselves in writing order. The penman who neglects his training for any considerable period of time surely falls back in his execution.

PLATE I presents, first, an entry from a journal day-book, and practically illustrates the use of three sizes of writing. The date—the largest or beading size—is on a scale of tenths of an inch—the shortest letters being one-tenth, the capitals three-tenths, in hight. This size is adapted to belger and other headings where perspiculty is desired. Some accountants write beadings on a unch larger scale) but as books are ased upon a

desk, near to those who write in them or refer to them, we see no need of headings of such extraordinary size as to make them readable at a long distance. The size here given can be read by a person having tolerably good sight at a distance of from seven to

The titles of the two accounts debited and the two accounts credited are on a scale of twelfths of an inch-the short letters being one-twelfth, and the extended letters and applials three-twelfths. This size is adapted to the ordinary ruling of account-books, which is closer than that of foolscap and letter paper, and does not crowd the writing-The figures to the left of these entries, and in the money-columns to the right, one and one half times the hight of the short letters.

The smallest hand is required for the explanations on the right, where considerable is stated in limited space. The size given is on a scale of sixteenths of an ioch. In writing so small a size care should be exercised to form each letter distinctly, or the words will not be legible.

The two lines at bottom of Plate I are written on a scale of tenths of an inch-the capitals and extended letters being three-fourths of the hight of the space between the ues of medium-ruled cap and letter paper. This is sometimes designated the "Corresponding Size." We gave an example of it in Cut 4 of our last lesson. It is large enough to be easily read, and at the same time does not crowd the space on medium-ruled

The different sizes of writing useful in accounts, correspondence, etc., are most fully presented on the Writing and Measuring Ruler sold by the JOURNAL.

The abbreviated hand on this plate was mainly developed by P. R. Spencer, Junior, and has been successfully taught for a number of years in the Speaceriae Business College at Cleveland, under his charge. The results of such teaching are conspicuous in the writing of many excelling pennen who have been professionally qualified at that institu-The simplified forms embodied in their correspondence and other current writing, are in striking contrast with the elaborate letters and redundant enrivenes which have, from time immemorial, been charged mon teachers of penmanship.

The abbreviations in this plate are in some respects, quite radical; it does not seem needful to go further in the matter of simplicity of form.

The tendency of popular taste and demand in the direction of greater simplicity in writing has been strongly emphasized during the past year, in the publication, by Messrs Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., of Prof. Swinton's New Series of Readers—the lower numbers of which contain lessons in abbreviated script.

I am permitted to give below a Synopsis of Practical Methods of Writing, from the pen of H. A. Spencer. He says:

"The hand of everyone should be endowed with the regoney of chirographic speech. Not to have thorough mastery of at least one out of the six most practical methods of writing would certainly be a gross neglect in education. A glauce at the structure and uses of the various practical styles will show that they are essentially homogeneous.

"LONGHAND.—Each letter is usually formed with from three to seven strokes or lines, and parts of the initial and terminal lines serve to connect the letters into words.

"ABBREVIATED-HAND .- Each letter is formed with from one to five parts or kes, and lines are added to unite the letters into words.

"SEMI-ABBREVIATED-HAND embraces the essentials of both the long and abbreviated styles-many of the letters being made with fewer strokes than in the former, and one letters with more strokes than in the latter, style. In lineality and legibility it is of the highest type.

OALPHABETIC SHORTHAND. - Each letter is composed of either one or two strokes and all of the twenty-six letters of the alphabet so constructed as to be self-connecting.

PHONETIC SHORTHAND employs the same characters as the alphabetic, with fourteen others, and their application made solely to the parts of words sounded in pronun-

STENOPHONOGRAPHY or REPORTING-HAND.—The same characters are used as in the Alphabetic and the Phonetic Shorthands, with four additional and various auxiliary modifications; and besides uniting to form words are used as word-signs, and applied to the structure of contractions, phrases, and all abbreviations."

Penmanship in Schools. By PAPI, PASTNOR.

The chief aim, it seems to me, of the Americau public school is to fit young men and women for usefulness in life. The common school is not, as some seem to consider it, only a means of preparatory discipline for higher grades of education-a sort of mental gymnasium in which the faculties are trained and prepared for more difficult teats in the realms of knowledge. The majority of those who attend our public schools do not expect to continue their studies, actively, after graduation. They can afford neither the money nor the time which this course of action would require. They are expected, when they attain the proper age, to go forth into the world and care their own living. Their time, up to this period, they are willing and able to spend in school, provided the course of instruction there pursued is such as to be of practical benefit to them in after life. Anything in the way of ornamental or merely disciplinary work they neither need our desire-they want living, practical instruction in topics of permanent value and utility. In a word, the great mass of pupils in our public schools demand, it seems to me, a more utilitarian course of study than that which has hitherto been furuished themless of preparatory work for the higher grades, the colleges and the seminaries, and more technical work for use in every-day life. Of course, I do not advocate doing away with the "fundamentals"-reading,

spelling, grammar, geography, arithmetic, etc., but I would have less of elementary algebra, geometry, Latio, rhetoric, botany, moral and mental philosophy, and such kindred subjects. Some of these studies are practically useless, both at the time when they are studied and during the time while they are forgotten, and some cao be taken up, if desired, at leisure after graduation.

One of the studies which I think ought to be introduced in place of the above is penmanship. I am aware that it is already taught, after a fashion, in our public schools, but really to what extent, and with what practical benefit? It is tought as an auxiliary study, in the same way as music is taught. Two or three times a week, perhaps, an instructor in writing comes to the school, and spends twenty minutes or half an hour in the most general and superficial kind of instruction. For the remainder of the week, when the few hurried moments devoted to writing come round, the scholars puzzle over their engraved and impossible opies, under the good-natured supervision of a few gentle lady teachers, who know about as much of the principles of correct business-writing as they do of the pot-hooks of Sanskrit. What does all this amount to? What can it amount to? So far as instruction in penmanship is concerned, it is a mere farce.

Now I would advocate, amony other things, regular and thorough and proper instruction in penmanship in our public schools. I would have it one of the curric-

ulum etudies-not an ontside, occasional study, answering the purpose, mainly, of a diversion and a plausible sham. It is disgraceful that the pupile of our public schools should be allowed to graduate, writing such wretched hands as many of them do. There is no reason in the world why it should be so, if penmanship were taught in the proper What sort of arithmeticiaus, for inwar. stance, do you suppose our school graduatee would be, if a hurried inetractor in that brauch of study should attempt to teach them the ecience in thirty or forty minutes a week? Their knowledge could be but fragmentary and shallow at the hest. Why does not the rule, then, work as well in the case of penmanship? Everybedy will admit that it takes a great deal of time, and earocet, well directed practice, to become a good peuman. The fragmentary instruction which one can gain in the public schools, at preseat, is not worth very much. The majority of pupile will derive no real henefit from such desultory practice, requiring the proper positions of body and hand too infrequently to allow them to become accustomed and easy, and in other ways producing and confirming had habits which should have been checked at the outset. Peumanship should be taught in our schools as one of the regnlar studies of the course, with daily drill under the best of instruction and with the right kind of models. Its importance and value in business life, it seems to me, demands this. Next to arithmetic, reading and spelling, "writing" is the most important element of a common school education. For a joung mad or young woman starting out in life to care a livelihood, there is no one advantage comparable, it seems to me, to a good handwriting. And if this accomplishment be supplemented by a knowledge of book-keeping and of business forms, the young graduate is about as well equipped for caroing a salary—in some respects better equipped-thau if he or she had worked up the ladder from the counter to the countingroom. The matter of teaching penmanship in the schools as it should be taught, ought to be urged upon our public educators, I think, with a good deal of emphasis. As it is now, there is no doubt that peamanship is a neglected brauch of study. Its valuethough, perhaps, not underestimated-is, at least, overlooked. It certainly would pay, in every sense of the word, to give it a more prominent place in the common school enriculum

JOURNAL

Letter-Writing. ARTICLE VIII By D. T. AMES.

The present article we purpose to make directly applicable to the correspondents of the Journal; could all of whom be presout for a short period, and observe the amount and character of the communications daily received and listen to the comments passed upon each one of the same by the several parties whose duty it is to read and respond to them, a lesson in correspendence would be received quite beyond the genius of any author upon that subject to convey through the medium of the pen-First, here are some fifty or more postalcards asking for specimen copies of the Journal, or some other favor-to comply with which the aggregate expense to us, in time and money, will be several dollars, to say nothing of postage. It is known to most of the writers of these cards that the price of a copy of the JOURNAL is ten cents, and, to all, that to answer communications by mail requires postage, and by thus sending a postal-card, when justice and the ordinary courtesies of business require that a remittance be made, the writer at least lays himself open to the suspicion of desiring to obtain something for nothing. Next are several letters and packages marked due for unpaid postage for various sums, from three cents upward. These are usually puckages sent purely in the interest of the writer--such as specimens of pequanship, of which a gratuitous notice or comment is

solicited; or manuscript for an article to appear in the Journal-worthless, of course, for a writer having sense sufficient to write an acceptable article knows equigh to pay his postage. One package recently received called for 47 cents short postagethe sender having a written communication on the margin of a large lithographic priot, which he inserted in a heavy tube, and upon the same placed a 5-cent stamp -the rate of postage for a print, but for which, on account of the scriting, we were charged letter-rates.

Other letters consist of from four to eight pages of composition, which should have occupied no more than one or two pages. As a single example we juscit the following verbation copy of a letter, lately received, which covered seven and a half pages of note-paper, omitting only place and name of writer:

Mr. Ames.

Dear Sir

Find inclosed a stamp for which please answer me a few questions as soon as possible & oblidge me very much indeed.

Last fall the Sussex Co Agriculture Fair ras held at Newton N. J. Sept 26th 27th was held at Newton N. J. Sept 26th 27th 22th & 29th and I attended every day and there was a Geulleman there in the large building writing Carls & well I stoped and talked with him and he gave me his Card this is his name — as we talked along I t-do him I was taking Gaskells Pennans Gaztelle he then spoke up and said that was out much of a paper and said he would tell me a paper that was worth taking called it I think the Pennans Gazt Al Journal said it came at

enmans Art Journal said it came at

1.09 a year and there were 3 Pen Pictures I could take my choice of one out of the three as a Premium well I never had heard three as a Premium went ruever was an tell of that paper and Mr. —— was an entire stranger to me well I thought I would trust linck with him anyway so I would trust linck with him anyway so I. would trust lines with mini anyway so 1 gave him a one dollar hill to send for the paper for me well be named over the three Premium Pen Pictures and I asked him which one he thought was the prettest well he said he thought I would be best pleased with the Bounding Stag well I told him to send me as a premium the Bounding Stag well at told him to send me as a premium the Bounding Stag well it went on sometime and I did out see Mr. —— as he went up to B—— and other places finially I was to N—— one day in the Post office and who should come in but Mr. — he came up to me shool hands asked me if I had got my Pen Pic to me at F—well he said he had changed the address and sent it to me well the next day it came on to me at F—well I opened it it is the Bounding Stag bearing opened it it is the Bounding Stag bearing Dian to the Chase it is very nice and I am very much pleased with it well then I kept were the pleased with it well then I kept the paper everyday supposed very much pleased with it well then I keps looking for the paper everyday supposed they would send me a paper then soon too but I have looked and looked everyday sience then for the Paper but hant seen i yet did not know weather they were gow ing to send the paper on to me or weather they had forgoten me or what and I hardly knew where to write as I have not seen the knew where to write as I have not seen the paper yet so I seen you amen on the Pen Picture so I thought I would send to you and see if you could tell me anything about it as I hate to not get the paper as I give my money to Mr.——to send for the paper for me as it was an entirely new paper to me having never heard tell of it or seen one and he said he would send for it for not I don't have heard selfit for me I dont know where Mr. —— is now or I would send to him and see about it he could soon tell about it and see to it as Mr. — travels around I dont know where he is now so thought I would send

to you.

Find inclosed two three cent stamps for which will you please try and find out about it for me I don't know who is the about it for me I dout know who is the Editor of the paper I thought perhaps you might know something about it or have something to do with the paper if you know Mr. —s address take one of tress know Mr. —s address take one of trees stamps and write to him about it, he can soon tell you about it—or ask the Editor if soon tell you about it—or ask the Editor if he remembers of Mr. — sending him one address and money about the last of Sept or 1st October 1 dout know how soon he sent after 1 paid him but guess he sent the last of Sept art st of Oct 1 thought as he sent my Pen Picture urong sent to B— instead of P— very likely he had not got my address right yet of you know Mr. —s some a value is view to him about it he can soon explain it to you or clse Please send me Mr.——s address and I can write to him if you write beck to me Please give me the address of of the Penmays Art Journal

SPECIMEN LETTER.

291 Brondway Sout Vole August 10.1883 Mr Samuel C Woodford. Is Louis Sto Dear Sir formed that Mr Edward J. Cummins was lately and for some years in your employ. Would you kindly and benfidentially) favor me with such information as you can respecting him stating in what capacity howas in your service and your estimation of his general character and apability as a business man; and also please inform me respecting his social standing during the period he was in your implay or of your acquaintance Hoping an early response I am Gours Respectfully Villan J. Lonard

so I will know where to send I dont know so I will know where to send I dont know the address of it I paid ng dollar to Mr.— to send for me and I have received the Pon Picture The Bounding Stag and no's I would like to have the paper as I paid my money and get any Peture I thought it was time the paper came unless there is some-thing wrong or the matter somewhere thought I wait & write and see about it as

thought I wait & write and see about it as I would be sorry to not get the paper after having paid my dollar and got my Fieture would like to have the paper now. Please find out about this if you can and give me address of Pennass Att Journal so I would know where to send and give me Are —s address if you know it and I will be ever so much oblidge to you for it. Please answer soon & oblige me very much moved M—Truly

In a large correspondence the reading of such letters is alone an onerous task, to say nothing of the loss of the time required. Other letters ask for a specimen of our penmanship "rite from the pen," or request that merchandise be forwarded for which the writer will surely remit by return of mail. Scarcely a mail but brings half a score of letters and more postal-eards which are of no possible interest to any one but the writers. It is the reading and disposal of this vast correspondence that has harrassed us more and consumed more of our time than has the editing of the JOURNAL since its publication. To a country lad, no doubt, it seems a mere trifle to ask for a specimen of our pennanship, or a copy of the JOURNAL free; but were he to euconnter such trifles as we do-aggregated to fifty or one hundred daily-he would no longer see them as a trifle, but as a mountain, none the less formidable because composed of triffing atoms, and as presenting a task which, if performed, would consume our cutire time, and involve us in bank ruptey. Again, to many, no doubt, is seems a reasonable and proper request that we should forward articles of value by mail on a promise of the writer to remit, but unfortunately we have learned, as have others, by experience, that, as a rule, the rogue promises, while the honest purchaser remits, with the order. "But," says a writer, is it not as fair that you take my promise to remit as that I trust you to forward mer-chaudise for which I pay in udvance?" This would be true were parties upon an

equal basis; but it is usually a stranger who makes a small order through the mail, about whose responsibility or integrity the dealer cannot, except at considerable trouble and expense, be informed, while the reliability of any extensive publishing house may be easily known to any patron.

For the mutual advantage of ourselves and correspondents we make the following

SUGGESTIONS.

First-Let all communications be direct. and as brief as is consistent with a complete statement of their purpose.

Second - Save your time and postage and as from annoyance by not asking for specimens of our peumauship.

Third—Save yourselves and us from embarrassment by not asking credit for subscriptions or merchandise.

Fourth-Accompany any communication you write in your own interest with a stamp, and be sure that your postage is fully

Fifth-To insure an answer to any communication see that its diction is courteous and proper.

Two men were wraughing in front of the City Hall the other day, when one of them called out; "I tell you I don't owe you no \$5!" "I say you do!" "Ard I won't pay it!" OThen I'll see you!" At this point a pedestrian halted, and inquired of one: Do you honestly owe him?" "Not a penny, sir!" "And will you sue him for \$5?" he asked of the other. "I will!" 'Give him seven dollars," continued the pedestrian to the debtor-" give him seven and be glad to. If he sues, he's sure to get a verdict, and your expenses will reach at least ten dollars. Give him seven, and be thankful that you are heating two lawyers, a justice, and a constable, six jurymen, and two witnesses out of their fees." factory settlement was made on the spot.— Detroit Free Press.

Notice

Ames's Compendium is revised, enlarged and greatly improved, and will be ready to mail October 20th. Price, \$5. All orders received before date of publication will be filled at \$3 75.

SPECIMEN LETTER.

(ung Market St St Lows) Mr. Vállam M Lonast. August 15. 1853. New York City Dies Sir. In response to yours of the 10th instant making inquiries respecting Mr. 6 } Cummins I wouldesay that he was in my employ nearly mine years During the first two years as in responding clerk, the remaining years he was my general manager and pur chasing agent Our business relations terminated last January on account of the sale of my entire establishment and my relieing from business I required M. Cummins as a very trustworthy and capalle business man and possessed of exallent social qualities During my acquaintance his social standing has been inviable. Yours Respectfully Samuel C. Vivod ford.

The Art of Writing,

HE PENMANS FI ART JOURNAL

As Viewed and Treated by the Father OF SPENCERIAN PENMANSHIP. By R. C. Spencer.

English-speaking people have taken the lead in the improvement and diffusion of practical arts and useful knowledge. This is due to the fact that they founded their civilizations upon higher regard for the principle of individualism and of human rights. The value of the individual as the primary factor in society is the strong element in the Anglo-Saxon mind and character. The constant tendency of the Anglo-Saxon is toward measures for the elevation of the race by exalting the individual. Hence his free institutions and attendant movement toward universal education Equity and utility are so closely wedded in his system of life that they become one and inseparable. Time has steadily evolved an order of things in this strong and utilitarian race which in America has assumed the most popular forms, and appeals on every band to intelligent consideration. These vital facts are nobly illustrated in the origin, history, and framework of our system of government, under which flourish our industries, our trade and commerce, our free press, religious liberty, free schools, untransmeled opinion and discussion. The Declaration of American Independence lays down, in strong words, the principle of the rights and worth of the individual, out of which springs the independent, progressive character of the nation. This enters into the hearts and constitution of the people, and is manifest in everything they do.

Among the many things which in America strikingly illustrate the genius of its people for the improvement and diffusion of the useful in the arts and in education is the art of writing. This seems to be the result of the labors of one man, whose physical, mental and moral constitution was a happy blonding of elements, admirably adapted to the work he did. It is true, beyond doubt, that the times were ripe for him, and that he was the man for the times. Mechanical invention had commenced to utilize the power of steam, and a new force began to move the industrial, commercial and social world as it bad never been moved before, The art of writing in America had been

mostly that inherited through English ancestry. It was hold, strong and brin, and proclaimed in its every feature the character of the people through whom it had been transmitted to the New World. But such were its characteristics that its execution was slow and labored, and its acquisition difficult and irksome. The acceleration and growth of commerce and social intercourse, the rapidly increasing demands of business life, and the practical requirements of American education, called for the more facile and universal use of the pen. These were ome of the causes that impelled the Father of Speuceriau Peumanship to turn his attention, while a mere boy, to the improvement of the art of writing. Although be was, so to speak, buried in the wilds of the then far West (the Connecticut Western Reserve of Northern Ohio), struggling with poverty, deprived of educational advantages, and surrounded by discouragements, a strong passion for knowledge, and a con sequent religious reverence for its sources and instruments, inspired and led him on, like a good angel, until he had freed the art of writing from the practical defects that had been transmitted from the mother country and former ages. His mind was of the poetic cast, and his temperament and sympathies of the philanthropic type. In itself he regarded the art of writing as almost nothing; but in its relations and uses he believed that little which was worth having or living for could exist without it. Therefore he loved the pen, labored to improve the art of writing, and devoted his rare abilities to teaching it, to drawing public attention to its claims by persuasive and eloquent words, by the fascinations of his skill, original publications, beautiful and useful productions, to which he added the purity and worth of a personal character, which was a development from the views which he held of the art which he revered, and of his duties as teacher, author, citizen,

Subscribers who may desire to have their subscription begin with Prof. Spencer's course of lessons, which began in the May (1882) number, may do so, and receive the Journal from that date until January, 1884, for \$1.50 with one premium.

Fifty Years of a Teacher's Busy Life.

HON, IRA MAYHEW, LL.D.

Your application for a sketch of Prof. Maybraw's life, for the Joursan, he have landed to the writer, with naticals from public journals and reports, with the request that a reply be made for your use. The writer is asked to sketch a life of over fifty years of active labor that may be read in half of fifty minutes, or thirty seconds for a year!

Ira Maybew was born in Ellisburgh, Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1814. To the age of fourteen his privileges for study were such as a country home, and the common school, as it was, provided. An early teacher said of him: "Ira is a good boy, but not an apt scholar." The first words of commendation for school-work be remembers were spoken the winter he was fourteen, when he began and completed the study of Daboll's Arithmetic in three months of a winter's school, which remarkable feat secured to him the privilege of attending Union Academy, at Belleville, where his progress was such that he was kept at that school for about four years, studying mathematics and Latin, and giving some time also to the Greek and French languages.

In 1832, at the age of eighteen, be taught his first school in the district in which he was born, receiving twelve dollars a month for his services, and boarding around. He engaged in this new work with the same interest and energy which he had devoted to study. He believed in doing one thing at a time, and that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well. He built his own fires, swept the schoolroom, and with the aid of the big boys and girls, whom he inspired with a love of cleanliness, kept it well scrubbed. With other teachers of the town he organized an association, which had frequent meetings, and held near the close of their schools a grand celebration. The suceess of this first school secured him an engagement for the summer, in the same district, on the same terms. In the autumn of 1833 he went west, and engaged in surveying, in Wood County, Ohio. This employment was interrupted by attacks of agree and fever. Recovering from these he cugaged in teaching in Perrysburgh. After spending a year in the west be returned to his native town, and again engaged in teaching in the neighboring village of Adams. His health failing, he took a voyage at sea, in 1836, spending three months on the Banks of Newfoundland. Returning to Adams, he taught the village-school, and in the spring purchased the Adams Seminary, which had been established for young ladies, and for four and a half years conducted it as a successful school for both These were years of hard work, profitable alike to Mr. Maybew and his studeuts, many of whom attribute their success in life to the foundation therein baid

With Mr. Maybew, teaching school was n ery different thing from "keeping school, In his earlier schools he taught the alphabet, one letter at a time, by likening it to some familiar thing, and allowing children to make it on slates. When two or more letters were learned be combined them in reading exercises. Learning the o and x, the child read ox ; and, with b added, box ; ete. Later, natural philosophy was taught in like manuer. In necelanical powers, levers, both simple and commond wor. employed, and the principles of the inclined plane, the pulley, and the wheel and axle being taught, problems were constructed for solution which required the application of these principles. The spinning-wheel of that period, and the threshing-machine The spinning-wheel of then coming into use, were the subjects of some of these problems. Under such instruction students became conscious of a mental growth that was to them and to their friends a new revelation. While in ebarge of the Adams Seminary, the law providing for the appointment of county the little tits of common schools in the

State of New York became operative, and Mr. Machew was the first someriptendent chosen from his native county. Preparatory to entering upon this broader field of labor he sold the seminary. In a public Address to a teachers' class, on closing his connection with it, he treated of a child's first work in school, including learning the alphabet and first lessons in reading. That part of his Address relating to elementary teaching was copied at length into the distriet school journal, published by authority of the State of New York, and sent to every school district therein, and specially commended. Freed from other cares, Mr. Mayhew gave his undivided attention to bis new work. It was his duty to examine teachers, grant certificates to such as pos sessed the requisite qualifications, visit them in their schools, and in these and other ways serve the cause of popular education as best he could. He visited schools throughout his county, aiding and encournging teachers and connscling with school officers and citizens. He found much to do in recommending improved methods of teaching, while the condition of the

want of suitable preparatory schools, bad not then been fully organized.

ART JOURNAL

In the spring of 1845 Mr. Maybew was appointed by the Governor and Legislature to the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. After looking over the ground, he undertook labors with the prople, traveling through the State, addressing public meetings, and organizing educational associations in the counties visited, for he found ne body of teachers who could thus be organized. In 1846 he arranged a single series of meetings, requiring 500 miles of travel and six weeks of time-traveling on horseback, and carrying in a pair of saddle-bags his clothing and personal baggage for the journey; fer at that time there were no railroads traversing the State, nor even earringe roads where he had occasion to go. In this series of engagements he addressed meetings almost daily, and often two or three in a day. The interest thus created led to the preparation of a series of lectures for Subbath use, which were delivered in the largest churches of villages visited. In these lee tures impreved common schools were presented for the consideration of audiences as

ticket. In this office he served the State eight years. In 1859 Mr. Maybew organized a Business College in Albion, where he then resided, which was moved to Detroit, in 1868. To this institution he has given his principal thought and labor for twenty-four years, retiring from its management the first of August, 1883 In 1860 he revised his bookkeening, published ten years previously. and his experience in business college work led him, in 1868, to publish a larger work, called "University Book-keeping," on the same general plan as the former. With a view to increasing the value of this work as a text-book for losiness colleges, he, two years later, adapted to it a Business Practice, requiring the use of money and business papers by the student, as though the transactions of its sets represented actual business. In addition to the care of his college, Prof. Maybew for three years, commencing in 1862, served as United States Collector of Internal Revenue and Receiver of Commutation Moneys, of which experience he availed himself in the preparation of his

University Book-keeping, which contains a

"set" relating to governmental accounts-

a feature peculiar to this work. In both of his book-keepings Prof. Mayhew proceeds

on the inductive plan, as in his early teaching, presenting simple accounts, at first, and

afterward those more complex, preparatory

to a ready understanding of double entry,

year, under the new State constitution, he

was elected, by popular vote, Superintend-

ent of Public Instruction, and two years

later, in 1856, re-elected by the largest pop-

ular vote given to any member on the State

which follows. About the year 1856 Mr. Stratton called upon Prof. Maybew, requesting the use of his name as a director of the Bryant & Stratton colleges, then being organized, and the preparation of a book-keeping for use in their colleges. But Mr. M's engagements occupied his full time; and as the books he had published were in his own name, he preferred to hold copyrights of such as he might afterward undertake, The success that had attended Prof. Mayhew's labors as teacher and superintendent of schools, in 1848 brought him the degree of "A.M." from a New England cellege, and the recognized merits of his publication and official labors, in 1876, the degree of "LL.D."

In his earlier labors as teacher and super intendent, Prof. Maybew bad been accustorned to meet in convention for connect with his co-laborers, and found these meetings pleasant and profitable. But the earlier form of business college associations precluded his attendance at such meetings until the open organization of the Business Educators' Association of America, in New York, in 1878. Prof. Maybew was a charter member, and the first president of this Association, and has hitherto attended all its meetings. At the late meeting of the Association, in Washington, in July last, be received a pleasant surprise in the form of a cane, from the home of Henry Clay, presented by Prof. Smith, of Kentucky University, to the oldest member of the Association. It is worthy of note that, after serving the cause of popular educati teacher and school-officer for more than a quarter of a century, Prof. Mayhew recognised that he was taking an advance step in entering upon the work of business education, which bad not received the attention to which be believed it was justly entitled. Although now retired from the charge of an institution, he purposes devoting the remainder of his days to the service of this cause, continuing his residence at Detroit, in the State of his adoption forty years ago.



HON. IRA MAYHEW, LL D.

schoolhouses engaged his earnest attention Upon these he dwelt at considerable leveth in his first report to the State Superintendent, treating of their location, of their size, and the amount of air required for healthy respiration, presenting the chemical changes ccurring in the air of schools as he found them, resulting from repeated breathings, and the manner of securing effectual ventilation, of construction, of the means of warming, of the customary appurtenance within and without, and of their general condition, and the influence they exert on the susceptible minds of the young. Mr. Maybow was greatly surprised to find that his report, treating of these topics and of the condition of the schools generally of his county, was printed cutire, constituting forty pages (one tenth) of the State Superintendent's Report to the Legislature. addressing a State Convention of County Superintendents, Col. Samuel Young, the State Superintendent, gave them advice as to the manner of preparing their reports to render them most valuable, referring particularly to the report of Mr. Mayhew of Jefferson, in illustration.

At the close of his second year as County Speriutendent, Mr. Mayhew in the Fall of St43 removed to Mouree, Michigan, where he opened a private school, which was soon constituted by the Board of Regents a branch of the State University, which, for

a means of advancing, not only the material interests of the State, but of premoting its civil, social, and religious interests as well During the session of the Legislature, in 1849, he accepted an invitation to deliver several bectures in the Representatives' Hall, and was afterward requested, by resolution of both the Senate and House of Representatives, to embody the substance of these lectures in a volume, which was published by Harper & Brothers, in 1850, and now constitutes a volume of the Schooltenchers Library, published by A. S. Barnes & Co., of New York. At the time Mr. Maybew entered upon his labors as Superintendent of Public Instruction there was not a graded or union school is the State. He personally dedicated the first union school in the State aided in organizing the first public school of the upper peninsula, recommended the establishment of a state normal school, planned the first teachers' institute, and himself conducted several successful institutes before State aid was extended to After the close of his second constitu-

After the close of his second constitutional term as Superintendent, Mr. Mayhew prepared the volume asked for by the Logislatine, and afterward a work entitled "Practical Book keeping," to meet what he considered a want of the public schools. This done, he was, in 1853, invited to the presidency of Albien College. The following ----

IF To those subscribing at club rates, the book will be sent (in paper) for 25 cents; (in cloth), 50 cents extra. Price book, by mail (in paper covers), 75 cents; cloth, \$1. Liberal discount to teachers and agents.

Character in Penmanship, Pittsburgh (Pa.) Sunday Ledge

Of the three R's-reading, 'rithmetic and 'riting - the latter is, perhaps, the most important accomplishment, because the most difficult to acquire. It completes the outfit of the youngster, with his way to make in the world. Not the first sum worked nor the first page read, but the first letter written, by the school-boy is what gladdeus the parent's heart and inflames his pride; and throughout life the pains taken in acquiring an attractive chirographic style will be looked back to with pleasure because of the profit springing therefrom One of the biographers of Edgar Allau

tirst literary distinctionthe winning of a prize in a prize essay competition - was due more to the neatness of the handwriting than to the merits of the essay. When the judges came to Poe's remarkably neat production, one of them exclaimed:

"Let us award the prize to the first of the geniuses who has written

. And they unanimously agreed to do so. If we are to accept unqualifiedly the theory that a person's permanshin is the key to his character, how can we reconcile Poe's life and its end with the above story ! With the view of obtaining ao intelligent opinion of this theory and a talk on the subject of peumanship generally, a New York Star reporter called on Mr. D. T. Ames, the expert penman, and editor of the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL. During the past two years Mr. Ames's services as an expert have been sought in over 100 cases, embracing thirteen different States, among them the Northampton (Mass.) bank robbery case, the Whittaker courtmartial, and the Garfield-Morey letter case.

"I do not," said Mr. Ames, in answer to the reporter's first question, go as far as some peo ple in support of the theory that handwriting is an unfailing indication of character. For instance, it is pure gammon to say that the color of a person's hair or eyes, his stature or temperameat, can be described through the medium of his bandwriting,"

It is also absurd to contend that, if a man be inclined to crime or vice of any degree, his inclination may be de-

tected through his handwriting.

"To what extent do you go in support of the theory ?"

'If a man be careful in his business habits, methodical and painstaking, or if he be careless, slovenly or reckless, he will, as a rule, recommend or condemn bimself by his peumanship. There was Mr. Greeley, whose execuble pennianship was the standing joke of the country. The main trouble with him was that the thoughts came with such rapidity as not to allow the hand time enough to form the characters with any tolerable degree of legibility. As a rule you will find your successful business man

writes a plain hand, free from unnecessary curves or flourishes, while the mac who is constantly engaged in a struggle to get out of deep water or to keep from going into it, is distinguished by a fickle handwriting, full of flourishes. Disraeli says: 'To every individual Nature bas given a distinct sort of writing, as she has given them a peculiar countenance, voice and manuers. a rule, a man is as well identified in his writing as in his face, and it is not difficult to distinguish between a natural and forged hand, a native and foreign, or the mercantile and professional, style of writing. I can tell a Frenchman or a German as readily by his penmanship as by his accen-

HE PENMANS (ART JOURNA)

Clay and Daviel Webster were severely plain and of feminine fineness; while that of President Lincoln was as clear as copperplate-bold and unaffected. William H. Seward's rare quality of mind could not be better indicated than by his delicate, clearcut autograph, which alone stands for genius. General Grant signs his name in a plain but extremely tasteful hand. General Lee's chirography, in its fine upright strokes with augular horizontal terminal lines, indicates a determined, positive char-

Roseoe Couklin's signature strengthees the theory that penmanship indicates character, for it is "grand, gloomy and pecusoldier than that of General Grant. It is heautiful, clear and regular.

"It is a man's business to write," resumed Mr. Ames; "it depends altogether on the mind whether or not he is a good neaman. I have seen two men sit side by side at editorial desks and the bandwriting of one was like print in its plainness, while that of the other was like Greek in its illegibility. Both were able writers, but the man who wrote illegibly could turn out a column while the other was getting up a quarter column. One was slow and methodical; the other quick and brilliant-and the band, to keep up with the mind, had a task too great to be well performed.

The reporter then asked Mr. Ames to give some reminiscences of his career as an expert

in penmanship. He replied: "Oue thing is certain, a man never writes his name twice exactly alike. I was recently summoned hy a bank cashier who placed in my hands some hundred or more checks to see if anything was wrong with them. Of these I selveted two with signatures so exactly alike that I was convinced they were forgeries, done by tracing over the original signature and then retracing these two. Holding them to the light, one over the other, I found they coincided exactly. I handed them to the cashier with the remark: "Here are two forged checks." and he immediately admitted that they were the suspected ones. The first had been cashed without suspicion, as the secoud would have been did it not overdraw the amount to the credit of the party whose siguature was forged.

"Then I recall an interesting case. A man purchased a farm, giving a bond and mortgage for 88,300. brought suit to recover 88,000, he claiming that only \$300 had been paid on the bond by the purchaser. On examination, an endorsement of a pay ment on the bond was found to contain the 'eighty three wurds hundred dollars. seems that when the receipt for the \$300 was written, a space was left in front to put in the figures. The farmer did not fill in the figures, but requested the purchaser to perform that work, which he pretended to do and then returned the bond, at

which the farmer did not again look. duty was to find out if the word 'eighty had been written at the same time as the rest of the receipt. I found that the pen pressure was different; that the word was written above the base line and out of slant of the rest of the writing and bad the appearance of being written with extreme haste or great moutal agitation-as would be the case in perpetrating such a fraud under the eye of the farmer and with great liability of detection in the very act. At the trial, which was for a foreclosure of the mortgage by the farmer, the decision was that the indorsement was originally



The above cut was photo-engraved from pen-and-tak copy executed at the office of the "Imrail," and is one of eighteen plates is write and power converse from processors to top corrected at the power by the **John for all power powers for the power of naturation in plain and artistic permission, promoting probability of a lange quarterious, disout being published by E. S. Parle A. Co., St. Dmis, Mo., califlet "Parles Popular Elevator and Opposition of Reference": Historian A. Beignaphical, and Statistical, it will contain awardy 500 departing illustrated pages.

Here are the signatures of Rufus Choate, | liar "-irregular, grotesque and extravagant the famous lawyer, and John Jacob Astor. the equally famous business man. That of Choate-angular, disconnected-is a perfect reflex of the hard, wiry, nervous and intensely marked features of the brilliant but eccentric orator, while the business man's care for details is shown in Mr. Astor's labored autograph. The flourish which branches out of the concluding letter of the name is very seldom practiced nowadays by business or professional men."

Then Mr. Ames showed the reporter the autographs of a number of distinguished persons, living and dead. Those of Henry in flourishes. Scuator Pendleton affects the English manner of writing, so much practiced by our high-toned women. Ex-Secretary Blaine dashes boldly over the paper, making his connections properly, and leaving no doubt as to what he means to convey. The chief Readjuster, General Mahone, covers more ground with his signature than any other statesman, and when it is done it is "a sea of broad horizontal dashes, with here and there a slight ripple of short upward stems." General Hancock's signature is no less in keeping with the character of the dashing and successful THE PENMANS (FI) ART JOURNAL

for \$300, and the would-be sharper was disposessed.

"What do you find to be the greatest obstucles to the success of your expert work?"

"The fact that forgeries are often made by persons as skillful as the experts. any cases it is almost impossible for the most skillful experts to determine beyond doubt as to the geomineness of the writing. Yet it is rarely the case that a skillful forger will not overlook some point or habit in the genuine. When a number of pages are written you will always find, as you read further and further, the writer forgetting bimself and allowing his own peculiari ties and penmanship to creep in, as he becomes more absorbed in the composition, and less in imitating the handwriting. You will find the first part a good imitation or good disguise, as the case may be; but as the writer progresses, you will had that less thoughtful care is exercised, and more and more of his own personality has crept in and betraved him.

As to the theory of nerve-tremor in handwriting, Mr. Ames said that there certauly is nervous manifestation is all handwriting, but that it was out an infallible means of identity in bandwriting.

"Take two writings," continued the expert, "which have been made at the same sitting, with the same pen, the same ink, the writer in the same mental and physical condition, and you will find a correspondence between the tremblosusess manifested.

Now let there be a radial change in either the mental or physical condition of the writer—a change of inplement or ink—and the correspondence of nervous manifestation is also changed, if not entirely destroyed, and no reliable declucion as to the identity of writing under these different circumstances can be drawn therefrom?

"Is it not possible for a man when he wishes to commit a forgery to conceal the characteristics of his writing?"

He can to some extent; providing he knows what are his characteristics, the more striking and known personalities can be avoided to the extent of a writer's power to overcome the force of habit. If a man usually writes a small e in the broken-back style, he can change and write it in the loop style. Such a peculiarity he would be aware of, and any such change in writing suspected to be forged or disguised would count for nothing. Or he might alter his style of making capitals, or resort to any one of a dozen other devices. All the same he possesses many characteristies of which he is unconscious, and which will inevitably erop out in spite of him, for, pray, how could be svoid that which he does not know to exist? A man cannot go around a hole he does not see.'

Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. Keller, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.]

All the public schools in Lousiana are closed, owing to ill judged legislation.

Over forty per cent, of the white males and thirty-five per cent, of the females of Cuba can neither read nor write.

In Spain, in 1860, out of a population of sixteen millions, there were not two and a half millions, that could read or write.

"No Recess" is on trial all over the country. Ten or twelve Minnesota towns have tried it, and report favorably. It is too soon to predict its finale.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.—From Buda Pesth comes the information that corporal punishment has again been introduced into the schools. A manimous decision of the school-hoard caused this charge.

ENGLAND—The number of children now at school in Great Britain is 4.336,000, as against 1,600,000 when the Education Act was passed. There were 10,314 English beys and girls convicted of punishable crimes io 1869. Io 1876 the number had been reduced to 7,212. Last year it was 5,483 Education teods to diminish crime. —School Journal.

At a school in Tokio for the sons of Japanese nobles geography is taught by means of a physical map of the country between three and four headred feet long. This model is made of turf and rock, and is hordered with publics, which at a little distance give the appearance of water. Every index, river and monatain is faithfully reproduced. Telegraph wires mark the latitude and long-titude, and the position of cities is indicated by tablets.

President Seelye, of Amherst College, says that a four years' scientific course was organized, which a student could pursue without a knowledge of Greek and only a slight knowledge of Latin. After an experience of ten years it has been found that the hest scientific students have, in every year, without a single exception, been the classical students, and the college has become so thoroughly convinced that the best work in science is to be done only on the basis of a thorough grounding in the classics that it has discontinued its scientific as separate from its classical course.

Pennsylvania has one public school more than New York. Her figures are 18,610; New York, 18,615. The former speeds for education \$8,126,827, and the latter, \$11,-035,511. Ohio has 16,473 public schools, and spends \$11,085,513; Illimois, 15,203 echools, spending \$9,85,00,011; Indiana, 11,623 schools, coating, \$7,207,700; Iowa, 12,635 schools, \$6,98,8107; Massachmette, 6 604 eschools, \$4,169,612, and Califo aia, 3,446 eschools, \$4,269,612, and Califo aia, 3,446 eschools, \$3,325,327. Wyoming has the fewest schools—55, at a cost of \$76,161. The total cumber of papils in New York schools were 1,027,938, and in the Pensylvania, 195,309.

EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

[In every instance where the source of any item used in this department is known, the proper credit is given. A like courtesy from others will be appreciated.]

"There must be punishment," said the country schoolmaster, as he ate the stubhoro boy's dinner.

A law student once defined libel as "something a man says and afterwards wishes to goodness be hadn't."

The puglist dots his "eyes,"
The grover crosses his "lens,"
The bibliardist minds his "cues,"
And the farmer minds his "pens"

A boy, when rebuked for spelling needle n-e-i-d-l-e, said that every good needle should have an eye in it. "Sew it should," responded the teacher.

If it costs \$200 for a young lady to learn painting, and she turns out two landscapes worth forty cents a-piece, what is the net profit! -- Detroit Free Press.

Teacher: "Who was the shortest man mentioned in the Bible†" Pupil: "Peter; for he carried neither gold nor silver in his purse."

gold nor silver in his purse."

Professor: "How is power applied to

this machine !"

Junior: "It is turned by a crauk."

Professor: "Just step forward and illustrate."

The high school girl condems the phrase "tumble to the racket" as vile slang. She says "precipitate in the direction of the clausor" is a more elegant expression.—
Oil City Derrick.

The high school girl severely reprimanded her brother recently for using the phrase "not to be succeed at." She says he ought to say, "Oreasioning no sternutatory convulsions."—Oil City Derrick.

The average woman groups 125 times an hour when suffering with toothache, while the average man utters thirty-five cluss words every seventy seconds. At the end of three bours how far ahead will the woman bet—Detroit Free Press.

A man in Richmond wound up an eightday clock every night for thirteen straightyears. How much time, estimating three minutes for each wind, could be bave put in at hoeing crot had be known what kind of a clock he had t—Detroit Free Press.

"Cau you tell me the oames of the priocipal railroad lines io New York?" asked a t eacher of a pupil, who was the soo of au up-towa assemblynoan. "I donee," was the reply. "On what does your father travel when he goes from here to Albany?" "On a free pass."

Teacher: "John, what are your boots made of?" Boy: "Of leather."

"Where does the leather come from ?"
"From the bide of an ox."

"What animal, therefore, supplies you with hoots and gives you meat to eat?" "My father."

"When was Rome built?" asked a boarding-rehool teacher of the first class in accient history. "In the night," sawered a bright little girl. "To the night!?" exclaimed the astonished teacher; "how do you make that out?" "Why, I thought everybody knew that! Rome wasn't built in a day," reglied the child.

"I shall teach you to speak properly, and then to write as you speak," eaid a teacher in the public schools.

"Poor Billy Wilcox!" said a little voice, apparently involuntarily.
"What about Billy?"

"Please, ma'am, he speaks through his nose—he will have to write through bis nose."

The youth of to-day who is thicking about entering upon some profession that will most rapidly lead to fame and fortune must be greatly perplexed whether to decide in favor of becoming a prize-fighter, a base-hall pitcher, or a champioo rower. And there is danger that while thus hesitatiug be may be persuaded to throw his talcuis away on the law, medicine, or iltera ture, and become a mere nohody.—Norristown Herald.

THE STEEL-PEN TRADE .- The steelpeo io the many types io which it is maoufactured-and there are more than 1,000 different numbers-is a signal instance of mechanical skill in combining and varying the qualities of the implement, involving extreme piceties of distinctions to an extent that few other industrial arts demand. Our entire annual trade in steel-pens-domestic and imported-may be placed at \$1.500 .-000, and is a steadily progressive one. The larger proportion of those sold are American pens It is a matter of difficulty to asrertain the relative amounts disposed of in different sections of the country, pens being mainly distributed by large wholesale The chief retailers of pens throughout the country are in the stationery, publishing, ootions, dry goods and hardware trades. Our own magnifacturers are reticent as to their annual production, but, taking the ascertained output of Birmingham, which supplies between 15,000,000 and 16,000,000 pens per week, with that of the few manufactories in France, the one in Germany, and the one in Austria (there being none in the other European States) and the leading American establishments in Meriden, Ct. Camden, N J., and in Philadelphia, the weekly production for this country and Europe cannot be less than from 22,000,000 to 23,000,000 pens per week.

The "Hand-book" as a Premium.
We have decided to continue to mail, until further notice, the "Hand-book" (in paper) free to every person remitting \$1 for a subscription or renewal to the JOUNNAL for one year, or, for \$1.25, the book band-somely bound in cloth. Price of the book, by mail, in cloth, \$1; in paper, 75 ceuts. Liberal discount to teachers and agents.

A Bundle of Letters.

Strange how much sentiment Clings like a fragrant scent To these love-letters pent In their pink covers Pay after day they come Feeding love's fickle flame.— Now, she has changed her name.— Then we were loven

Loosen the silken band

Round the square bundle, and See what a dainty hand Scribbled to fill it Full of incetious chat; Fancy how long she sat Molding the bullets that

Time that I used to kill
Wasting the postman's shrift,
Heart-stirring whistles
Calling vague doubts to mind,

Calling vague doubt to mind,
Whether or no I'd find
That he had left behind
One of her missals,

Scan Ion

Then, with true lover's art, Study it part by part, Until they know by heart Everything in it. What is it all about? Dushes for words left out— Pronouns beyond a doubt?

At this exciting singe.

Two eager eyes the page

Pronouns beyond a doubt! Very devoted. Howells she's just be gun; Dobsoo her heart his woo. Locker and Tenny son Frequently quoted Criss cross the reading goes.

Rapturous rhyme and prose— Words which I don't suppose Look very large to Books on the "clogies": Then there's a flay freeze, Full of sweets in a squeeze, Worked on the margin.

Lastly—don') pause to jaugh— That is her autograph Signing this truce for half Her heart's surrender: Post scriptum, one and two— Desserts—the discore, through— Linking the "I" and "You"

In longings tender.

Such is the type of all
Save one, and let me call
Brief notice to this small
Note neally written.
Tis but a card, you see
Geeity informing me
That it can never ba!

This is the mitten !

—The Century

WHEN ARMIES FOUGHT HAND TO HAND .- In the days of band-to-hand fighting, when missile weapons were employed by a comparatively small portion o the combatants, the vanquished were generally almost annihilated and the victors suffered enormously. At Caonie 40,000 Romins out of 80,000 were killed. At Hastings the Normans, though the victors, lost 10,000 out of 60,000, and at Crecy 30,000 Frenchmen out of 100,000 were, it is asserted, killed, without reckoning the wounded. When the flint-lock reigned, the average of the proportion of the killed and wounded in 10 battles, beginning with Zorndorf in 1758 and ending with Waterloo, was from one-fourth to one-fifth of the troops present on both sides. The heaviest loss was at Zorudorf, where 32,916 men out of \$2,000 were killed or wounded It was also very beavy at Eylau, being 55,-000 casualties out of 160,000 meg. In the campaign in Italy, io 1859, rifles were used on hoth sides, and we find that the proportion of casualties to combataots was at Magenta and Solferino one-eleventh. In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, when both sides were armed with breech-loading rifles the average proportion of killed and wounded at Worth, Spicheren, Mars-le-Tour, Gravelotte, and Sedan, was oneninth, the heaviest loss being at Mars-le-Tour, where it was one-sixth, and the smallest at Sedan, where it was one twelfth. -The Athenaum.

Remember, you can get the JOURNAL one year, and a 75-cent book free, for \$1; or a \$1 book and the JOURNAL for \$1.25. Do your friends a favor by telling them.



Present Thought in Religion. New Fork Times

Before a thunderstorm on a summer's day, while the clouds are still gathering, the air is often oppressively calm, as if one were in the realms of death. Such is the religious atmosphere at this moment in the American churches. They have not yet, to any visible extent, broken with their theological past, and there is an ominous silence in the air, as if religion were dead or had disappeared from the face of society; and, at the same time, it is known to any observant person that perhaps at no period since the Reformation have the theological positions established by Luther and Calvin been so thoroughly discredited by thoughtful religious people as at the present moment. There is a wide-spread antagonism to the old theology in all the Protestant churches. The younger men in the Christian ministry everywhere are collisted in the new thought, and vital changes of opinion are being wrought out silently in many a personage and rectory all over the

These changes are chiefly in two directions. They involve the giving-up of some beliefs about the supernatural part of Christianity, which have never commended

theniselves to the reason of men, and have been maintained for the most part through the tyranny of religious opinion in erclesiastical organizations. They are also concerned with the attempt to broaden out Christian beliefs so that they shall be co-extensive with all the interests of life. Literature to-day points out the pathway for religious development. It is comprehensive of all that concerns human life, and has largely turned upon the elevation of conduct to a higher place in the social economy. Religion cannot do less than it is doing, and ought to do vastly more. It is precisely here that the Christianity of the day is parting company with much in its theological

past, and is cutering, under the guidance of the broadening justinets of men, into a closer alliance with what is best in present This does not mean that it is to be confined to this world, though there is unquestionably a yielding in some degree to the demand of the agnostic that men's faith shall be better established upon the basis of actual knowledge, and that they shall do less skylarking, in the name of religion. than they have formerly done. This is doin part to a re-action from a too celestial kind of religion, in which a larger knowledge of God was claimed than could be vouched for; but it is also due to the fact that men demand to-day that religion shall deal with the homely and plain things of their lives, and that it shall recognize their secular necessities as truly as their religious aspirations. Such are the thoughts which hold the minds of those who think in the channels of ordinary experience, and the working of clerical thought is not much different, though it may express itself in more logical propositions. The feeling of the multitude, not less than the conviction of the thoughtful, is, that the religion of men must help them to live better, to work botter, to think better, to serve God better in their daily experience. It is to this end that the present activity of religious thought country is chiefly directed. There is needed not so much the casting of a new creed as the looking at each man's life in its integrity as a concrete personality, and the doing of what is hest for its growth. This is the thought that is changing the

atmosphere at the present time. Men begia to feel refreshed. Certain universal convictions that had been practically denied in the attempt to express the whole of the superpatural side of religion have risen to mea's consciousness and found expression. Day by day they are finding larger expres-This is the process now going on without a formal and outward change of religious creed or organization. And the wonderful thing to be noted is that the movement widens in the way of affirmations. The new theology, as it is called, is not negative; neither is it ufflicted with the narrowness of breadth. It is more and more positive as it advances in its sweep and comprehensiveness to a conception of the possibilities of life. It lays hold of all the forces existing in the world, by which the new life may be developed. There is not a religious body in the land that is not undergoing the change of its religious beliefs. The entire religious life of the Nation is in a process of change, from the beliefs of the fathers to the beliefs of a larger civilization and development. Not a man now stands still; not a doctrine now goes unchallenged; there is a universal effort to incorporate the best of life into practical religion, and to give it adequate expression.

employees, who are known as "blind readera." They display a wonderful intuition in the performance of this work, and they rarely fail to supply the missing part of a deficient direction, or to analyze and translate complicated and newly coined words. Exact copies of addresses which have been passed upon by the "blind readers" are kept in a book prepared for the purpose. The following are a few specimen letters, which have recently racked the brains of the blind readers:

by these addresses is jutrusted to certain

The superscription of one letter, written in a weak, scratchy hand, would be declared by most people, upon careful examination, to be Hy. Hypoleslums, 364 Broadway. The address intended by the writer was Heory Stotesbury, No. 346 Broadway. "M. J. Benson, 307, 309 and 311, N. Y., is the comprehensive direction given on another envelope. In this instance one of the "blind readers" chanced to remember that the address of Whitfield, Powers & Co. was Nos. 307, 309 and 311 Canal Street. This similarity in the numbers was regarded as a clew worth following up. The letter was taken to the address, and inquiry developed that M. J. Benson was a clerk in the employ of the firm. A Western corre-

resemble 196 Mut Street, and another of in which a letter to the New England Assurance Company, of No. 208 Broadway, is addressed to "N. England, Esq., No. 208 Broadway. The following curious instance of phonetic spelling is arrived at: "Mr. William B. Clide, 6 Pole & Green, New York City." This letter, however, caused more amasement than trouble to the " blind readers," for in an instant they divined that by "Pole & Green" Bowling Green was intended. A letter from Charleston, the address of which is crudely traced in printed characters, reads: "Misstriss Ibrunings 297 Achernew, New York." This riddle was solved by the "blind readers," who furnished the following translation: "Mrs. L. Brunings, No. 29 Seventh Avenue, New York."

A woman correspondent, who evidently has every confidence in the omniscience of the postal authorities, directs a letter: "Mrs. E. Boroger, between Sixth and Seventh Avenue, care of Mrs. Brooks. N. B. —The house sets back in the rear yard." This letter was successively intrusted to a number of extricts, and after inquiries had been made at hundreds of houses it was finally delivered, the proper address being No. 478 Seventh Avenue, rear house. The direction, "Vincent Lebta, Signiguios".

Hotel, New York (bather shop)," caused the "blied readers" much perplexity. It was, however, discovered that, when rapidly conucisted, "Signiguals Hotel," bad a sound sonowhat resembling St. Nicholas Hotel. Action on this dew the letter was presented at the "haher" shop, where Vincent Lebta was found to be emblowed.

The last pages of the record-book allord some curious instances of the blunders into which abstrained witers fall. In one instance such a writer addresse, "Messre. Squares & Zine, New York City," intending Messre. Manning & Squares, Passaic Zino Company. Another commonication is addressed or "Messre Lord & Flannel, Broadway and Twennel, Broadway and Twennel.

York City," intending Messre. Manning & Squares, Plassia Zino Company. Another commonication is addressed to "Messre Lord & Plannel, Broadway and Twenther, and the statement of the Lord & Taylor, and contained an order.



Post-office Riddles.

Some of the Curious Addresses which

THE "BLIND READERS" DECUMER. When John Jones writes to his sweetheart, Mary Jane, and, after many contortions of the body, knitting of the brows and puckerings of the lips, produces a superscription which, virtually analyzed, is found to consist of nine hieroglyphics, five scratches, three dots and a blot, and then deposits the letter in the mail-box, it might be conceived that this particular missive stood a very slight chauce of reaching its destion tion. When Bob White, from amid the hills of Vermont, writes to his city cousin, the dry goods salesman, and addresses the letter to "Frank White, Esq., New York," in the refreshing confidence that Frauk is known to all of the Post-office officials, it might readily be believed that his letter stood a remarkably good chance of being forwarded, in company with that addressed to Mary Jane, to the Dead Letter Office, as impossible of delivery. Such is, however, not the case. Among the tons of mail matter received every week at the New York Post-office there are many letters the addresses of which are such as to afford but a slight clew to their intended destination. Sometimes this arises from the illegibility of the writing, and at other times is due to omissions or mistakes by the writer. Such is the zeal of the Post-office officials, however, that no effort to make up for the inefficiency or carelessness of the writer is spared.

The work of solving the riddles presented

spondent sent a letter, with the envelope covered with scratch writing, which, when deeplared after much labor, was found to read as f. llows: "New York City, New York State, of the United States.—To the Editor:—J. Dougall, the editor and proprietor, New York." This letter was intended for the editor of the New York Witness. "Richard and fichjeds, 18 ander st.," is intended to indirect Dick & Fitzgerald, No. 18 Ann Street. In another instance, "Curor and Knives, Nacas St., N. Y.," serves as a substitute for Currier & Iven Nassau Street.

A curious instance of phonetic spelling was found in an address on a letter from France, which read as follows: "Jules Macart, Amiteville, Incauque Conte, Penn., thereby intending Amityville, Hancork County, Pa. A letter from Italy bears a direction in a fearful handwriting which seemingly reads as follows: "A. L. Signore, Slubet Say, Nee Ork, a merica." The address supplied, after long study by the "blind reader," is, "A. L. Signore, with Sgobel & Day, New York City." A correspondent in Germany, who is evidently ntterly unacquainted with the English language, but who is a careful man withal, copies the address of his American correspondent from the latter's business envolpe, as follows: "Bought of T. Weil No. 1201 Greene Street poultry and vegetables always on hand delivered free of charge, New York, Nort America." Passing over an instance in which No. 196 West Street is written in such a manner as to closely

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Several days afterwards the young mae entered his father's library, and exclaimed: "Pa, here's a hook that was written by a blamed fool. Look, he's filled the thing op with French expressions," and he hauded his father a volume of Emile Zola, printed in the original language.

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given for so little money. The answer is found in the magnitude of our rapidlygrowing subscription-list. It is the old story of a nimble sixpeuce: we have chosen to make our income from a great number of small profits rather than seck it in a few large ones. And instead of believing that too much is being given, preparations are being made for a very large increase in the num-ber and value of its future illustrations. We can see our way clearly for rendering the JOURNAL more and more interesting and instructive in the future than it has heee ie the past. Our location in the metropolis of America, and the magnitude of our work in the line of professional penmanship, places at our command a larger amount of better material for a first-class peeman's paper than is or can be within the reach of any other publisher of a peuman's journal. And our patrons can be assured that it is our firm purpose to avail ourselves of every advantage we possess for enhancing the present pre eminence of the JOURNAL, and we only ask thefn to see that their friends are informed respecting the merits of the JOURNAL-that they, too, may rejoice and be made glad by its mouthly visits. Parents should see that the Jorn NAL is in the hands of their sons and daughters; teachers should see that it is in their owe and the hands of their pupils.

Practical Writing,

That writing is the best for all business purposes which combines with perfect legihility the greatest case and rapidity of execution. Were writing faultless, but tedions. in its execution, it could no more be "good business-writing" than could rapidly-executed scrawls. These qualities of construction and movement must be combined: to do which there must be, first, utter simplicity of form and easy combination; second, a free and enduring movement. secure simplicity of form, every thurished and nunecessary line should be omitted. A single form of the plainest type for each of the capitals should be used; the writing should be small and nushaded, as the peu can be carried over short spaces with greater case and rapidity than over long ones, while every shade requires a special contraction of the muscles, which exhausts and retards the power and speed of the hand. A pen of more than medium courseness should be used, else the oushaded lines will lack the requisite strength for legibility; and, besides, a very fine pen is too soon worn out, and, from its sharpness, glides less f.ecly over the paper.

These remarks, of course, will be understood to apply to writing for business purposes, and not professional and artistic writing; yet even in these latter departments the tendency is strongly toward less complicated and ornate forms.

Copy-books in Schools.

In the August number of the Penman and Book-keeper is a lengthy article, by G. W. Michael, taking strong ground against the use of copy-books in public schools. With Brother Michael we are disposed to take a very decided issue. We have no interest in, nor do we purpose to defend or advocate, any particular system of copy-books, but any person who indiscriminately assails the use of copy-books in our public schools might as well butt his head against the Rocky Mountains. That a professional teacher of writing, who can bimself write a good copy, may dispense with the use of a copy-book to the advantage of his pupils, we are not disposed to dispute; but it must be borne in mind that in the vast aggregate of our public schools the writing is taught or rather not taught by teachers who are utterly without the ability to write a creditable copy for their pupils to imitate, and even if one teacher could do so, his successor, in a following term, could not. If he did, it would be

hand totally different, requiring a radical change is the practice of the learner. By the use of the copy-book good copies of uniform style are placed before the learner, and continued term after term through his period of schooling. And we are sure that he results are incomparably better that if every awkward scribbler who teaches in our public schools was to present his own nusystematic scrawls for a copy to be imitated by his pupils. Copy-books of some kind are placed in our public schools to stay, as they should do.

Penmanship in Public Schools.

The following article, from the Canada School Journal, contains so much commossense, and has so many good suggestions for school-officers as well as teachers, that we deemed it worthy of a place is these columns. And we desire to most fully indorse the position therein assumed, viz. that a very large share of the inefficient teaching of writing in all schools, except special schools for writing, is due to the indifference of school-officers and examining boards, respecting the qualifications of candidates for teaching, to give skilled instrue tion in writing, and the consequent depreciation of the importance of writing as a branch of education:

From many quarters comes the complaint that sufficient attection is not given to some of the elementary studies in our schools. The high school inspectors report that good writing and logical order are wasting on the answer papers of entrants to high schools. The county boards of examiners frequently refer to the inability of caudi-dates for teachers' certificates to put auswers on paper in a manner becoming those capable of teaching school. Public school capable of teaching senon. Prunic senon inspectors are noticing deficiencies in the writing of the school which they examine. Examiners who mark the papers of intermediate randidates say the writing methods of solution are very unpromis Coming from so many independent source, it is reasonable to admit there is room for it is reasonable to admit there is room for improvement, at least, in writing and meth-ods of auswering. We are accustomed to think our school system so excellent, that anything said to the contrary is regarded with distrust, unless it come, from authori with distrust, theress it comes from authorities so competent, impartial, and varied, as to be shove suspicion. Few will urge that the testimony of those to whom reference is made does p ot fairly establish then becomes an imperative duty to se the cause, and remove it as rapidly as cit

cumstances permit.

Most children can be made legible and somewhat elegant writers, provided they are under the instruction of skillful teachers. Unless the teacher writes well, it used scarcely be expected that model head lines, however worthy they may be, will produce the desired effect. Besides, the placed in their hauds, are having models of letters fixed in their minds from the blackboard exercises of the teacher. If these are nuworthy of imitation, it takes more time to efface the confirmed impression, then to ranks a correct marks. than to make a correct one if none lixed by the inexorable force of h fixed by the inexorable force of babit. Precisely here is where the trouble begins, and it is marvelous how very bad the black board writing of teachers throughout Onta rio has become. rio has become. Could we place sample of it on exhibition, they would rebuke muc of the boasting we bear about the training of teachers. "What is worth doing is worth doing well," answers well enough the objections made to giving writing more prominence at the examinations for ter certificates. It cannot be too strongly im-pressed that neatness and excellence should be the aim of every instructor. A dinner prepared with the same care copy-hooks are written, or teachers' work for pupils are written, or teachers' work for pupils put on the heard, would—to use a vulgar term—be a sorry mess. While thus placing the blame on the teacher, we admit be is led to believe by his examinations that writing is of little seconds. writing is of little account. Further, we may pulliate the charge by saying the high schools give little heed to writing—in fact, many pupils leave the high schools worse writers than when they entered them. The county model schools have not time, were they able and willing, to make good writers. The normal schools do not attempt writers. The normal schools do not attempt in a skillful and methodical manner to send out teachers, in this department, creditable out teachers, in this department, creditable to them and the province. Thus far, we have not heard of the examiners asking a student to give a lesson is writing during the final examination. Strange to say, chemistry, a subject not taught in one school chemistry, a subjet too taught ie one school out of a houstrd, is exalted to almost, if not, a "plucking" subject, while writing, which is supposed to be taught is every school, seems munotized. The teachers would be exceptions were they to resist such influences and become examples such influences and become of training they were led to infer writing was of little value, and beceath the notice was of little value, and becauth the notice

of a person claiming mental power.

To find fault is nepleasant, though To not half is nepressant, tuning necessary in the interests of the profession and the schools. Besides finding fault, we think the means of removing it are apparent, and, from what has been said, must have suggested themselves to the reader. must have teachers trained to believe writing is not an unimportant subject, nun, on the other hand, of great value is the concerns of life, and, certainly, a leading one in the cultivation of the idea of beauty and grace in form. They should not only believe, but know, that neat and logical answers indicate the measure of the cultivation that the cultivation is not a constant to the contract their number of the cultivation that number o writing is not an unimportant subject, but culture their pupils are receiving; it will be available in work of a acy other the distribution of the control of t fatal to the children's progress; who can write well and does not hence, he does not do it in-To secure teachers, let writing he placed on an equality with arithmetic for examinational purposes, the will it rective after those in all the schools. In fact, it is doubtfold if writing should not be made a test at the threshold of the teaching profession, for we are of the options few who reso-lately apply themselves for a few months would fail in attaining success. There should also be some standard

There should also be some standard adopted, so that instruction might be sym metrical in all schools. What is more perplexing to a child than with overy change of teacher a change in the formation of letters? Towards the standard or model letters? Towards the standard or all teachers could direct their efforts; as in other subjects, children would be at home with any teacher in the province. Of course, the originality hug-a-hoo will meet us in this advocacy, but it applies with as us in this advocacy, but it applies with as much effect to reading, singing, drill, and other subjects, as to writing. The advantage of the subjects are to be advantaged to the subjects of the subject of the subjects of the subject of the subjects of the subject of the other subjects, as to writing. The advantages of all teachers pursuing the same method are so obvious that they need not be seriously discussed. The supposition is common that placing a good hyad-line here the pupil and having him practice copying it will in time make a good writer. Experience shows the contraver to be made and the property of the Experience shows the contrary to be nearer the truth. The head-line seems far he oud the truth. The near-nee seems in negrous the pupil's reach, especially when the teacher's writing is much inferior to it. As for practice, it frequently occurs that populs get worse instead of better. There must be effort or improvement will not follow. The last time of the copy being generally worse than the first teaches the important lesson that practice will as likely make a bad writer as a good one. We have known schools ie which every error was detected and discussed with board illustrations, consequently only a few words were written at one lesson, yet these schools were that teachers should give more thought to this subject, and that in the high, model, and normal schools special stress should he laid on writing.

The King Club

For this month numbers thirty-seven, and somes from C. M. Immel, teacher of plain and oreamental penmanship, drawing and card-writing, at Valparaiso, Ind. This is a club of very creditable dimensions for August, which is the dead mouth of the year for subscriptions. The Queen Club numbers twenty-fire, and is sent by R. J. Eger, of Texas, Ohio. N. J. Moore, East Weare, N. H., sends a club of thirteen. More clubs and more new subscriptions, by far, have been received during August than during the same month in any other year since the JOURNAL was published, while the signs of the times are most auspicious for future mouths.

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be beld as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, nor devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell why.

THE PENMANS FI ART JOURNAL S-

A Versatile Villain.

We have several times called attention of the readers and patrons of the JOUNAL. to, and warmed them against, a swindling miscream who, under various allases, have collected money for subscriptions and other alleged purposes in several of the Western States as a pretended agent of the PESMAN'S ABT JOUNALL. Scores of letters have been induced to pay him various sums of money, or give him credit under some false pretense—usually that of heing an agent for the JOUNALL.

At Wachita, Kan, where he advertised himself as "A. Tignier, Jr., Artist-Pennau, Carl-Writer, etc.," he professed to be an agent for the JOUNNAT, and solicited and received mose for the same which he never remitted. One of the tricke by which he victimized various dealers and card-writers out of merchandies, cards, etc., was, after the role of a victim and complainant, in the following language:

"A young man here, of the following description, representing himself to be one of you ngents, has succeeded to bilking myself and several others out of various small sums of money. He is about twenty-five years old, has Dark Brown Eyes, and heir of same Color—in all, might be termed a handsome young man. The included sheet of Characteristic hand-work is some the due for me, stating that he was earthorized to go throughout the Country hunting up cases and acting as Expert on Questionable Hand-Writing. He is, to my belief, the most wonderful Characteristic Writer I've seen—writing me a sheet of thirty-one styles of Writing, every one entirely different, which I retain; the other one, which he began and did not fields, I indexe."

The sheet inclosed and referred to by alias McIutosh, as heing "wonderful characteristic," was covered with names of many different persons, written in as many disguised or simulated styles, and upon the

ably writing cards in the Chicago Exposition, to favor us with the information uccessary for any additional testimanial Mr. Tignicre, Ar, may desire, or that we may see fit
to hestow upon bin. It night serve a good
purpose if some one who could do so would
send us a real description of this "handsome young man," and, also, his photograph, for publication, as they might aid
in identifying him and thus save others
from being swindled by this champion of
lead-best-ism. And, by way of caution,
we would suggest that no one should pay

Giving Credit to the "Journal."

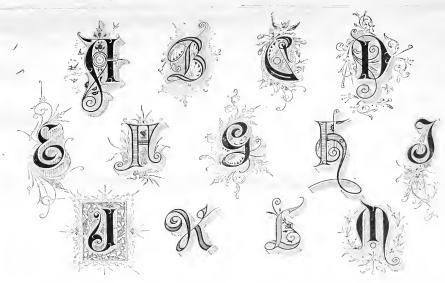
money for any purpose to strangers who

represent themselves as agents for us or

the JOURNAL.

At the office of the JOURNAL there are received few college papers which do not contain matter copied from its columns, usuCatalogues, College-papers, etc., Have been received as follows:

Marvin College, Waxabachie, Texas, a catalogue. Home and Business, issued by the Bryant, Stratton & Sadler's Business College, Baltimore, Md. Cargill's Business Cullege, New Haven, Conn., a circular Elmira (N. Y.) Business College Journal. Faddie's St. Paul (Minu.) Business College, a catalogue. Spencerian Business College, Cleveland, Ohio, an elegantly-illustrated catalogue. Baylis's College Journal, Dubuque, Iowa. The Business Student, issued by the Chrittenden Commercial College, Phila., Pa. Sonle's B. & S. Business College, Philadelphia, Pa., Twenty-sixth Annual Circular. Winnepeg (Can) College Journal. Lawrence (Kaus.) Business College Journal. Jacksonville (Ill.) Business College Record. The Practical Educutor, by C. C. C. College, Trenton, N J The Iowa Penman and Book keeper, issued



The above cut is photo-engraved from pen-and-ink copy, executed at the office of the JOURNAL, and constitutes one half of a page of Agges's new "Compendant of Practical and Artisic Penmanding." This work is now on the press, and will be really to mail October 20th. It will be the most comprehensive and practical golds, in the entire range of the penman's art, ever issued. The work will comprise a complete course of instruction in Plain Writing, a foil course of Off hand Plandrining, unpertained of forty standard and ornate alphabets, and over twenty 118.14 plates of commercial designs, engrossed resolutions, memorials, certificates, title pages, etc., etc.; in short, it will contain mannerate examples of every species of work in the line of a professional pensariat. The price of the will be \$8\sqrt{1}\$ in the as in inducement for immediate sale we will fill all orders received before the fitteenth day of October at \$8.75 per copy. And we hereby agree that, should anyone, on receipt of the book, be dissatisfied with it, they shall be at liberty to return it, and we will reduced to them the full amount pade.

having once undered and secured goods under fair promises to remit by return of mail, to acknowledge their receipt, and, in his own discussed handwriting, give further orders as "A. Tignier, tr., pre relevit," saying that Mr. Tignier was out of town for a short time for his health or pleasure, but would return shortly, when he would remit.

Having played h's role at Wachita, and, probably, bastened by sigus of a coming cyclone, he shipped to Carthage, Mo, where, under the name of E. B. Crandle, he not only seconed new victims, but, through the mails, under various pretexts, again swindled many of the old ones.

We next hear of him at Chreago, where he has repeated his role of a swinder under various aliases—among which are, J. Tigniere, Jr., Ed. Libby, Samoul Watson, C. Connigham, G. Remmington, and how many others we cannot presume to say; but, as a climax to his presumption and concein, he addressed to us, on September 19th, from Chicago, a letter in his own disguised bandwriting, signed A. J. McIntosh, telegraph operator, in which he himself feat back of the sheet was endorsed, "A. Tigniere, Jr., Characteristic Penman, and Expert on Questionable Handwriting," But through the disguise of the writing of both the letter and specimens inclosed appeared the unmistakable characteristics of the same rillamous hand of this self-called "wonderful characteristic peuman and expert on questionable handwriting," and the same haracteristics are also present in both the natural and disguised writing of a whole stack of letters which have been written by him, and forwarded here by the various victims of this "handsome, brown-eyed, brownhaired," many-camed, and should-be-inthe State's prison young man.

We presume that the real name of this perambulating essures of fraud is A. Theniere, Jr.; and when he desires a further opinion from us respecting the characteristics of himself or his pennanhlip he can write another letter; we have no doubt that we can accommodate him to his entire satisfaction, for evidence is accommodating, and, in the meantine, we invite all who have in any way heen the victims of this "handsome young man," and who is now, probsome young man," and who is now, probally with the proper credit. But we arsorry to say that with many it is otherwise. Articles, whole or in part, are capied sometimes, nuder new headings; others, incorporated, without eredit or quantino, into chlorial articles. Were college principals, or others guilty of such dishonesty, to reflect for a moment upon the character of the offense, they would at least refrain from uniting their papers to this offen, for they are sure to scenus more credit for bed of brains and integrity than for teaching-quality.

Send \$1 Bills,

We wish our partous to bear in much that in payment for subscriptions we do not describe postage-stuning, and that they should be sent only for fractional parts of a dollar. A dollar bill is much more convenient and safe to remit than the same amount in 1, 2 or 3 cent starps. The actual risk of remitting money is slight—if properly directed, not one miscarriage will occur in one thousand. Inclose the bills, and where latters containing money are seeded in presence of the postmaster, we will assume all the risk.

by the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Business College. The Queen City Collegiate Institute and Commercial College, Burlington, Vt. a catalogue. New Jersey Business College. Newark, N. J., a catalogue. Bryant's Buffalo (N. Y.) Business College, a handsomely-illustrated catalogue. Cooper Institute, Daleville, Miss., a catalogue. Tho Rochester (N. Y.) Business University Review. Wright's Business College and Eclectic Academy, Brooklyn, N. Y., a catnlogue and college journal. Heald's San Francisco (Cal.) College Journal. Lawrence's Commercial College, Texas, a catalogue. Goodman's Business Messenger, Nashville, Tepo. The Normal Index, E. R. Eldridge, Columbus Junction, Ohio.

It has been with pleasure that we have noted a kindly mention in many, if nor most, of the college-papers above-named, and to all such we return our most earnest thanks.

Remember, that if you renew, or send in, your subscription to the JOURNAL, you will get a 75 cent book free, or a \$1 buok for 25 cents extra.



The above cut was photo-engraved from pen-and ink copy executed at the affice of the " Journal," and is a section of a page of lettering in Ames's New Compendium.

Exchanges and Book Notices

The American Penman and Book-keeper, pub lished by M. E. Shaw, Vincennes, Ind., has taken the form of a magazine, and presents a very comely appearance. It is well edited, and contains much of interesting matter. Mailed one year, with premium, for \$1

The Chirographic Quarterly is the title of s mall " page paper, the first number of which eared in July, published by H. W. Kibbe, of Utica, N. Y., for twenty four cents per year It is finely printed on good paper, and displays estiturial ability and good taste in the pretion and arrangement of its matter. Its titlepage is an exceedingly fine specimen of pen work, photo-engraved from copy executed by Mr. Kibbe. It is well worth the price asked tor it. Read the publisher's cards in our advertising columns, and send for a copy.

The third [September] number of American Counting-room has made its appearance, and shows evidences of a successful past and p ising future. This is a neatly printed, illustrated magazine of sixty-four pages, contain ing, among other things, articles and papers of interest to accountants and book-keepers, and which will prove of inestimable worth to business college teachers and students The opening article in the September number of this magazine is entitled "Office Arrangement and Architecture," and is especially descriptive of the handsome new offices of Messrs, W. & J Sloane, New York city. "Advanced Methods in Bank Book-keeping" is written upon in a popular vem which makes it especially valua to those engaged in the banking business The introductory lecture delivered at the open-ing course on "Mercantile Practice," in the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania will prove of interest to teachers and students. story in this number is entitled "At a Meeting of Creditors," "Only an Entry-clerk" is the subject of an illustrated poem, and "Os-trich Farming in Southern Texas" receives consideration. The price of the magazine is it cents (\$2.50 n year), and may be had of ewsdealers, or by addressing the publishers, 29 Warren Street (P. O. Box 2126) New York,

"Wright's Manual of Book-keeping" is a concise, practical work of seventy-three pages giving rules and definitions for hook-keeping. by Henry C. Wright, principal of Wright's Business College and Eclectic Academy, Brook It is a convenient and valuable class-book for business colleges See card in another column

"Packard's New Manual of Book-keeping. We are in receipt of the advance sheets of this work, which give evidence of a work which be of great value in all hook-keeping schools as a concise and reliable guide through a course of book-keeping study. It is designed only to give the radiments of book-keeping,

and to outline a course of study. It is rather an auxiliary than a substitute for advance text-books, for which purpose it appears to be admirably adapted. More full information may be had by addressing the talented author, S S. Packard, 805 Broadway, New York.

"Gaskell's Guide" is a book of 105 quarto pages, gives portraits of several penmen, with specimens of writing, flourishing, drawing, and lettering, several pages of examples and advice for letter-writing, and three pages of receipts for making inks. It is a book well worth the e asked for it (\$1), and is certainly a most liberal premium to be given as it is-free to every subscriber to the Penman's Gazette,

The Universal Penman,-Since April last we bave been anxiously looking for a visit from our Canadian friend-but all in vain; it has not come. And we are now in doubt whether we are complaining to a living reality or a thing of the past. If it still lives, why this long absence? But should it so be that it has cessed its weary rounds, will it, through some ghostly or other messenger, make known to us its departure that its eventful existence may have suitable recognition in an obituary notice?



And School Items

- J. W. Brose is principal of the Practical Department of Peirce's Business College,
- W. H. Lathrop, Boston, Mass., a letter beautifully written, and with it the first order received for the new compendium.
- W. G. Chaffee is conducting a successful honographic and writing institute, at Oswego N. Y. See his card in another column.
- A. H. Steadman has accepted the position of teacher of penmanship, at the Toledo (Ohio) Business College. Mr. Steadman is a good writer and successful teacher.
- A very tastily arranged announcement, all egantly-engraved Spencerian Script, has been issued of the Thirty-first Anniversary of the Cleveland, and Twenty-third Anniversary of the Detroit, Spencerian Business Colleges.
- J Foeller, Jr., has opened an institute of en-art, at No. 14 Newark Avenue, Jersey City. Mr. Foeller is an accomplished penman and a faithful teacher, and will, no doubt, win favor and, we hope, success in his new enterprise.
- A. L. Williams, secretary of Scientific Club, Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa., writes a good practical hand. He says, "I wish you ould see the improvement I have made since subscribing for the JOURNAL Besides, I write with much more ease and twice the rapidity I did one year ago
- A. W. Dudley, formerly connected with the ew Detroit Business College, book-keeper for S. Simon & Co., of that city Mr. D. writes a bandsome business letter. Of the JOURNAL he says: "Long ago I thought it excellent, but each number is better; so may judge of my present appreciation of its
- H. W. Flickinger has lately opened a "Se lect Writing Academy, corner of Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. Prof. Flickinger enjoys the reputation of being on of the most skilled and painstaking writers and

teachers in America, and, no doubt, in the mannt of his new academy he will fully sustain his high reputation. His card appears in our advertising columns.

ART JOURNA

Wm. Roseboom, of Chicago, Ill., makes a specialty of re-cutting gold peus, and them to suit the hand of any writer. He lately visited our office, and re-cut three gold pens for us in a most satisfactory manner; he evi dently has the true philosophy of pen-pointing, and the skill requisite to apply it most effec tively for the accomplishment of a specific result

W. A. Faddis, proprietor of the St. Paul (Minn.) Business College has lately occupied new and more commodious rooms. tended and highly-complimentary notice of the removal, a St. Paul daily says:

removal, a St. Ivai daily says:

"St. Paul basiness men are proud of the St.
Paul Basiness College. They know its value
and its brilliant acareer. They will continue
their patronage. Their saus and grandsons
will receive the hearfits. Prof. Fadilis has
habored zeulonaly, and almost without intermission, for nearly a sector of years for the heat
interests, physically, mentally, and murally, of
interests, physically, mentally, and murally, of
grandson the state of the community. His
grandson that the community. His
grayers has been that the the youthful portion of the community. I success has been flattering. He deserves a receives the hearty goodwill of the citizens St. Paul and of the State.



[Persons sending specimens for notice in this column should see that the packages con-taining the same are postage paid in full at-teined the part of the properties of these pack-ages come short paid, for some ranging from three cents upward, which, of course, we are obliged to pay. This is securely a desirable consideration for a gratuitons notice.]

Specimens of noteworthy excellence bave been received as follows

- E. W. Oltmans, Alton, Ill., a letter, D. M. Stevens, Delta, N. C., a letter,
- N. I. Moore, East Ware, N. H., a letter
- C. H. Kimmig, Philadelphia, Pa., a le
- R. Church, Lannceston, Tasmanis (Australia). letter.
- W. T. Roth, Souderton, Pa., a letter and
- H. C. Hinman, Worcester (Mass.) Business College, a letter.
- H. C. Carver, of La Crosse (Wis.) Business College, a letter.
- E. A. Dewnurst, Utica, N. Y_{-1} a letter, cards and flourished bird.
- K. S. Hawk, Mechanicshurg, Ohio, a letter and flourished bird.
- H. W. Flickinger, Philadelphia, Pa., an elegantly-written letter.
- T. J. Risinger, Spencerian Business College, Detroit, Mich., a letter.
- S. R. Collins, Goodman's Knoxville (Tenn.) Business College, a letter.
- O. J. Hill, merchant, Dryden, N. Y., a letter written in good, practical style
- W. S. James, of Columbia Commercial College, Portland, Oregon, a letter
- C. T. Miller, of the New Jersey Business College, Newark, N. J. a letter.
- G. E. Youngmans, Savannah, Ga., portrait and eards, which go into scrap-book
- H. C. Spencer, Washington, D. C., a letter written in an elegant, practical hand.
- Jos. H. Elliott, Commercial Department of Baltimore (Md.) City Cullege, a letter U. McKee, principal of Commercial Depart-
- ment of Oberlin (Obio) College, a letter, J. H. W. York, Woodstock (Ontario) College, a letter and set of business capitals

- J. T. Henderson, of the Commercial Depnt of Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio, a letter.
- D. E. Blake, Saybrook, Ill., a letter and cards, which, for a lad of 17 years, are su-
- M. P. Givins, principal of Business Department of Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, a letter.
- S. R. Webster, of the Corresponding School of Phonography and Penmanship, Rock Creek,
- D. A. Griffitts, principal of Commercial Department of Marvin College, Waxahachie,
- Texas, a letter. V. F. Boor, Lawrence (Kans.) Business College, a letter, and list of twelve subscribers to the JOURNAL.
- J. C. Miller, leksburg. Pa., a letter and a skillfully-executed pen-drawing; also his per-
- trait for scrap-hook. Geo. L. Sutherland, Scio, Oregon, a letter and specimens of writing, which are highly creditable for one self-taught.
- R. J. Eger, student at Michael's Pen-art Hall, Oberliu, Ohio, a letter, and several subscribers to the JOURNAL.
- C. W. Crandle, peuman at Bushneil (Ill.) College, a letter, skillfully executed capitals and a specimen of flourishing

Alonzo Webb, student of the penmanship department of Western Normal College, Bushnell, Ill., conducted by C. N. Crandle thed birds, which appear on the fifth page of this issu



- [Under this head answers will be given to all questions—the replies to which will be of value or general interest to readers. Questions which are personal, or to which answers would be without general interest, will receive no a tention. This will explain to many who pro-pound questions why no answers are given.]
- A. L. W., Meadville, Pa.—I am specially interested in the new art of pen-drawing. Can you not give it more prominence in the Journal! Ans. We are now having prepared a large number of new cuts, illustrative of artistic pen-work, as employed in the production of display-cuts for educational, commercial and industrial purposes, many of which will appear in the JOURNAL. And this department of the penman's art will have due prominence in our forthcoming Compending of Practical and Artistic Pennanship."
- C. H. K., Philadelphia, Pa.-Do you think that most of the pennen who attended the Convention at Washington would exchange autographs on the plan proposed by C. H. Peirce, through the JOURNAL? Ans. Yes
- II M. II., Kansas City, Mo.-What is the difference between the Standard Practical Penmanship and the Spencerian Comendinm consisting of eight parts! Ans. The S. P. P. is arranged solely as a selfinstructor in plain writing, and gives no examples of ornamental or fancy penmanship, while the Compendium is designed to cover all the departments of plain and ornamental Penmanship.
- J. C. L., New Orleans, La.-Where did the venerable P. R. Spencer last instruct classes in permanship? Ans. In 1864 Mr. Spencer was Superintendent of Writing for "Chain of Colleges," and a few mouths prior to bis decease instructed his last lasses in the New York Business College, then located near the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third Street.
- L. P., Salt Lake City, Utah .- Which is the better way for a beginner to practice writing-fast or slow? Ans. We favor practicing at first more with reference to the acquisition of the correct forms of letters and construction of writing than for To do this requires deliberate and thoughtful practice, with moderate movement. Pupils writing rapidly are likely to

overlook or fail to correct faulte which they might observe and mend with more care and less speed. One should not, bowever, loose sight of speed at any time, while learning, at all stages—from the initial to the last lesson movement exercises—should be freely practiced with reference to grace and rapidity of movement. While some teachers advocate and instruct their popils to practice rapidly from the outset, we be like that this practice tends to produce a loose, sprawly, unsettled hand, rather than one strong, symmetrical, and acceptable to.

The Depopulation of the Pulpit. American Journal of Education.

the business world.

Before the writer lies a pile of catalogues of colleges and universities of the highest order, sectored all over the Union, highest order, sectored all over the Union. Christian denomination, and devoted to the higher education of young men and women. Most of them are conducted on a broad and liberal plan, affording educational facilities of the highest order, seeking patronage from the people of the whole land, and "denominational" only in this, that in all religious observances, and in all class-room instruction hearing apon Christian dertine denomination are adhered to

religious observances, and in all class-room instruction hearing apon Christian doctrine and history, the views of the controlling denomination are adhered to.

In all of the institutions exceptionally liberal previsions in made for "students preparing for the ministry"; toilion to such students being either wholly free or afforded at nominal rates, many of them furnishing the control of the c

Compressing with these educations I insti-Co-specialing with these educations I instictional societies," devoted to raising funds to aid young men who may be desirous of cutering the ministry in paying what few expenses may be left for them to pay in sequiring an education.

To no one are so many inducements beld out, for no one is a collegiate education one is so little toil or hardship required, as from the embryo minister. Codilled and

To no one are so many indicements field out, for no one is a collegate education undle so casy of actiniment, and from no from the embryo minister. Coddled and petted from the gates of the preparatory school to the steps of the pulpit, this life, as far as the sacrifices and donations of others can make it such, is one of exceptional attractiveness and ease, and if gitted with a fair amount of shrewhees and some brains, he is tolerably sure that in passing from the college to the pastorate he will merely ex-

he is tolerably sure that in passing from the college to the pastorate he will merely exchange one pleasant pasture for another. And yet, in spite of all these allurements. And yet, in spite of all these allurements are which, but, for some roundierations hereafter siluside to, would be absolutely auazing. The feast is spread, but the guests do not come. Great buildings, luxuriously appointed, are ready for occupancy, but where are the tenants? "Sustentiation finds," amounting in some

"Sustentation funds," amounting in some cases to a large fortune, offer their income to support the struggler (!), but of what avail?

While medicine, low, scientific and unccautile pursuits are absorbing the best stardents by the bundreds, the ministry attracts only ducen and half-dozens. The ery gees up from almost every denomination that the ranks of the elergy are diminishing. The Presbyterians have not enough men, by five bundred, to filt the pulpus of their churches. The Baptists report 26,931 churches and only 17,900 unitsters. The Congregationalists and other denominations join in the complaint. And not only is a growing searcity felt, but as the old pastors pass away and the new generation step into their places, a certain deterioration of character is nonce noticed than talked about."

It is no matter for surprise that a Theology consisting of blind dogmas, bair-splitting creeds, and primeval myths, should fail to commend itself as a profession to the level-beaded young men of the Nineteeuth Century. That faith, which can hold on to dark, blind, unreasoning absaudity is not of the free and enlightened present. If the pulpit is to longer attract stalwart minds it must radiate the light and gedins of the timev rather than the dark superstition and ignorance of the remotest age.

Extra Copies of the "Journal" Will be sent free to teachers and others who desire to make an effort to secure a club of

subscribers.

Ancient History Modernized.

"Pa," asked Willie Jones, as he was studying his history lesson, "who was Helen of Troy?"

"Ask your ma," said Mr. Jones, who was not up in classic lore.

"Helen of Troy," said Mrs. Jones, who was sewing a new heel on the baby's shee, "was a girl who used to live with us; she came from Troy, N. Y., and we found her in an Intelligence Office. She was the best

came from Troy, N. Y., and we found her in an Intelligence Office. She was the best girl I ever had before your father struck Bridget."

"Did pa ever strike Bridget!" asked

Willie, pricking up his ears.
"I was speaking paragorically," said
Mrs. Jones.

There was silence for a few moments, then Willie came to another epoch in history.

"Ma, who was Marc Antony?"
"An old solved man who lived w

"An old colored man who lived with my pa. What does it sav about him there?" "It says his wife's name was Cleopatra."

"The very same! Old Cleu' need to wash for us. It's strange how they come to be in that book."

"History repeats itself," murmured Jones, vaguely, while Willie looked at his ma with wonder and admiration that one small head 'could carry all she knew. Presently he found another question to ask. "Say, ma, who was Julius Girsary?"

"Oh, he was one of the pagans of history," said Mrs. Jones, trying to thread the point of her needle.

"But what made him famous?" persisted Willie.

"Everything," answered Mrs. Jones, complacently; "he was the one who said, 'Eat, thou brute,' when his boree wouldn't take his oats. He dressed in a sheet and pillow-case uniform, and when his enemies surrounded him he shouted, 'Ginme liberty or ginme death,' and ran away."

"Bully for him!" remarked Willie, shatting up the book of history. "But say, ma, how came you to know so much? Won't I lay over the other young fellows to-morrow though!"

"I learned it at school," said Mrs. Jones, with an oblique glance at Mr. Jones, who was listening as grave as a statue. "I had superior advantages, and I paid attention and remembered what I heard."

"Well, I say, ma, who was Horace?"
"Your pa will tell you all about him; I
m tired," said Mrs. Jones.

Then she listened with pride and approval while Mr. Jones informed his son that Horace was the author of the Tin Trumpet and a rare work on farming, and the people's choice for a President, and only composed Latin verses to pass away the time and amuse himself.—Detroit Post and Tribune.

PENS AND INKS.—Good pens and good ink are most essential requisites for good writing, and both may be promered of Mesers, Vision, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., 753 and 755 Broadway, New York. Read their eard in another column, and send for their circular giving description and prices.

Back Numbers of the "Journal." PLEASE NOTE.

Every mail brings inquiries respecting back numbers. The following we can send, and no others: All numbers of 1878; all for 1879, except May and November; for 1880, copies for months of January, Febrnary, April, May, June, August and December only remain; all numbers for 1881, and all for 1882, except June. It will be noted that while Spencer's writing lessons began with May, the second lesson was in the July number, so that the series of lessous is unbroken by the absence of the June number. Only a lew copies of several of the numbers mentioned above remain, so that persons desiring all or any part of them should order quickly. All the 51 numbers, back of 1883, will be mailed for \$4.00, or any of the numbers at 10 cents

What They Say.

HE PENMAN'S FILART JOURNAL

The PENNAN'S ART JOUNNIA AND TEACH-EMS GUIDE is published monthly for one dullar a year. The copy before us is really an art journal. Specimens of beautiful pennanship are numerous in it, and the samples of letters of introduction and recommendation, and timmary pages of advice and explanation and stories of business life which it contains, make it worthy of every book keepers' alexe. Every schoolteacher should have it.—Il hitchall (X. F.) Times.

THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL.—This is without doubt the best paper in world devoted to penmanship. It should be placed in every family where there are children to be educated. Every teacher in our public schools should subscribe for this paper. We feel that we can not say too much in its praise.—Baylie's College Journal.

THE PRIMAN'S ART JOURNAL is without exception the most handsome, and in its particular department, the most forcible, educational journal published.—Winnepty Canada College Journal.

A Worthy Publication.—The Pick-May's Air Jornay, it is be leading pennan-ship journal of the world. It contains a course of instruction by noted authors, giving the best and latest methods of tending the every anedly art—pennandip. It is invaluable to every teacher and admirer of good writing. We most cheerfully commend it to our students and all others intersted in business or ornamental pennandip.—Lawrence (Kans.) Business College Journal.

The success of THE PENMAN'S ART JOUR-NAL, as a penman's paper of the highest type, is a matter upon which not only Mr. Ames, its publisher, is to be congratulated, but the penmen of America as well. Several attempts were made to establish penmen's papers before the ART JOURNAL was founded, but they were at best only partially successful. But the Attr JOURNAL, as an exponent of pen urt, is un questionably the first publication of its kind in the world. It is well edited has a long list of contriontors to its columns, and in its i lustrations of artistic penmanship, by many of the most noted American penmen, it stands par excellence. Mr. Ames is an indefatigable worker, and has honestly earned the success he now enjoys .- Jacksonville (Itt.) College

A Remarkable Number.

Attention was drawn in the newspapers, two or three years ago, to some of the singular qualities of the number 142,857. It was then pointed out that this number, when multiplied by any figure up to 6, reproduces its own digits; the results being successively (2) 285,714, (3) 428,571, (4) 571,428, (5) 714,285, and (6) 857,142. When 7 is the multiplier the result is 999,-999. This, I think, is as far as the investigation went at the time. It has since occurred to me to experiment further, and I multiplied by all the numbers up to 45, and then by various high numbers. This led to the following observation: If the digits of any multiple of 142,857 be separated into sets of six, measured from the right hand. and these sets of six he added together, the final result will always reproduce the original digits, unless 7 be a factor, in which case the final result will always be 999,999. An example will illustrate this: Let us multiply 142,857 by 1,373,625. The result is 196,231,946,625. Separating into sets of six, and adding 196,231 to 946,625 we have 1,142,856, which by the same operation becomes 142,857. But if we multiply by 1,-373,624, which has 7 as a factor, the result is 196.231.803.768; and the addition of the two sets of six digits produces 1900,1600. I have raised the original number as high as the twelfth power, producing a row of sixtytwo figures. The observation is uniformly true up to this point, and presumably so ad nfinitum.

The factors of the number 142,857 are 383/33/1813/37. They may be rearranged, for convenience of multiplying, as IIx111x. 17be six digits themselves can be placed at the points of a hexagon, and it will be found that the "results" already spoken of always preserve the hexagonal

order, though one or other digit may take the lead.

There is, probably, a number of eight digits which can be arranged at the points of an octagon with similar or more surprising phenomena. Has such a number been discovered? Perhaps some of our mathematichus can pursue the inquiry.—Ecening Post.

Why Eve Didn't Need a Girl. A lady writer in one of our exchanges

furnishes some of the reasons why Eve did not keep a hired girl. She says: There has been a great deal said about the faults of women and why they need so much waiting on. Some one (a man of course) has the presumption to ask, "Why, when Eve was manufactured out of a spare rib, a servant was not made at the same time to wait on her?" She didn't need any. A bright waiter has said: Adam never came whining to Eve with a ragged stocking to be darned, buttons to be sewed on, gloves to be mended "right away - quick, now." He never read the newspapers until the sun went down behind the palm trees, and be, stretching bimself yawued out, " Is supper ready yet, my dear?" Not be. He made the fire, and bung the kettle over it himself. we'll venture; and pulled the radishes, peeled the potatoes, and did everything else be ought to do. He milked the cows, fed the chickens and looked after the pigs himself, and never brought home half a dozen friends to dinner when Eve hadn't any fresh pomegranates. He never stayed out till eleven o'clock at night and then scolded because Eve was sitting up and crying inside the gates. He never loafed around corner groweries while Eve was rocking little Caiu's eradle at home. He never called Eve up from the cellar to put away his slippers. Not he. When he took them off he put them under the fig tree beside bis Sunday boots. In short, he did not think she was specially created for the purpose of waiting upon him, and he wasn't under the impression that it disgraced a man to lighten a wife's cares a little. That's the reason Eve did not need a hired girl, and with it is the reason her descendants did .- Er

Rothschild's Maxims.

Attend carefully to details of your business.

Be prompt in all things.
Consider well, then decide promptly.
Dare to do right. Pear to do wrong.
Et dure trials patiently.
Fight life's battles bravely, manfully.
Go not in the society of the vicious.
Hold integrity secred.
Lajure not another's reputation in busi-

Join hands only with the virtuous. Keep your mind from evil thoughts. Lie not for any consideration. Make few acquaintances. Never try to appear what you are not. Othertve good manners. Pay your debts promptly. Question not the verneity of a friend. Respect the counsel of your parents. Sacrifice money rather than principle. Touch not, taste not, intoxicating drinks. Use your lessure time for improvement. Venture not upon the threshold of wrong.

Watch carefully over your passions. Extend to every man a kindly salutation. Yield not to discouragements. Zcalously labor for the right, and success is certain.

The Common-sense Binder.

This convenient receptacle for holding and pre-crying the JURNAL should be in possession of every subscriber. It is to all intents and purposes a complete binder, and will contain all the numbers for four years. Mailed for \$1.50.

THE PENDANS (I) ART SOURAND

Bank Accounts,

AND HOW TO TRANSACT BUSINESS WITH

I. If you wish to open an account with a bank, provide yourself with a proper introdection. Well managed banks do not open

accounts with strangers.

2. Do not draw a check onless you bave the money in the bank or in your procession to deposit. Don't test the coarage or generality of your bank by presenting, or allowing to be presented, your check for a

larger sum than your balance.

3 Do not draw a check and send it to a person out of the city, expecting to make it good before it can possibly get back. Sometimes telegraphic advice is asked about such

4 Do not exchange checks with anybody. This is soon discovered by your bruk: it does your friend no good, and discredits you.

5 Do not give your check to a field with the condition that he is not to use it until a certain time. He is sore to betray you for obvious reasons.

6. Do not take an out-of-town check from a neighbor, pass it through your bank without charge, and give him your check for it; you are sure to get caught.

7. Do not give your check to a stranger.

This is an open door for fraud, and if your bank loses through you, it will not feel knody to you.

8. When you send your cheek out of the city to pay bills, write the name and residence of your payes thus: Pay to Jul. Smith & Co., of Boston. This will put your bank on its guard, if presented at the counter.

 Don't commit the folly of supposing that, because you trust the bank with your money, the bank ought to trust you by paying your overdrafts.

10 Don't quarrel with your bank. It you are not treated well go somewhere else, but don't go and leave your discount unpro-

 Don't suppose you can behave badly in one bank and stand well with the others.
 You forget there is a clearing house.

12. Den't think it unreasonable if your hank declines to discount an accommodation note. Have a clear definition of an accommodation note. It is a note for which no value has passed from the indorser to the drawer. If you want an accommodation note discounted, tell your hank fraukly that it is not, in their definition, a business note.

13 It you take a note from a debtor with an agreement, verbal or written, that it is to be renewed in whole or in part, and if you get that note discounted and then ask to have a new one discounted take up the old one, tell your bank all about it.

 Don't commit the folly of saying that you will guarantee the payment of a note which you have already indersed.

15 Give your bank credit for being intelligent generally and understanding it's own business particularly. It is much better informed, probably, than you suppose.

16. Don't try to convince your bank that the paper or security which has already been declined is better than the bank supposes. This is only chaff.

17. Don't quarrel with a teller because be does not pay you in money exactly as you wish. As a rule, he does the best he cau.

you wish. As a rule, he does the best he cau.

18. In all your intercourse with bank officers, treat them with the same courtesy and
caudor that you would expect and desire it

the situation were reversed.

19. Don't send ignorant and stupid messengers to bank to transact your business

We advise our subscribers to cut out the above rules and preserve for future referouce.—Thompson's Bank Note Reporter.

The Price of a Specimen Copy

of the JOUNNAL is ten cents, which is not paid with a one, two, three, or five cent stamp, as many applicants seem to suppose. Persons expecting their orders for specimen copies to receive attention should remit ten cents.

The Wizard and the King.

HOUDIN PUT TO THE TEST BY LOUIS PHIL-HPFE, AND CAME OUT BEST.

The great Robert Houdin went by royal commend to St. Cloud, as he relates in his "Confidences," to give a show before Losis Philippe and his family. In the course of the show he horrowed six bandkerchiefs from the audience. Then various members of the audience wrote down on slips of paper the names of places whither they would lik the handkerchiefs to be transported. This done, the conjurer asked the King to choose three of these slips at random, and from the three to select the place he preferred. "Come," said Louis Philippe, "let us see what is on this slip: 'I should like them to be found under one of the candlesticks on the mantelpiece.' That is too easy for a wizard; let us try agaio. 'I should like them to be found on the dome of the Invalides.' That is too far, not for the haudkerchiefs, but for us. Ah! you will, I fear, find it difficult to comply with the request of the last slip." The request was that the handkerchiefs should be found in the box of the last orange tree on the right of the avenue at St. Cloud. The conjurer expressed his readiness to comply with the request, and the King immediately sent off a party of men to keep guard over the orange tree. The conjurer put the handkerchiefs under a bell of thick glass, waved his wand, took up the bell and showed a white dove in place of the handkerchiefs. Then the King, with a skeptical smile, sent orders to the head gardener to open the hox of the orange tree chosen, and to bring whatever he might find there. This was done, and presently there was brought in an iron coffer, covered with rust.

hrought in an iron coffer, covered with rust.
"Well!" cried the King, "here we have
a coffer. Are the handkerchief; in it?"

"Yes, sire," replied Robert Houdin:

"A long time, when it is only a quarter of an hour since they were given to you?" "What, sire, would be the ose of magic if it could not perform impossible feats? Your Majesty will be surprised when 1 prove to you that the coffer and its contents have been in the box of the orange tree for sixty years."

The King now observed that a key was useded to open the box, and R-bert Houdin asked him to take the key which was hung by a ribhon round the white dove's neck. This was a key as rusty as the coffer which it opened, and the first thing found in the

coffer was a parchment bearing these words:
"To-day, June 6, 1786, this iron coffer, bobbing six baokerehiefs, bus been plared amid the roots of an orange tree by me, Salsamo, Count of Cagliostro, to aid the accomplishment of a magical feat, which will be done this day sixty years before Lonic Philimps of Urleans and his foulis?

Below the parchiment lay a packet scaled with Cagliostro's seal, which was well known to the King, and in the packet were the six horrowed bandkerchiefs.—Saturday Review

Practical Education.

While walking through the machineshops of an Eastern railroad, axys a correpondent, the Superintendent railled my attection to a young man working at a lathe. "That young man," said be," is a graduate of Yale College, and has a great taste for unchanics. He has come here to serve his time with us, and he will become a maguificent machinist."

"Surely be is not learning the trade as a means of livebbond?"

"Certainly, but he will not have to work as a joursepman. He will he too valuable a man to be left at a bench or a lathe. He will probably start out as an assistant to a master mechanic, and will eventually, I think, become a superintendent or even a president of a road. Why, I have another college graduate over in another shop doing just as this one is, and I have put my own soa in the shop here to learn the busness. After you have given a key a good education at school and at college, if he has an aptitude for a trade he should be given one. Then if he has merit he can make his way through the world without trooble. He won't require any extra trunk to carry his trade in, and if he has not the ability to become a feeder among his fellow-men, at all events he can always make his living without being dependent on any one."—Exchange.

A Jewel of a Servant.

A gentleman in Austin bas a new servent, and the other day be undertook to coach him in regard to certain creditors who invariably hounded him the first of each mouth with aggravating bills.

"Now," said he to his servant, "if a man should call for me to-day, you tell him Pm not at home."

"Yis, sor," replied the man.

Feering a misunderstanding in some way, the gentleman again said;

"Now, Pat, what will you tell the man when he calls?"

"Till him I am not at home, sor."
"No, no, blockhead, tell him that I, myself, am not at home."

'All roight, sor."
what will you say to him?"

'I, myself, am not at home."
"Pshaw! Tell him your boss is not iu.
Understand that, doukey? Now, what will you say?"

"Your bess is not in. Understand that, donkey?"

"Fool! That's not right. Say to him 'I am out.' Can you do that ?"

"Yis, sor."
"Well, let's hear you."

"I am out."

"Thunderation! Can't you understand? Tell him your master is out. Now, what will you say?"

"Your master is out."

"No, you don't say anything of the kind, you ignoramus. Tell the man that I have left the house."

"Certainly, I'll till him that I have left the house, but he won't belave me when he sees me in the house."

"Pshaw! Can't you simply say I have gone out for a walk?"

"Thin he'll think I am a-lying, sor."
"How so ?"

"Why, whin I tell him I have gone out for a walk "---

⁶⁴Great Potiphar! You are the stupidest fool I ever knew. See here, I don't want to see any of the people that will call today, and I want them to understand that there's no use of them calling, as they won't find me at home. Can you give them an

ambignous answer in your own words?"

"Is it an ambignous answer? I should say I could, if you jist lave it to me."

"Well what will you say?"

"I'll say, when they ax me if you are in:
'type is, the boss is in, but he has committed
bigamy an' gone off on a weddin' tour wil
a widdy woman, an' if they don't arrest him
for the ambiggity, yez 'ill niver see the color
ar his hair again." That'll fetch 'em."—

Texas Siftings.

The late Judge Black, writes a correspondent, had his right arm broken in eleven pieces by a railroad accident in 1863, and it never afterward was of much use to bin. He learned to write with his lefthand after he was sixty years of age, and wrote in the round, precise back-band of a painstaking novice.

For \$2 the Journal will be mailed one year, also, a copy each of the "Simolard Practical Penumaship" and the "Handbook of Artistic Penumaship" (in paper covers; 25 cents extra in clath). Price each, separate, \$1.

Life is like a harness. There are traces of care, lines of trouble, bits of good fortune, breaches of good manners, bridled tongues, and everybody has a tug to pull through. Selected.

The road to success is paved with the skulls of misfortune.

The unwillinguess to do honnr to a prophet in his own country is illustrated by the following ancedote: It was remarked to a Scotchman that a certain individual was very clever. "Him clever! Why, I agaed tas schole wi' him," was the response, agaed tas schole wi' him," was the response.

In Prance 80,875 sailors, mauning 22,125 ships and smacks, are employed in fishing. The total product of the French fisheries, including the sum derived from the sale of oysters, amounts to about \$55,000,000 per amount. The annual value of the takes of fish in Norwegian waters is \$15,000,000.

Very few people know that a letter mailed in a hotel envelope, which fails to reach the person addressed, is sent at once to the Dead Letter Olfice, notwithstanding tho ten days' return notice on the corver. If you stop at a hotel and use one of their envelopes, always mark out the name and insert your own if you want your letter again, if it fails to reach the person addressed.

THE PEN.—The pen in the hand that knows how to use it is one of the most powerful weapons known.

As the tongue of the absent, how charm-

ing!
When self-respect gives it new vigor,

how pleasing!

When virtue guides it, how beautiful!

When honor directs it, how respected!

When wit sharpens it, how fatal! When scurrility wields it, how contemp-

'Tis the weapou of the soul!

A London organ-grinder recently escaped a feen playing before the house of an inseitle old gentleman, who furiously, and with wild gestienthing, ordered him, of more on." The organ-grinder stolidly ground on, and was arrested for his disturbance. At the trial the judge selved him why he did not leave when requested. "No spik lugglese," was the reply. "Well," said the judge, "but you must have understood his gestures, his motions?" "I linke he come to dance," was the rejoinder, that caused the judge to laugh beartily, and let the musiciau go—Muscal Herald.

A GOOD STORY .- This is a story about the Vauderbilt family: They were sitting ou a hotel piazza at Saratoga, when a somewhat over-dressed lady approached and claimed his acquaintance. The Commodore rose and talked affably with her, while his wife and daughter suiffed the air with scorn. "Father," said the young lady, as the Commodore resumed his seat, "didn't you remember that vulgar Mrs. B. as the wo man who used to sell poultry to us at home!" "Certainly," responded the old gentleman, promptly, "and I remember your mother when she used to sell rootbeer at three cents a glass over in Jersey, when I went up there from Staten Island, peddling oysters in my hoat."

"Hole on beah," exclaimed a negro on trial for stealing a saddle. "Hole on heab. jedge, for I'se gwine ter turn State's evidence right here." "How can you turn State's right here." evidence when you are the only one conasked the indge. Don't make no diff'ence. I'se gwine to turn State's evidence right hear, an' doan yerself commence ter forgit it: Ef I turn dat evidence au show yer zackly who stole de saddle, yer'll low me to go about my business, won't yer, jedge†" "Certainly, sir, if you can turn State's evidence, and tell us exactly who committed the theft, the law will grant you liberation." "All right; heah's fur the State's evidence. I stole de saddle myself, an' er good day, gen'lemen," and he walked out of the court-room before the officers could sufficiently recover from their surprise to detain him .- Arkansaw Traveler.

Sample copies of the JOURNAL, 10 cents.

John Bright on Wars and War Debts.

PEROBATION OF HIS RECENT ADDRESS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. Would you believe that if you were to add up all the expenditure in the country since the beginning of the century and during the lifetime of some thousands of people now living, the expenditure upon war and war debts, the expenditure of a military and naval war kind, what do you suppose it comes to ! You could not guess, and if I told you, you would be no wiser. It comes to the sum of £4,414,000,000 sterling of taxes. I say you would be no wiser. I do not know that we are any wiser from hearing that a man is worth a mi lion, except that he is a rich man. We do not know very well what a million is. But what are twenty millions, and what are one hundred millions, or what are a thousand millions, or four thousand millions ! It is like speaking of those great astronomical distances of which at lectures we hear so much and know so little. But if these military expenses have come to £4,414,000-000, how much has the real governmentthe civil government-of the country cost during the same time? It has cost £1,-012,000. Less than one-fifth of all our expenditure has been in our civil government; more than four-fifths have been expended in wars past, or wars prepared for in future. I ask you, then, what of the people, and what of the millions? We find poverty and misery. What does it mean when all these families are living in homes of one room, to us who have several rooms and all the comforts of life? It means more than I can describe, and more than I will attempt to enter into; and, as need begets need, so poverty and misery heget poverty and mis-So, in all our great towns, and not a little in some of our small towns, there are misery and helplessuess so much as I have described. In fact, looking at the past, to me it is a melaneboly thing to look at. There is much of it which excites in me, not astonishment only, but horror. The fact is, there passes before my eyes a vision of millions of families, not individuals, but families-fathers, mothers and children-ghastly and sorrowstricken, passing in a nevercuding procession from their eradle to their grave. Now I have to put to you a question. A friend of ours in the corner there was a little stirred because some of the subjects on which I treated seemed to take political aspect. Some one has said that the two things of all others in the world that are worth considering, worth talking about. are the subjects of religion and politics. I want to ask you whether the future is to he no better than the past? Do we march, or do we not, to a brighter time? For myself, it will not be possible for me to see it; but you have before you, many of you, the prospect of witnessing the transactious of the public policy of your country for forty, or fifty, or even it may be for more, years to come. On you and such as you depends greatly our future. What I want to ask you is, whether you will look back upon the past and examine it earefully; ook round then in the present, and see what exists; and endeavor, if it be possible, to get a better and a higher tone to our national policy for the future. To me it appears that during the last two centuries (I keep myself to that because, since that time, the public opinion of the country has had greatly increased influence) we troil in the footsteps of Casar, and accepted the barbarous policy of pagan Rome; while, at the same time, with vast and unconscious hypocricy, we have built thoussands of temples and have dedicated them to the Prince of Peace. I say with grief and shame that they who have ministered at His altars have, for the most part, ou these matters, been absolutely dumb. Now I ask you this question: Shall we reverse this policy? Shall we contrive to build up the houor, the true honor and true happiness of our people, on a basis of justice, morality and peace? I plead not

for the great and for the rich; I plead for the millions who live in homes of nnly one room. Cau you answer me in the words which I quoted years ago on a somewhat like occasion, words which fell from the crowned minstrel who left us the Psalms: "The needy shall not always be forgotten; the expectation of the poor shall not perish forever"?

A RAILWAY STORY .- A few years ago an enormously wealthy banker, of the Hebrew persuation, was traveling from Munich to Vienna by rail. In the same carriage with himself was a gentleman accompanied by a friend. The stranger was of pleasing manners, and the purse-proud banker at length condescended to enter into conversation with him, and gradually even (as he himself expressed it) took a liking to "the man." He even went so far as to say at last, "You seem to be a good sort of fellow and a gentleman. Look here, I am going to Vieuna to see my daughter, who is married there, is awfully rich and keeps a tiptop house. I will introduce you The stranger thanked him and mentioned that, by a curious coincidence, he, too, was traveling to Vienna to see his daughter. "Your daughter, indeed!" said the Jew banker, with considerable arrogance; "and, pray, who may she be?" The Empress of Austria," was the calm reply. The stranger was the Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, father of the present Empress of Austria and the ex-Queen of Naples; the companion was his aide-decamp. It is needless to add that the Hebrew millionaire utterly collapsed .-London Society.

EXTRAORDINARY MEMORY.-A teacher of mathematics named William Lawson. who died at Edinburgh in November, 1757, on one occasion, to win a wager made by his patron, undertook to multiply regularly in succession the numbers from 1 to 40. without other aid than his memory. He began the task at 7 o'clock in the morning and finished at 6 in the evening, when he reported the product, which was tested on paper, and found to be correct. It made a line of 48 figures, and a fair copy of it long occupied a place on the wall of his patron's dining-room, for which it was framed and glazed. It may be added that in the course of the day on which the mental calculation was made Mr. Lawson received his pupils as usual and gave them their ordinary lessons in Latin .- Belgraria.

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"No, my boy, they are called Greeks." "Then, teacher, are the people of Spain called Speaks † "

"No, dear boy, they are called Span-

"Indeed; and the people of Portugal, are they Portugards ! "No, my hoy, they are called Portu-

"Ah! then the people of Germany are

Germangeese ?" "No, my hoy, they are Germans."

"Oh! and the people of Norway, are they Normans ?" No, my hoy, they are Norwegiaus."

"And the people of Sweden, are they Skowhegans?"

"No, dear hoy, they are Swedes."
"And are the people of Sardinia Sardines ? '

" No, my boy, they are Sardinians."

"And in Japan, are they Japanious?" "No, my boy, they are Japanese."

" And in Morocco, are they Moroccoese?" "No, my boy, they are Moors."

"And are the people of Patagonia Pats?" "No, my boy, they are Patagonians." "And in Hindostan are they called Hindonetanions # "

"No, my boy, they are Hindons." 'And in Holland, are they Holloos?"

" No, my boy, they are Dutch." "And in Belgium, they are Belch ?"

" No, dear boy, they are Belgiaus. "And in Poland, are they Polians?"

"No, dear boy, they are Poles."

"Oh, yes! and in Russia they are Rushes !

"No, no, they are Russians."
"And in Wales, they are Wallians?"

" No, indeed, they are Welch."

" And in Scotland, they are Sculch?" " Not at all, they are Scotch."

" And in Ireland, they are Itch ?" " No, they are Irish."

"And in France, they are-Fish?" " No, French."

"Oh! and in England, they are Inch ?" " No, they are English."

" And are the people of Switzerland called Switch f

" No, they are Swiss."

"Oh, yes! and the people of Sicily are Siss-or are they Sissys !

"They are Sicilians."

" And in Turkey, are they Turkeyans or Turkeys ?"

"Neither; they are Turks,"

"Oh! and in Italy, they are Its?"

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Price Factories. While only one bushel in seven of the wheat crop of the United States is received by the Produce Exchange of New York, its traders buy and sell two for every one that comes out of the ground. When the cotton plantations of the South yielded less than 6,000,000 bales, the crop on the New York Cotton Exchange was more than 32,-000,000. Oil-wells are uncertain, but the flow on the Petroleum Exchanges of New York, Bradford, and Oil City never hesi-Pennsylvania does well to rou 24,-000,000 barrels in a year, but New York City will do as much in two small rooms in one week, and the Petroleum Exchanges sold altogether last year 2,000,000,000 barrels. When the Chicago Board of Trade was founded, its members were required to record their transactious. The dauce of speculation has nowadays grown to be so rapid that no count is kept of the steps. The board was lately reported to have turned over as much wheat in one day as the whole State of Illinois harvests in a twelvemonth. Its speculative hogs ontnumber two to one the live hors in the United States, and it is safe to say that the board raises five bushels of grain to every one that is produced by the farmers of the West. Securities have become as staple an article of production with us as wheat, cotton, oil, or hogs. One million dollars' worth a day of new stocks and bonds is needed in prosperous years to supply the demands of the New York Stock Exchange, and its annual transactions are nearly thrice the taxable valuation of all the personal property in the United States. One of the things that would be new to Solomon, if he lived to-day, is the part played by the modern Exchange in the distribution of the products of labor, and the redistribution of wealth. The honest industry that builds up our greatest fortunes is raising wheat and pork on the Chicago Board of Trade, mining on the San Francisco Stock Exchange, building railroads in Wall Street, sinking oil-wells in William Street, and picking cotton in Hanover Square. While the text-books of the science of exchange are describing in infantile prattle the imaginary trade of prehistoric trout for pre-Adamite venison between the " first hunter" and the "first fisherman," the industry of the cotton plantation, the oil-fields, and the farm is being overlaid by an apparatus of Exchanges which will prove an extremely interesting study to the Ricardo of, say, the twenty-fifth century. These Exchanges are the creameries of the world of labor. The prices of the speculative wheat and the spectral bog of the board fix those of the real wheat and the actual hog of the field. The negro planter of Georgia who raises his bale and a half must sell it for what the Cotton Exchange says it is worth. The man who works in the ground must take the price fixed for him by the man who works in the air. No one can understand the "corner" who does not comprehend the development and reach of the Exchanges of our time. The manufacture of prices, like other modern industries, is being concentrated into vast establishments, and these are passing under the rule of bosses and syndicates. The markets, like political parties, are run by the machine. The people are losing the power of making prices well as nominations. "The Free Breakfast Table" pays tribute to some clique, whether radroad pool, trades-union, match monopoly, coal combination, pottery tariff infant, or Board of Trade corner, on pretty much everything upon it. The coffee market of the country has lately gone out of the region of unorganized supply and demand into the hands of a coffee Exchange, with all the modern improvements for speculation. A price-factory to make the quotations of butter and cheese has just been established in New York. It deals in brokthe approved facilities to easile it to count and sell the chickens that are not yet hatched out of eggs that are not yet laid.—North American Review

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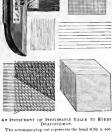
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Vol. VII.—No. 10

LESSONS IN PRACTICAL WRITING.

No. XVI .- BY HENRY C. SPENCER.

Copyrighted, October, 1883, by Spencer Brothers

"Sounds which address the ear are lost and die In one short hour; but that which strikes the eye Lives long upon the mind; the faithful sight Engraves the knowledge with a beam of light."

Theory in writing is useful only as it is reduced to practice. Theory directs, practice performs, and the result is a useful art. To write well should become the fixed labit of

ing, or disciplinary exerciss. Hence each lesson, as we have remarked before, should be commenced with a movement-drill exercise occupying at least ten minutes' time.

The good right arm is the magazine of power. Using it from the shoulder with the elbow slightly raised, the hand gliding on the axili of the third and fourth fingers, large forms may be produced with finish, grace and heauty. Such is the wholearn-movement. This, modified by poising the arm upon its large full mussles on the under slide between elbow and wrist, produces with rapid outning strokes the medium or smaller sizes of capitals, small letters and figures, best adapted to business writing. This is called the forearm or muscular movement. It is the most useful and practical, and requires most

PLATE 1.

Dr. Perdam, Keston Ho. Cr.

Tet: 1 Te Stock, 1 650 Feb. 2 By Attood, 1 30 05

" 4 . A. Olood, 5 72 ... 5 ... Cash, 7 200

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" 9 ... Wills Cay. 10 49 ... 10 ... Milse. 11 148 18

PLATE 2

Articles of Agreement; made and entered into the second day of May, one thousand eight; by and between Henry Fames, party of the first part; and Limin & Lamon, party of the second part;

PLATE 3

— Busines Capitals . — ABS CODEST GUNNIJKKSM M ANO OPP QUESS JSTIUVIX YJS

every one who writes. Habits are formed by the repetition of actions. Bad habits are cured by doing the right thing over and over again.

As a means to securing a good handwriting we have in these lessons sought to secure the proper position and handling of the pen. "Position gives power"; "Movement is the parent of form." As the position, so the movement; as the movement, so the form. The property of the position of the pension of the pension of the property of the p

Throughout our country now, the traching in regard to holding and handling the pen has been brought to one standard—the same we have sought to inculcate in these few lessous.

To secure genuine skill in the use of the pen, the arm and hand require much train-

rsevering discipline in order to make it available.

Attending the forcarm-movement, may be allowed a slight subordinate thumb and finger extension and contraction, producing the compound-movement, sdapted to easy, graceful, current writing.

The finger-moment, purely as such (as bas been stated in a previous lesson), scarcely exists in the specimens of the ready writer. It is cramped, show and labored.

PLATE 1. This ledger account contains three sizes of writing. The heading, consist-

PLATE 1. This ledger account contains three sizes of writing. The heading, consisting of the name, for the sake of promineuce, is written on a scale of eighths of an inch; the short letters being one-eighth, the semi-extended two-eighths, and the capitals three

THE PENMANS (F) ART JOURNAL.

eighths. The Dr. and Cr. are on a scale of tenths. The entries below, are on a scale of twelfths, and the writing space occupied by the hight of capitals and extended letters, is three-fourths of ruled space or the space between ruled lines.

Ledger-paper, or paper ruled in columns like the copy, is most suitable for this prac-

Be careful to give the figures their proper places in the columns.

PLATE 2. This presents a body of writing for practice. The first three words, for prominence, are written on a scale of eighths and shaded throughout. Care should be taken to shade the down strokes uniformly as to strength. All that follows is written on a scale of tenths, and the capitals and extended small letters occupy three-fourths of the ruled space above line.

In a body of writing, regularity of size, slant, spacing, and uniformity of shade, are indispensable.

Write again and again, gradually increasing your speed until you surely attain rapidity combined with legibility and pleasing uniformity.

It is good practice to copy freely from books and newspapers and to write from the

dictation of another, taking note of time to ascertain how many words you can write on an average per minute and execute well. The way to reach a high rate of speed in writ-

PLATE 3. Individuality of handwriting is in great measure the result of individual modifications of the forms learned while under instruction, the selection of forms of letters from the variety presented for consideration, as well as the physical characteristics of the writer. The small letters afford but a limited variety, but the capitals admit of numerous variations in form, proportions, and shading, which open up quite an extensive field for choice. Had we space at our command for such purpose, we could exhibit many more styles than have yet been given. We commend this plate for your careful study

At the beginning of this course of lessons you were requested to write each a specimen showing your penmanship then; this being the last lesson of the series it is in order for you who have followed the lessons in theory and practice, to write each a final specimen, and, by putting it in comparison with the first, show the improvement which has been made.

All who gain a practical knowledge of the art of writing, find in it through life a source of pleasure, profit and improvement.

Hero Bob:

OR, A TRUE TALE OF NAT TURNIR'S WAR. BY MARY E. MARTIN

Out on the suburbs of the little town of Jerusalem, in Southampton, stood a home noted for its magnificence both within and without. In its parks the deer wandered at will. In the long line of white-washed cabins that greeted the eye, on a morning of the year, the dusky forms of those who lived within could be seen gliding in and out, and conversing in hurried whispers. In one cabin alone there was no confusion. Bob sat on a low flag-bottom chair, just outside of his door. He drew his how across his fiddle and played soft low music. Not so low that it did not reach the ear of his mistress in the mansion beyond. She had been walking up and down one of the long columnades of her home; her lips firmly closed; her hands tightly clasped. As she walked to and fro she east her eyes first up to the fleecy, foam-like clouds, then to the fields of ripening wheat that howed and flashed in the smilight. There hovered over all a calm that seemed to muck the queenly woman's misery. Now and then is calm was rippled by the contented whistle of the partridge that came up from the grassy orehard's depths. Now the balmy morning breeze bore to her ear sweet music from Boh's cabin. She stopped in her walk, and between her closed teeth she murmured, "I will do it." She touched a bell near the door, and a maid soon ap-

peared and waited in silence her orders. "Tell Bob to come to me at once," her mistress commanded.

In a few moments Bob stood on the up er step of the colounade; his hat off, and placed carefully beneath his arm. As he stood there one could see that he was a young man yet, and of fine proportions. His skin was so black that his white teeth gleamed like pearls.

"I have sent for you, Bob," his mistress said, " to talk with you. Have you beard that Nat Turner is abroad?"

"Yes, Miss Agatha," he quietly anawered.

The woman's lips quivered before she spoke again; then said: "And you know where my daughter Mary is?"

"At a boarding-school not far from the uext town, Miss Agatha."

The kenely woman's breath came quick and short; yet she stood outwardly calm. "I have sent for you, Bob," she said, "to tell you that I wish you to go for her; but it must be of your own free will that you do it.

You know that this school is on the road that Nat Turner will take; bring my daughter to me, Bob, in safety, and ask me in return any favor and it is yours."

Bob raised his head proudly, and a bright light shone in his face that made his mistress wonder just a little what it could mean He booked his fair mistress in the face, and said: 61 will bring her to you, Miss Agatha, or give up my own life."

Bob turned and went to the stables, and had the swiftest horses put to the large roomy carriage, and drove away-the remaining blacks wondering where he could be going. Some whispered, to join Nat

The school where Mary Grantham was boarding was beautifully located on elevated grounds, in an oak grove of twenty It was usually well filled with pupils, but late, on this morning of terror, Mary was the only one left. Every one had been removed to places of safety by their fathers or brothers. The teachers were nearly all gone, yet Mary Grantham could not be prevailed upon to leave. No, he would stay. "I have no one else-but I believe Boh will come for me."

"Would you trust yourself with him?" exclaimed one of the teachers.

"Yes," said Mary, "before anyone but my muthor 2

She was right, for the sun was only at high noon before she saw the earriage stop at the door. In vain the principal plead with Mary not to go with the negro. Go she would. Bob placed everything, even to the feather bed that Mary had brought, into the carriage, and filled a basket with lunch Mary insisted upon knowing why he should do this, but as he handed her into the carringe he respectfully told her it might be best. They had only gone an hour's ride from the seminary when Mary heard a sound that made her heart almost stand still. On looking from the carriage window she saw, directly in the road before them, Nat Turner and his men. She grew a little pale, for she felt that death was certain. Was Bob false! Was it an accident that they had met ? All this she wondered as she saw Bob jump down and talk with them. What was her horror when the few words she caught of the conversation she heard Bob say that he would join them. He then mounted the box again, and drove the carriage into the woods, while the crowd went It was in a gloomy-looking grove that he stopped the carriage, and told Mary to get out. She did so, and at once asked: "What do you intend to do with me, Bob ?"

" They have compelled me to join them Miss Mary, and you will have to stay here There is a little cave here, not a soul knows of it but me. You must stay here for a day or so, and if anything happens to me you must try to make your way home."

What Bob did not tell Mary was, that Nat Turner had told him to kill her and supposed he had. Bob placed the featherhed inside the cave, and the basket of lunch by. After Mary had gone in, he pulled the vines carefully over the month of the cave. and went back and joined Nat Turner,

Mrs. Grantham waited with auxiety the return of Bob with Mary, yet she did not lose faith in Bob when the time passed and he did not come. It was the second night that Mrs. Grantham, unable to sleep, was sitting at the window of her room, with the blinds closed. She was wondering what could have become of Boh and Mary. Presently there was a slight rustle of the shutter that made her start. Then a low voice called: "Miss Agatha!"

She opened the blind just a little, and there, crouched beneath the window, was

"Come out to the furthest corn-crib," he whispered; then he disappeared in the darkness. Only for a moment did she besi tate. There was jost this thought flushed through her mind: If Bob had brought Mary, why should she act io such a secret tynn

She still trusted him; so, wrapping a dark cloak about her, she stepped from the open window, and made her way to the crib. When she reached it, she found the earnage, and B do standing at the horses' heads.

"Where is my daughter, Bob?" she at ouce asked.

He opened the carriage-door without a word, and Mary sprang into her mother's arms, safe and well. Bub then told Mrs Grantham that he had been compelled to join Nat Turner to save Mary.

"Oh, Bob, my boy, don't think that you can ever atone for it if you have stained your hands with blood!"

"I have not, Miss Agatha! I only staid notil I had a chance to slip away. I am going now to hide in the Dismal Swamp until this fuss is over."

Mrs. Grantham plead with him to let her hide him, but he would not. Then, taking his hand in hers, she said: "You have kept your promise; when you come back, a me what you will in return and it shall be vours.

The same look of joy sprang into his face that Mrs. Grantham saw as he had stood on the steps of the coloniade. Even in the darkness she noticed it; yet there was a difference in the look: it seemed now as if he had been running a race, and was ready to put his hand upon the prize What would be asked f

Mother and daughter went back to the house, and before they slept Mrs. Grantham made Mary tell ber the whole story. Mary told of Bob's care of how he risked his life in leaving her, and of his difficulties in finding his way back.

As soon as it was possible Mrs. Grantham had free papers made out for Bob. She felt that this alone could bring that look of joy on his face. One moraing, not long after as she was sitting on the colourade, as she suddenly looked up there stood Bob on the top step. He asked, in the most nonchalant manner: "What's your orders, Miss Agatha ? "

"My orders, Boh f I think you have not yet told me in what way I can repay you for saving Mary."

" Teach me to write! ' and his face was filled with happiness, as if of all boons that

one could crave that alone was greatest. "Teach you to write, Bob!" Mrs. G-antham exclaimed. "Is that all you ask in return for what you have done for me f "It's more to me, Miss Agatha, than anything you could give me.

" Mary shall begin this very moroing to teach you to write. But here, I will give you your freedom papers."

Bob pushed the papers gently aside, say, ing, "I have no use for them yet-if ever I do, I wants to be a free man in knowledge, Miss Agatha. Free my mind first. I thirst for knowledge. Miss Mary has taught me, long ago, to read, but I must learn to write. I long to know how,"

It was a pretty sight to see Mary Grautham bending over the pine table, in Buh's cabin, teaching him how to write. She began her task that morning, and kept it up for many a day after, until Bob had barned to write as beautifully as she could After Bob had learned to write he was held in greater awe by his fellow-blacks than were even the old conjurors,

Bob lies now, side by side with Mary Grantham, in "God's acre," and the blue waves of the Atlantic sing a reguiem near their graves. Few know how grand and heroic he was. His race will never produce a greater bero than the man would risk life that he might ask and obtain the boon of a perfect knowledge of writing. What a source of pleasure-what fields of beauty it caused to be opened out to that drkened mind! We, who have never known what it was to have the understand ing darkened, can never conceive.

The Title of Esquire.

The legislative prohibition by the United States of titles of nobility could not enalicate the trait of human nature which makes such titles, or any verbal badge of distinction, a dearly craved prize to the mass of people; but in our eagerness for these we have done more to abolish them than any laws, by making them ridiculous. A title given to everybody is a self-contradiction and absurdity, for it distinguishes no one and implies nothing; and, in our democratic society, no one is willing to give others the monopoly of such distinction. In consequence, several titles which were toleraldy definite in meaning once have become tags that do not add a hair to the meaning of the name itself. Among these is "Esq," once a coveted badge of professional distinction, and in early New England times confined rigidly to its narrow use—indeed, even "Mr." was only allowed to respectable householders in good standing. Coming to us from fendal England, "Esq." marked members of the legal fraternity and kindred occupations. It was at length assumed by or conferred by courtesy upon prominent and wealthy citizens, and at last has come to mean only an adult male citizeu—the same as "Mr. general, the same as the name would imply without addition. It is, therefore, utterly useless, a hore and an offence; for a meauicgless title is an affront to any man. It should be disused altogether, and left to be marked "obsolete" in the dictionaries. Write "John Smith," or "Mr. John Smith," if you please, but let us have no more of "John Smith, Esq."-Travelers' Record.

John W. Brooks, the railroad manager, once notified a man to remove a barn which he had placed upon the company's land, stating in the notice that he would be proscented if the barn was not immediately removed. The recipient being unable to read the notice thought it was a "pass" over the line, and used it as such for two years, no conductor being able to read it.

When to Subscribe.

For several reasons it is desirable, that so far as is practicable, subscriptions should begin with the year, yet it is cotirely optional with the subscriber as to when his subscription shall commence. Those who may be specially interested in the very practical and valuable course of lessons just closed by Prof. H. C. Spencer may secure all the numbers of the JOURNAL containing these lessons, except that of January, 1883,-fifreen numbers in all-for \$1.25; single numbers, 10 cents.

The Art of Writing

AS VIEWED AND TREATED BY THE FATHER OF SPENCERIAN PLANARSHIP

By R. C. SPENCER.

In a secluded spot among the Catskill Mountains, not far from the Hudson, November 7th, 1800, was born a boy with a passion and institution for the art of writing. From isfancy, almost, his genius for the pen showed itself. Beli re the age of "ix years, without teachers and with only the rudest models of script letters, he had, in the absence of other materials, used the fly-leaves of his mother's hible moon which to instruct himself in permanship. This, however, betokened no want of reverence for the book that gave him the history of the divine origin of the art to which he devoted his talents. Indeed, the book was to him proof of the inestimable value of writing, without which there could he so books. The precepts of the moral law, written upon tables of stone by the finger of God, impressed his mind with the utility of writing, to the moral, intellectual and social world. not only as a means of communication among men, but of making known the divine mind to humanity.

These views of the art of writing were appermost in his mind, and during more than half a century assiduously devoted to its cultivation, teaching, improvement, and diffusion, he steadily held it up to contemplation as among the chief instruments of intelligent progress. By exalting the art in its relations to the hest movements of mind and heart, he dispified his work, and drew from it a spirit of grand eqthusiasm that found expression often in elequent speech and poetic form. But these, of course, were the products of his maturer thoughts, that began in the germs of his early passion for writing. They were the outgrowth of a nature most happily constituted for the mission it performed. The forces that were working in him were apparent when, as a mere child, he was accustomed to steal away to the kind old cobbler in the neighborhood, who allowed him to write ou his strips of leather, producing thereon the forms of letters, which were in part the original creation of his inventive fancy. This same impelling and prophetic passion in the boy showed itself in the use to which he put the first penny of which he became the owner, at the age of six years. That peuny, kept with miserly care for the purpose, was sent by a neighbor to the

nearest market - town, some twenty miles away, to be invested in a single short of

writing-paper. The time consumed in those days in trayeling that distance and in returning over the rough mountain roads was really considerable. To the ardent and expectant boy, waiting at home for the coveted sheet of writing-paper, the hours passed slowly. But his mind was busy thinking of the letters he would make on that sheet of paper. Late into the night he waited up for the coming of the agent to whom he had intrusted his penny with authority to invest it in one sheet of writing-paper. At last, overcome by sleep, he dreamed of his paper and what he would write upon it. By his side lay his pen, made by his own band, with a barlow knife, from a quill plucked from the wing of one of his mother's geese. Soon after midnight the messenger returned, bringing with him the coveted sheet of writing-paper. The expectant boy awoke from his dreams to try his pen upon the uper. But the hand did not obey the will, and the forms that he produced on the paper e so inferior to the ideals in his mind that he bad down his pen, put away his paper, and with a disappointed and heavy heart

he returned to his cot and troubled sleep.

Even at that early age he was not only a

close and critical observer of everything that was done with a pen, but had begun to notice the faults and imperfections of what he saw, and to judge in accordance with the original standard of his own. The elements of grace and beauty to which he was keenly alive and impressible he felt to be greatly lacking in, and often entirely absent from the writing which he saw. In some of the botter energiness he observed a degree of regularity, and a firmness and strength that pleased him, and he imitated them. were the best features of what he found to he the English round hand style of writing. Although in developing Spencerian penmanship he discards the heavy, sombre and laborious features of the English round-hand, he always held them in high estimation for their solidity and distinctness, and to the last year of his life executed them with wouderful skill and perfection - excelling the most famous masters of England, whose elaborate and artistic works had been engraved and published under royal patronage and at great cost.

While yet a small boy, he who was to create in Spencerian penmanship the stand-

he improved by using the end of a stick of convenient size and length. The forms of natural objects about him had taught him lessons in art, until he expressed the sentiment that "Nature is the Mother of the Beautiful."

The Master Outdone.

The master of a certain school in a village in Spain bore the reputation of being a very elever calculator; but upon one occasion he almost ferfeited his reputation.

The rector of the parish and the alcalde, n a certain occasion, paid a visit to the school to inspect the progress of the children. A little rogne, of whom no question had been asked, and who had therefore missed the opportunity for distinguishing himself, which he greatly desired, made up his mind to question since he was not questioned.

"Master," he said, "will you do me the kindness to answer me something ? "

"Ask whatever you please," replied the master; "you know I always tell you to ask about anything that you do not know. A Good Handwriting. By C. G. P.

"Can I acquire a good handwriting ? is a question asked by nearly every young person. Professional penmen, when asked the question, always answer, "Yes, of course, you can."

The next question is," How?" Says the professional writing-master - especially if he be in the business of teaching -" By a few weeks' or months' instruction under a good teacher."

If some one whose writing is a miscrable erast, which none can read without great difficulty, is asked the question, be will most likely answer, "Yes, if you have a natural talent for it, or the 'gift of writing'; and if you haven't, then you may as well not waste your time in trying."

These answers are all given, taking as a standard of good writing the fine copyhand of the professional pennan.

The next question asked will be, "After I have attained a good hand can I retain it so as to always write as well as when I finished my course of instruction ?" The

one will answer, " You cannot lose it"; and the other will say, "It will be of no use to you when you come to write continually, and you will write as poor a semwl re though you never took lessons in penmanship." Another question often asked is, "What do you consider a good handwriting to he?" This question calls forth a variety of answers from different persons, One says that no writing is good unless it resembles very closely the engraved writing in the copybooks; another, that good business writing has little or no resemblance to the engraved copy-hand.

Now, our idea as to what good writing is, is that it depends very much upon the purpose for which the writing is done. If done by the teacher, for pupils to copy, it should be done in as artistic a manner as possible-and by artistic we do not mean with any unnecessary flourishes. The person who would write good copies, for pupils to practice from, should have an eye for beauty and the artistic disposition of lines, and his hand should be trained to produce smooth, even and symmetrical characters, with a proper regard for the blending of light and shade.

And, unlike some enthusiastie permen, I do not believe that everyone can acquire this art of good conv-writing.

But for business purposes, good writing is that which can be easily written and read, and the letters should be formed with as few strokes of the pen as they possibly can and be consistent with legibility.

And we believe this style of writing ear be acquired by anyone, though some would require much more study and practice than others. With plenty of study and practice almost anyone can acquire something approximating a fair copy-hand. But by a great many it can only be written very slowly and with great care, and by spending more time with their writing than most people can afford to do in this age of rush and horry. Where much writing has to be done, each person will develope a style peculiar to bineself, no matter what instruction and practice he may have had in " writing by rule."

Then, you may ask, why should the teacher of writing he required to write such a fine hand, so much better than it is possible for his pupils to acquire ! Simply ecause any work will be done latter by having perfect models to copy from.

The nearer we can come to a perfect initation of a good model, the better our work will appear. And if we all use the same model for a basis, which our mental and temperamental peculiarities will devel-



The above cut was photo-engraved from copy executed by J. W. Brose, principal of the Business Practice Department of Peirce's Business College, Krokuk, Iowi

ard American style of writing, by the death He who asks makes no mistakes." of his father was le't to the care of his - "My father is three times my age widowed mother and older brothers. Discouraged with the hard struggle for exist ance among the Catskill Mountains, and hearing glowing accounts of the richness of the then Far West-the Connecticut Western Reserve of Ohio,-the family gathered their few household articles into an ox-cart and turned their faces westward. After long months of weary travel they reached the land of promise, erected a rude cabin of logs, and began life in the wilderness of Northern Obio, sharing the hardships and privations of that early day. The boy, who at the age of six years had devoted his first penny to the gratification of his desire to improve in writing, had now become a lad of ten or twelve years. His desire for education was intense, but there were no schools, and few, if any, books within his reach. Not only so, but the forest point he cleared away, a home established, and the soil cultivated, to obtain the barest necessaries of life. After the exhausting toils of the day, the evenings were speat in the light of the log-fire, by the wide hearth of the log-cabin, mastering arithmetic and English grammar and in the study of history. The snow of winter falling smooth and soft among the great trees. and the frozen surface of the streams, spread out before the lad invitations to write which

Will the time ever come when he will be double mine f"

"That is not a question," said the master, "it is a joke. To bring that about the clock must stop for your father and con.inue to go for you."

"But it is quite possible," continued the child.

" Silence, imperfinent little fellow! cried the augry master, who only spaced the rod out of respect to the visitors. These gentlemen looked with little approbation upou a lad who tried to puzzle the hest calculator in Biscay, and obstinately maintained a proposition which appeared to them as absurd as it did to the master.

"I will prove," said the child, "that what I say is true. I am twelve years old, my father is thirty-six. In twelve years I shall be twenty-four and my father fortyeight. Consequently my father, who is now three times my age, will then only be its double."

The master became whiter than the walls of his room, and the visitors burst into peals of laughter .- Notre Dame Scholastic

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ope into oor own individual style, it will be easier to read the writing of different individuals than it would be if we had different models to copy from.

The Pen.

By L. L. TUCKER.

We'll praise the pen—the busy pen, The guide of commerce, friend of men. Without thy add would perish tude, All progress cease were thy course stayed, to every land the skillful hand Finds there, the true magican's wand, Conjoring wealth in every place, Winsing the crown in every race.

At thy command, on see and land, The navies fly, the armies stand, Impelled by thee, on every sea, The white winged chips are sailing free.

Oh, gladly, then, we'll proise the pen, For power e'er wins the proise of men. Thy might we sing, and crown these king, A tribute due to thee we'll bring.

While sparkling white with diamond's light to golden setting richly bright, Or colder glow, like polar sonw, When the flashing steel thy beauties show.

We all to thee must subject be, And me or fall at thy decree. Yet, like ruler true, thou obeyest, too, And movest ever man a will to do

By grace of thise the Law divine. For us doth through the uges shine From Sinsi's mount to Calvary's fount, God's giffs to man by thee we count.

Now is Learning's light by thee kept bright Which, else, were suck in darkest night, And Hot'ry's pages, from till the ages, With traft the mind of man engages From heart to heart, by thy fair art,

From heart to heart, by thy for art, We see the bow of friendship start, While power and grare unite to trace. The words we d. 'ain spink face to face. All honor, then to the restort near.'

All honor, then, to the potent pen!
We'll ever prose this friend of men
While strive me still with steadfast will
To wield this pen with a master s skill.

Educational Notes

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. Kelley, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.]

And when the world shall link your names
With gravious lives and manners fine.
The teacher shall never ther claims,
And whisper, "These were mine!"

And whisper, "These were mine!"—whitring.

If your head always directs your pupil's
hand, his own head will become useless to

him.—Roussevu.

In the public schools of Ohio 98,691
scholars are taught the alphabet, 642,748
reading, 653,363 spelling, 528,417 arith-

metic, 221,051 grammar.

Kanasa owns 5,555 schoolhouses, worth
\$5,000,000. It has a State university, a
State agricultural codlege, two normal calleges for the education of teachers for the
public schools, a college to teach the doc't

and dumb to speak and the blind to read.

According to report teachers throughout Penasian dominions are poid about three and a half times as much now as formedy. In 1820 the average salary was \$71.30; in 1878 it was \$271.50 to a teacher. The average salary in Berlin at the present time is \$103.19.

President Bartlett, of Dartmouth College, is reported as saying that the graduation of Daniel Webster at that college was one of the worst things that ever happened to it, because every student of low standing refers to him as one of his kind who afterward attained eminence.

Education is general in Denmark, and is compulsary; mearly every man and woman can read and write. Belgium spends amnually over two millions of dollars for school purposes, having the free compulsory system. About four-fifths of the people can read and write.

The catalogue of the Michigan University for 1882-83 shows that the total number in attendance is 1.40. There are 524 students in the literary department: 369 in the molecular 333 in the law; ciphryseven in the school of plurmacy; fifty-seven in the school of plurmacy; fifty-size in the homesopathic college, and sixty-mine in the college of dental surgery.

"The largest sum expended in this country for each enrolled scholar is to be credited to the Cherokees of Indian Territory. Each pupil in their schools is educated at an anounal cost of \$33.76. The smallest sum per capita—eighty-nine cents—is paid by Alabama."

A two years course of instruction in mechanic arts will be opened about Nov. 1 in the College of the City of New York to students of the callegiate classes in good standing. Instruction will be given two hours a day on three days each week. The general processes of wood-working will be taught the first year, and of metal-working the second. Machinery and tools will be farnished by the college.

Each inhabitant of the United States pays 82.02 for the support of the public schools and 81.29 for military purposes. These two items of expendutures in other countries are as follows: Prussin, 51 cents and 82.29; Austria, 31 cents and 81.29; France, 29 cents and 84.50; Iraly, 13 cents and 83.50; Switzerland, 88 cents, and \$1.—National Journal of Education, and \$1.—National Journal of Education.

Overwork in schools is not confined to this country; there are scrious complaints of it io Eogland. A geutleman wrote a letter a few weeks ago to the Liverpool Mercury, in which he criticized severely the schools of Liverpool for over-teaching. The day's study, he says, begins at 7-45 a m., and lasts until 8 p.m. Besides this, the evenings are supposed to he devoted to study at home, and there are no holidays on Saturdays.—Counda School Journal.

William II. Vanderbilt handed his eheck for \$3,000 to the proprietor of a hotel in the White Mountains to be distributed among the thirty college hops who are acting as wniters there. This is one of the ways adopted by poor young men in New Enghand colleges to make a little money for the following year, at the same time that they are getting the henefit of a vacation. Mr. Vanderbilt's gift was prompted, it is said, by the self-reliant spirit and gentlemanly hearing of these young men.

Actions, looks, words, steps, form the alphabet by which you may spell character.

— Langter

EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

[In every instance where the source of any item used in this department is known, the proper credit is given. A like courtesy from others will be appreciated.]

A Yale student swall wed his diamond pin and is 99 cents out of pocket thereby,

If a student convince you that you are wrong and he is right, acknowledge it cheerfully and—hing him.—Emerson.

"Emile," asks the teacher, "which animal attaches himself the most to man !" Emile, after some reflection: "The leech, sir."

The spaniards are a well-meaning people, but you can't expect very much of a people who spell "Hosay" with a "J."—Burlington Hawkeye.

who spell "Hosay" with a "J."—Burlington Hawkeye.

What confort some pedagogues might derive from the thought that wise pupils can learn as much from a fool as from a

De agricultural collèges mus' he er long ways off, 'cause heap er farmer hoys goes off ter em', u' nebber gits back ter de farms agin.—Texas Siftings.

philosopher. -- Vedder.

An impermious individual remarks that life was the same to him at school as it is now. He was strapped then and he has been strapped ever since.

The Harvard "annex" for women is eminently successful. Two ladies out of a class of five have become engaged to their teachers.—Chicago Herald.

"No, my daughter didn't do nothing at the exhibition; she ain't much of a scholar, you know; but everybody says that she was the best-dressed girl in her class." "Wby does a donkey cat thistles?" asked an Anstin teacher of one of the largest boys in the class. "Because he is a donkey, I reckon," was the reply.—Texas Siftings.

HE PENMANS FI ART JOURNAL

I reckon," was the reply.—Texas Siftings. Father, addressing his little boy, who has brought bome a bad mark from school: "Now, Johnny, what shall I do with this stick?" Johany: "Wby go for a walk.

papa."

Student (not very clear as to his lesson):

"That's what the author says, anyway."

Professor: "I don't want the author; I want you!"

Student (despairingly):

"Well, yove got me."

Euny man who has kept a skool for ten years ought to be made a major-general; and have a penshun for the rest of his nateral days, and a boss and wagon to do his going around in.—Josh Billings.

A man winks his eye an average of 30,-000 times a day, and a woman's tongue makes 78,000 motions every twenty-four hours. At this rate how long will it take the man to catch un #-Detroit Free Press.

Professor to the young lady student:
"Your mark is very low, and you bave
only just passed." Young lady: "Oh I am
so glad." Professor, surprised: "Why!"
Young lady: "Oh, I do so love a tight
sureeze."

The Portland Evening Post has had u tussle with the possessive case, and got licked. It says, "Lady Eastlake emphasizes the presence of one fine trait in the character of the late historian of Greece's wife!"—Portland Admeriser.

Seven different mothers interested in the heathen of Africa have twenty-nine children between them. Five of the children swear, three have heen in the workhouse, two have run away, and the police are after four others. What is the remainder, and bow much will it cost to wash their faces and mend their clother?

The Farmer's Tribune tells this chapter of real life; "Your daughter graduates this month, Mr. Thistlepod?" she'll be home about the 20th, I reckon." "And your son graduates also!" "Oh. yes; he'll come bome about the same time." "And what are they going to do?" "Well," said the old man, thoughtfully, "1 don't just exactly know what they want to drive at, but Marthy she writes that she wants to continue her art studies on the continent, so I think I'll just send her to the dairy and let her do a little plain modeliug in lutter, and Sam he says he's got to go abroad and polish up a little, and, as good luck will have it, he'll be home just in time to spread bimself on the grindstone and put an edge on the cradle blades against the wacat harvest." And the old man smiled to think that he hadn't thrown money away when he sent his children to school.

A pine floor laid in a gold-worker's shop in ten years becomes worth \$150 per foot. A Syncase jeweler once bought for loss than fifty dollars some sweepings that gave \$200 worth of gold. In his cellar a tub into which is blown the dust from a polishing lathe, accumulates fifty dollars a year. A workman in that abopearried off on the tip of his moistened fuger thirty dollars of filings in a few weeks. Workmen sometimes oil their hair and then rue their fugers through it, leaving a deposit of gold particles, which they afterward wash ont.— Syncause Herald.

Magical Numbers.

THE NUMBER 142857 AGAIN, AND OTHERS. By W. H. Grenelle.

In the September number of the JOURNAL appeared some very interesting experiments with the number 142857, with an inquiry for other numbers baving like properties. The figures 142857 form the repetend obtained by reducing the fraction ‡ to a circulating decimal, and in the process of reduction all the possible remainders are obtained thus:

7)1.000000(.142857

| 30 | 1 | lst | remainder |
|----|----|------|-----------|
| 38 | 3 | 24 | 41 |
| | | 34 | 44 |
| 20 | fi | Jth | 44 |
| 11 | 4 | 5th | 64 |
| | 5 | tith | 44 |
| 60 | | | |
| 56 | | | |
| | | | |
| 40 | | | |
| 35 | | | |
| | | | |
| 50 | | | |
| 49 | | | |
| | | | |
| 1 | | | |

We now have I the number with which we first started for a remainder, and annexing ciphers and continuing the division use of the start of the start

Now any fraction having 1 for its unmerator, and a prime number for its denominator which will yield in its reduction to decimal form all possible remainders, which are all the numbers less than the denominator, will give rise to a number baving exactly the same properties in relation to its denominator that 142857 has to 7. For example, it reduced to a circulating decimal gives .0588235294117647+ = that this number multiplied by any number which does not contain 17 as a factor will reproduce these figures in the same order but beginning differently as in the case of 142857. If the multiplier be greater than 17, the product will contain more than sixteen places, and dividing into periods of sixteen figures, each beginning at the right, and adding periods, will reproduce the original number. Likewise de reduces to .052631578947368421+, and A to 04347 82608695652173913+, which numbers bear the same relation to 19 and 23 respectively that 142857 bears to 7.

The number in order to be complete must ontain one less place than the number indicated by the denominator of the fraction from which it originated. Thus the numbers produced from 1, 17, 15 and 11 have, respectively, 6, 16, 18 and 22 places; but there are many other curious numbers, which do not have so many places as I less than the denominator of the fractions from which they are derived. Such numbers are those obtained from the and the which are .076923 and .032258064516129 These numbers, instead of containing 12 and 30 places, contain just balf that number, 6 and 15. The remainders obtained in reducing 1 to a decimal are 1, 10, 9, 12, 3 and and .076923 multiplied by any of the remainders found in the reduction of 1/2, or by any multiple of 13 to which is added one of these remainders will, on dividing into periods of six figures each and adding periods, exhibit the same figures in the same order. But if this number (076923) be multiplied by any other number (except an exact multiple of 13, which will always produce a product of all 9's), a certain of number will always be produced, viz., 153846. The same is true of the number 03225806-4516129, which, multiplied by any of the remainders obtained in the reduction of Acwhich are 1, 10, 7, 8, 18, 25, 2, 20, 14, 16, 5, 19, 4, 9 and 28, or by any multiple of 31 plus one of these remainders, will give again the number 03225 etc., but which on being multiplied by any other numbers except exact multiples of 31 will always produce a certain other unmber, 096774193548387

American Oblique Pens and Oblique Penholders.

BY A. R. LEWIS.

In 1848, Mr. Pickett, a celebrated goldpeu manufacturer of Pittshurgh, Pa., placed in the market oblique gold-pens, which, so far as now known, were the first manufactored in this country. They found but little favor until some years later, when the widow of Mr. Pickett transferred the business to Detroit, Mich.

P. R. Spencer visited the factory, and had the pen remodeled to suit his ideas of a correct oblique instrument for smooth, easy writing. From 1854 to 1864 the pen was manufactured as the "Spencerian," and was sold in every part of the country. When the Spencerian steel-pens were placed in the market in 1860, Mr. Spencer recommended them as superior to the average grade of gold pens, and in time his opinion was justified by their extended sale and general use. John Holland, of Cincinnati, O, and several New York firms, were at different times engaged in making oblique gold pens under the name "Spencerian"; also, under other names, and for any one who would give an order for \$100 worth at a time.

Experiments in making oblique steel-pens have not been very successful. Esterbrook & Co. have produced a fair quality of the oblique steel-points. Perry & Co., of England, have shipped to this country oblique points of about the same grade as those of American manufacture, but there seems to be but little demand for them, either in the schools or counting-rooms.

In 1852, one of the twin brothers, H. A. Spencer, then quite a lad, made a model for an oblique penholder, and submitted it to his father to be tested. After writing with it. the patriarch of the Spencerisn said: " My son, the principle of an oblique instrument for writing is correct, but you must embody it in a penholder of comely shape."

II. A. had, it is said, several hundred models made at different times, but secured no patent until 1868. This is briefly the history of the first oblique penholder placed in the American stationery trade.

As far back as 1839 a writing device, conaisting of a tube or metal plate cut in the shape of an arc of a circle and attached to a wooden holder, was patented by Win. Fife, but it is not known to have been manufactured or offered to the trade.

During the past year a patent has been issned to Spencer and Cutting for a double penholder, which can be used to hold the pen oblique or straight, as the writer may prefer. It can be attached to either large or to medium sized woods, or to the ordinary chean penhalders used in the schools. This double penholder, as furnished to the trade by the JOURNAL, I believe, at less cost than the old oblique, is a valuable invention which, if properly introduced and given a fair trial will, no doubt, be appreciated for its superior writing qualities, and come into extended use as an aid to good writing.

The only regular oblique penholder fac tory in this country, or perhaps in the world, is situated at Providence, R. I., under the proprietorship of R. S. Cutting, who manufactures penholders according to the Spencer and Cutting letters patent.

"I really can't understand why you don't pay me my little hill. You have never given me a single ceut." "If time wasn't money, I'd explain to you." "Now you are giving me impudence." "Well, you were complaining just now that I hadn't given you auything. You are always grumbling about nothing." 'You promised to pay me three mouths ago, and I relied on you." "Tuat's so." "And you lied." "Precisely so. I lied on you and you relied on me, and so we are even. Good-by."-Texas Siftings.

Remember, you can get the JOURNAL one year, and a 75-cent book free, for \$1: or a \$1 book and the JOURNAL for \$1.25. Do your friends a favor by telling them.

Bank of England Notes.

A recent visitor to the Bank of England thus records some of his impressions and glesnings as to the notes used by the authorities:

It is never of less denomination than £5, and is never issued a second time. Standing in the redemption department of the bank, where a small army of clerks were assorting and cancelling these notes, cutting from them their signatures. I noticed particularly the clean-white, and unworn, unmutilated appearance of a majority of these notes; and as many of them were of big denominations-say five and ten thousand pounds sterling esch-it did seem almost

heard the story of how these notes once split in two by an ingenious mechanic. The report that this had been done greatly alarmed the Bank of England.

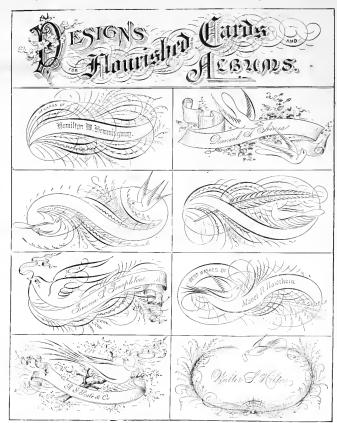
The method was a secret which they long endeavored to get possession of. But their alarm subsided in a measure when it was found that only one of the two halves were calculated to pass as money -one-helf preserved a good impression; the other a faint one. Nevertheless the Bank adopted a new ink which entirely thwarted the splitters, and their secret became known. They had pasted cloth upon the back and front of the notes, then pulled the sheet apart. Moisture applied to the sections rendered

Sometimes you hear "ficood" instead of "if I could"; "wilfercan" instead of "1 will if I can," and "howjerknow!" for "how do you know !"

And have you never heard "m-m" instead of "yes" and "ni-ni" instead of DO " 9

Let me give you a short conversation I overheard the other day between two pupils of our High School, and see if you never heard anything similar to it:

- Warejergo lastnight?"
- "Hadder skate."
- "Jerfind th'ice hard'n good!"
- "Yes; hard'n enough. "Jer goerlone ?"



The abore cut was photo-engraved from pen-and-ink copy executed at the office of the "Jonrnal," and is one of cighteen plates, together waves viz was prove-digraces from paction-was ropy extent at the open of the "Internati", and is one of eighten plates, logistics with dividen paper of interview in plain and artistic permansible, prepared for a large quario-voice, about being published by R. S. Pett & Co., St. Louis, Mo., estillet, "Pedr's Topolar Educator and Cyclopedia of Reference": Historical, Biographical, and Matsitical. It will contain nearly 700 depandy-lithrated pages.

shocking to me to put out of existence paper which would be such a power on the ontside of that railing.

I considered these notes the handsomest paper money afloat. But there is a deal in ssociation; and possibly their good looks are enhanced in my eyes by the recollection of their wondrous power in the land of their birth-a power which opened for me in England many desirable things which would otherwise have been shut in my face. Most people know that these notes are printed with black ink, on paper made and watermarked especially for the bank, and that they are printed in the Bank of England. I was permitted to see the rapid and perfect way in which their fine bank note printingmachines did their work. But a few have

them easy of removal from the cloth .-Geyer's Stationer.

Shorthand Talking.

Among the common errors in the use of language are these; The mispronouncing of unaccented syllables, as terruble, for terrible; the omission of a letter or short syllable, as goin' for going, and ev'ry for every; and the running of words together without giving to every one a separate and distinct ranunciation

I know a boy who says, "Don't wanter," when he means "I don't want to"; "Wha-jer say ?" when he means "What did you say?" and "Where de go!" instead of "Where did he got"

- "No; Bill'n Joe wenterlong."
- " Howlate jerstay ?"
- " Pastate." "Lemmeknow wenyergoagin, woncher I I wantergo'n'showyer howterskate."
- "H-m, ficoodin' akate bettern' yon I'd sellout'n'quit."

"Well, we'll tryerace 'n'seefyercan." Here they took different streets, and their conversation ceased. These hove write their compositions grammatically, and might use good language and speak it distinctly if they would try. But they have got into this careless way of speaking and make no effort to get out of it .- Christian at Work.

Sample copies of the JOURNAL, 10 cents.

THE PENMANS (F) ART JOURNAL.

Destructiveness of Wars.

In a talk with Mezzroff, reported in the N. Y. Star, on the cost and destructiveness of war, he says:

"Apart from the revolting carnage and ernelty of war, the sickening and heartreading sights of the battlefield, the untold misery that follows in its train to those who are bereft of kindred, many of them left destitute and helpless, the expense of war is one of the most interesting economic problems of the day. The array of fig-ures that represent this item of national budgets is startling, and so large that the ordinary mind fails to conceive its full significance. All the miseries produced by war are intensified in a tenfold degree by the double operation of withdrawing large armies of the strongest portion of the human family from useful production, and turning these into beasts of prey to devour and destory the produce from the hard and patient toil of the peaceable millions, and all to satisfy the sordid ambition and thirst for glory of morbid tyrants. It will thus be seen that the expense of war and the chief features of its most horrible evils, from the moralist's point of view, are intimately connected.

mately connected.
"Destroy honorable war" says Professor

Mezzroff, "and you destroy the avaricious motive, or, at least, you suppress it, and render the spring of action which has incited the murderous propensity to destroy human life and disgrace the annals of our race practically abortive."

"How do you propose to accomplish the abolition of war, seeing that those who have the means of waging it hold feet that monopoly?" the Professor was asked.

"By the new of cheap material and making the weapons so destructive that the war fixeds of the regulation canons, rille and bomb, will be practically taught the total of the playing at the game. It will be so only a legitimate outcome of their improvements in bonorable war must in bonorable war

and the art of killing, and the popular feling will be so turned against them that they will soon find it impossible to recruit an army of professional murderers. The dynamite unintions will become popular, as they will relieve the tax payers and producers of heavy burden."

¹¹ Will you be kind enough to furnish the readers of the Star with a few of the healing statistics of the acual cost of war f.²¹

"With great pleasure," replied Mezzroff. " Let us take the wars of Chris'endom first, as they are nearer home. The bare interest on the entire war deld in this pions region alone amounts to about \$1,000,000. 000. The principal, of course, is some thing like Dickens's definition of the capital stock of an insurance company, 'A big one with an unlimited number of naughts after The European wars during the periods of their activity cost on an avenue \$2,000,000,000 a year, and the armies during the years of peace and preparation for war, which, as a general rule, has been contemporary all along, over half this amount. Since the battle of Waterloo the cost of war in Christendom alone would be sufficient to build a railroad that would encircle the earth more than one hundred

"The carriage connected with this waste of wealth must be something stupendous?"

"During the past half century nearly 10,000,000 of professing Christians have been butchered by about the same number number of their fellow-Christians. We might find some consolation for this in the Mathasian theory, but Christianity does not countenance this doctrine. Therefore it must shoulder the full weight of the criminality which this wholessel salaufter involves in all its hideous results and details?

"How do the war debts of the world compare with the coin—both is circulation and all that is hoarded f

"The war debts since Waterloo have usually averaged from five to eight times the amount of the precious metals above the ground. The war expresses of England in peace would be subcient to exhaust her present resources in about half a century, if her slaves did not go ou multiplying and accumulating production."

"If you should take in a panorama of the old wars, what an enormous scene of destruction you would conjure up!"

"Yes," he said; "the unied recoils and the heart sickeus at the very idea. I should judge that in the application of arithmetic to a horrible panorama like that the result would show a waste of property alone fifty times larger than the sum total of all the property now upon the globe." Old Manuscript Ink.

While examining a large number of manuscripts of an old scribe some 20 years ago, I was struck with the clearness and legibility of the writing, owing in a great messure to the permanent quality of the ink, which had not faded in the least, although many of the manuscripts were at least 200 years old. It was remarkable, too. that the writer must have been celebrated in his day for the excellence of his calligraphy, for I met with a letter or two from his correspondents in which there was a request for the receipt of the juk he psed. I found his receipts, which I copied, and from one of them, duted in 1654. I have during the last tifteen years made all the ink I have used. The receipt is as follows: Rim water, 1 gillon; gills bruised, 1 pound; green copperas, 1 pound; gum arabic, 10 ounces 5 drams I scruple. Not requiring so large a quantity at a time, I reduced the proportions by one eighth, and the receipt stands thus: Rain-water, I pint; galls, braised, 11 ounces; green copperas, 6 drams; gum arabic, 10 drams The galls must be coarsely powdered and put into a bottle, and the other jugredicuts and water added. The bottle securely stoppered, is placed in the light (sun if pos

George F. Barstow, of San Francisco, who left an estate valued at \$50,000, gave these injunctions in his will: "Having observed that estentation and expensive funerals are injurious to the people, after absorbing money which poverty caugot well spare to vanity and pride, therefore, by way of example, for which I beg pardon of the undertakers, let my coffin be a plain redwood box, put together with common nails or screws, without paint or varuish, with plain iron handles, and all else about the funeral to correspond with this plaintess. Let there be a cheap shroud and no flowers. What is a dead man but a handful of dust? Instead of a hearse I may just as well be carried to the grave upon some ordinary vehicle in every-day use, since life is but a journey and the day of death the final rest."

Elder Evans on Collecting Debts.

All laws enforcing collection of debts might safely be rescinded. The momeny paid out to collect the debts of the American people equals in amount the sums collected. Why, then, not let the debts go and save all the law machinery and personal vexision that attends the legal collection of money boand of Let each person who lends money.

see to it that it is repaid or lost. Whose business is it but that of the parties interested? If the loaning is a matter of friendship a favor conferredthe law should not intermeddle. If it is a business transaction it may safely be left in the hands of the parties concerned. The lender assumes the continuency that the borrower will be in better figurecial condition in the near or remote future. If he miscalculates, it is his business, not auother's. Hear what

Horace Greeley said:

"I hate lawyers; they do more mischief than they are worth.
They cause disorder—demoralizing every form of equality, and are the chief obstacle

to good government. If A lets B have his property without paying, I don't see why C I) F and all the rest of the alphabet should be called upon as a police force to get it back. No such thing should be attempted by law. It is the most monstrous innovation upon man's honor and integrity that was ever forced into the commerce of the world. Let a man trust another at his own risk. Even the gambler pays his debts contracted at the gambling table. He is not obliged to pay, but he considers them debts of honor. Abolish all laws for the collection of debts, and thus abolish the whole credit system; this is the only safe. true basis; that would abolish most lawyers and all of the broker's trade which now

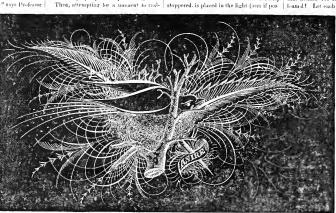
controls the commerce of America."

To my mind that is good morality and sound logic.—N. Y. Tribune.

A firm faith is the best divinity; a good life the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty the best policy; and temperance the best physic.—Charron.

How to Remit Money.

The best and safest way is by Post-office Order, or a bank draft, on New York; next, by registered letter. For fractional parts of a dollar, seed postage-stamps. Do not send personal checks, ospecially for small sures, nor Canadian postage-stamps.



The above cut was photo-engraved from an original flourish by L. Asire, penman at Archibala's Business College, Minneapolis, Minn.

ize the picture, Mezzroff added: "Think of Bacchus and Sesostris, with their pullions of hosts; Ninus and Semirania, Cyrus and Campysis, Alexander and Casar, with the myricals of their ferocious successors. And the time would fail me to speak of the Saracens and Crusaders, Tamerlane and Zenglus Khan, with their inclions of marinders, murderers and incendraries, burning villages and cities, laying waste empires, and ravaging the whole earth with fire and sword. To think of these and all the abonitoatious and miseries that must have followed in their train, is almost enough to make a man regret that he belongs to the genus homo."

The largest object-glass in use is the 26inch lens at Washington, with a focal length of 33 feet. Its light-gathering power is 16,000 times that of the maided eye.

The Price of a Specimen Copy of the JOURNAL is ten cents, which is not paid with a one, teo, three, or five cent stamp, as many applicants seem to suppose. Persons expecting their orders for specimen upins to receive attention should remit ten

What is the difference between an old tramp and a feather heal? There is a material difference. One is band up, and the other is soft down.—Norristown Herald.

sible) and its contents are stirred occasionally until the gain and copperas are dissively, after which it is enough to shake the bottle daily, and in the course of a month or six weeks the ink will be fit for use. I have ventured to add 10 drops of carbolic acid to the contents of the bottle, as it effectably prevents the formation and

the quality of the ink, so far as 1 know. Back Numbers of the "Journal."

growth of mold without any detriment to

Every mail brings inquiries respecting back numbers. The following we can send, and no others: All numbers of 1878; all for 1879, except May and November; for 1880, copies for mouths of January, February, April, May, June, August and December only remain; all numbers for 1881, and all for 1882, except June. It will be noted that while Spencer's writing lessons began with May, the second lesson was in the July number, so that the series of lessons is unbroken by the absence of the June number. Only a few copies of several of the numbers mentioned above remain, so that persons desiring all or any part of them should order quickly. All the 51 numbers, back of 1883, will be mailed for \$1.00, or any of the numbers at 10 cents each.

Sample ropics of the Jouenal sent on receipt of price, 10 cents.

withe preparation and rethe author to place be merica, a booken which should be presented, all that hul in the several departments of their have been reproduced either by photo-engraving or photo-lithographry directly from the original pen, and ink designs and therefore represent the worker he pen and the skill pervartist rather than that of the engraver. Ot is believed that the consciousness of this faci on the parti of the learner and practician will more than compensate for any lack of the exactness which the more labored and mechanical methods of the engraver might have imparted; besides the economy of this method has enabled the outhor to give a scope variety, and practical utilize to the book, wise impossible. His designs, are such as have been suggested by many years of actual experience of a pen artist in serving the de-Metropolisupon the penmans art. rawing and for all. mannel purposes. is their fore a work of the living suited to meet the wants of the times:

Dothe penmen and artists of America this work is respectfully; Unlicated by the author. Daniel TAmes

The above cut was photo-engraved by C. L. Wright, No. 17 Ann Street, from penand ink copy executed at the office of the Journan, and represents the preface of "Anne's New Compendium of Practical and Artistic Penmanship," now on the press, and will be ready to mail in a few days. The work will consist of seventy 11 x 14 plates, embracing a complete corner of instruction and copies for practical writing, flourishing, designing and lettering. It will certainly be the most comprehensive and practical guide to all depart-

ments of the pennan's art ever published, and, unlike most other pennanship publications, it represents only the pennan's work and skill, since all the plates have been either photo-engrawed or photo-lithographed from the original pen-and-link copy, and therefore appears, except as to size, as did the pen-work, unmodified by the skill of the engraver.

regards of purpositions, and in the per-words, numerical field of the engraver.

The work will mailed, post-paid, for \$5, or free, as a premium, to the sender of a club of twelve subscribers to the Journal, at \$1 each.





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We hope to render the JOURNAL conficiently interest ing and attractive to secore, not only the patronage of all those who are interested in shillful writing or tear-ings but their resrect and artive co-operation as correspond outs and agents; yet, knowing that the laborer is worthy of his hire, we ofter the following

PREMITIMS:

To all who renit \$\text{j}\$, we will mail the JOURNAL, one rear, and a copy (bound in paper) of "Americ Hand-sok of Artistic Pennandip!", or, for \$\text{i}\$ 25, a copy coned in cloth. For \$\text{k}\$ the "Hard besk," in cloth, and he "Standard Practical Pennandish;" will both be sailed with the \$\text{f} at copy of the JOURNAL.

In place of the above premiums we will mail, free, to any subscriber, remitting \$1, a choice of either of the

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NEW YOUR, OCTOBER, 1883.

Prof. Spencer's Lessons.

With the present issue of the JOURNAL closes the course of sixteen admirable writing lessons given through its columns by Prof. H. C. Spencer, associate anthor of the "Speucerian System of Penmanship," and principal of the Spencerian Business College, Washington, D. C. In giving the lessons, Prof. Spencer has done the teachers and oupils of writing throughout the country a service that can scarcely be appreciated. The course has been most thoro comprehensive, and interesting. And in view of the fact that il rough the far reaching circulation of the JOURNAL they have been placed before so many thousands of teachers and writers, not alone in our country, but in all parts of the civilized world, they runnot fail of exerting a powerful influence in favor of good writing and correct teaching. Indeed we already have the most conclusive evidence of the great interest taken in these lessons and their fruitful results, in the numerous testimonials from teachers, and improved specimens of writing sent to the office of the JOURNAL, through almost every mail that reaches us.

We feel assured that all the readers of the JOUBNAL will most heartily join with us in tendering to Prof. Spencer most hearty thanks for the very great service he has thos so generously and ably performed.

Back numbers of the JOUBNAL containing all of Prof. Spencer's lessons, can be mailed, except that of January, 1882, for \$1.25; any single number, ten cents.

Hints to the Teacher of Writing.

A correspondent asks our advice regard-

ing the hest method of securing and instructing classes in writing. It is scarcely possible to lay down any prescribed course which will be suited to all persons desiring to organize and instruct classes in writing.

A course which one teacher might pursue with signal success, another might find quite impracticable; modes must vary according to the tastes and peculiarities persons. Yet there are some things which it will be at least safe for all to observe

I. The would-be teacher should be cortain that he clearly understands the subject himself; then he can not only set the proper examples, but illustrate in a clear, orcible and interesting manner the principles, forms and construction of letters, and the general characteristics of writing, and be equally skillful in pointing out and correcting the faults of his pupils.

He should have an honest desire and firm purpose to spare no efforts to give the fullest satisfaction to all pupils.

In many localities the profession of a traveling writing-teacher is in very had repute, simply because some poorly qualified or dishonest "blow hard" champion penman has organized classes, only to collect tuition in advance, for which, either through want of ability or intention, no satisfactory retura has been given.

A thoroughly competent and conscientions teacher of writing will always be respected and welcome wherever he is known, and will seldom fail or find it even difficult to secure good-paying classes.

How to Secure Classes.

First, prepare a variety of the most excellent specimens of your own plain and ornamental writing; a few specimens should be nicely framed and placed in conspicuous places in the neighborhood of where the class is to be organized; also prepare a scrap-book or album containing specimens in convenient form to illustrate quickly and forcibly your skill, system and plan of teaching.

This done, call first upon the school others of the place and, if possible, interest them in your behalf, and secure the use of a public schoolroom in which to instruct the classes; next, call upon the teachers in public and private schools, and, if possible, get permission to give before the pupils an explanation with black-board illustrations of the system and method of teaching; after which, call upon and endeavor to interest some of the recognized leaders in so cirty and business. These things accounplished, the way to success is oven and

It will often, and indeed usually, be found to be wise to extend an early invitation to all schoolteachers to join classes free of charge. When the proper eucouragement has been received, the rooms for instruction secured, and the time fixed for organizing the class, circulars carefully prepared giving full information, and containing well authenticated recommendations from former pupils and patrons, should be issued and placed in every house and place of business in the vicinity; and if not especially repugnant to bis taste the teacher will find it greatly to his advantage to canvass thorughly the entire neighborhood, exhibiting his best evidences of skill and ability to give satisfactory instruction.

With persons who are fluent speakers

and skillful at black-hoard illustrations it is an excellent plan to issue tickets of invitation, free to everybody, to attend a lecture accompanied with black-board exercises illustrating the best system and methods of teaching writing; special preparations and efforts should be made to smuse, interest and instruct the assemblage; after which, proceed to take the names of all who desire to join for a course of instruction. With many skillful speakers and writers this method alone rarely fails to secure large

The number of lessons-from ten to twentyfour-for a course varies with different teachers. We should favor twenty as the numher most likely to give satisfaction to the pupils, and bring credit to the teacher.

Two hours, including a short intermission at the middle, should constitute a lesson! lessons should not be less frequent than two, or more than three, times per week. It is well for economy of time in thickly populated districts to have two classes in progress in neighboring places, at the same time, alternating the lessons so as to give three in each place per week.

of the hest quality should be furnished at a reasonable cost by the teacher; this is essential to secure the necessary good and uniform quality.

To each pupil should be furnished onehalf quire of the best cap paper, good black ink, and pens; we prefer movable copyslips, either written or engraved, to a book with stationary copies; the slip can be kept in close proximity to the pupil while prac ticing, which is a very great consideration; each exercise should be short and thoroughly analyzed at the black-hoard before the class is allowed to practice it. It should be borne in mind by the teacher that the punil must first think right before he can practice right; great effort should be made to cause the pupil to study the forms and peculiar construction of each letter; as regards the proper positions and movements a teacher can not be too vigilant in securing and maintaining them throughout the entire course of instruction. Regarding them, we have already expressed our opinion in the previous numbers of this JOURNAL, and to which our inquirer is referred.

Our Premiums,

With the first number of the JOURNAL each subscriber who remits \$1 is entitled to receive, free, a



artistic pen-pictures aver executed giving a pictorial representation of changes wrought in our country during the one hundred years following the declaration of its independence. Third. The Bounding Stag, which is an elegant specimen of flourishing and lettering, 21 x 32 inches in size, and on five heavy plate-paper Fourth The Spread Eagle - a beautifully flourished design, same size as Stag Fifth. The Garfield Memorial, which is an elaborate and beautiful specimen of artistic pen - work, 19 x 24 Lord's Prayer, same size as the Memorial, is an elegant and popular pen picture. Seventh and Eighth. A Family Record, or Marriage Certificate, each 18 x 22. Also, very attractive and valuable publications.

To a club of two subscribers the Jour-

NAL will be mailed one year for \$1.75, and to each subscriber a choice of the above named premiume.

To a club of five subscribers, for \$4.00. with a choice of the eight premiums.

To a club of ten subscribers, for \$7.50, with a choice of premiums.

To a club of fifteen subscribers, for \$9.75. twenty-five " 15.00 fifty 25.00

The above very low rates for clubs are offered chiefly to enable teachers to place the JOURNAL in the hands of their pupils, and for the larger clubs we shall desire to send the premiums in a lot, by express, to the person who gets up the club for distri-

bution to the subscribers.

FOR PREPARING SPECIMENS, LETTERS, ETC., DESIGNED FOR PUBLICATION IN THE "JOURNAL."

We are in the receipt of so many specimens of penmanship -many of great merit, and designed by their authors for publication in the JOUBNAL-which, from various causes, we cannot use, that we have thought heat to give more explicit directions than we have hitherto done regarding the preparation of such contributions.

Many specimens received being either exact or slightly modified copies from published and familiar works, we are unwilling to be at the expense of engraving, and by printing them give, for such contributions, unmerited credit to the copyist. Specimens, in order to be acceptable, must be either original or so greatly modified as to present more of the skill of the contributors than that of the original author.

Size

We desire as far as practicable to have all illustrations in the JOURNAL occupy a space in width equal to either two or three columns, that is 41 or 7 inches. In order that it may be photo-engraved to the best advantage, work should be executed twice the length and width of the desired out: that is, on paper either 41x9, or 7x14, inches in

MATERIALS.

Use either a good quality of thin bristolboard, or the best quality of heavy cap paper, and a good quality of India ink-no chemical or ordinary writing ink can be used-every line, however delicate, must be jet black; no light or gray line can be photo-engraved. If perfectly black, no matter how fine a line may be, it can be reproduced.

LETTERS

designed for publication as specimens should be on a letter-sheet 8x12 inches in size. The writing should be in a strong, hold hand inst twice 'ts usual size.

Contributions not conforming to the above conditions will, of necessity, be rejected.

The King Club

For this mouth comes again from E. K. Isaacs, principal of the pennanship department of the Northern Indiana Normal School and Business Institute, Valparaiso, ind., and numbers one hundred and thir-This is a club of truly astonishing dimensions for October. Upward of two thousand subscriptions to the JOURNAL bave come from this school within a period of about three years. Good writing is evidently appreciated at Valparaiso.

The second club in size numbers tharteen and is seat by S. H. Strite, Bloomfield, Iowa.

The third club in size comes from J. J Sullivau, Atlanta, Ga., and numbers twelve. The signs of the times indicate that we are about to receive a lively clubbing.

Changing Address.

Subscribers wishing to have their address changed, should be careful to give both the old and new address

THE PENMANS (II) LATER COURSES

Chirographical,

"The generally cramped, flourish," and illegible style of handwrining in lancetoning the style of handwrining in lancetoning and connecting the letters of settleness has become so customary that reading a piece of written composition depends largely upon the guessing power. The silly practice of attempted ornamentation by means of 'flourishee' is a vulgarisate to be condemned. Writing, as taught to the schools, is a poor medium for communication of thought. Writing, as taught to the schools, is a poor medium for communication of thought. The presence on make out to eipher his own chirography; but the puzzle is to comprehend the ideality of his correspondent. Much of the difficulty is the fault shely of the individual writer, who adopts a harried, numerating, cramped, slouchy, or 'fancy' sayle, to which he tenacionally adheres. Pew 'masters' are competent to teach legible writing, their faucy apple being unapprachable by the scholar, pulously perfect or toe claberately ornamental for the learner to succeed in imitating, he absolood on the attempt in disgost and adopts a standard of his own, to which he applies all his force and diliquece to reader unintelligible. Yet anybody with bands and syees may become a near, plain writer. If

advice to learners, and criticising the use of engraved copies, he speaks like ooe wanting the wisdom of experience and observation, to be gained in the class-room. "Few 'masters,'" he says, "are competent to teach legible writing, their facey style being unapproachable by the scholar." This is certainly fancy on the part of the writer, for in the term "master" is not at all implied fancy writing, but rather, special skill and experience, by which he is enabled to place before his pupil good examples, and make intelligent and helpful criticisms and auggestions for his advancement. And as to the more perfect standard for letters and their combinations, as given by "masters" and copy-hooks, heing any more harmful or discouraging to the learner than are those, imperfect, awkward, and variable, or none at all, we fail to believe.

But the climax of absurdity is reached when the writer says, "Let him (the learner) adopt an alphabet of enjutials and 'body letters' corrected from his usual order of writing." If we correctly understand the meaning complete to be conveyed in the words

A New Idea for Spice.

A correspondent, through the columns of the Gazette, offers its enterprising editor the following advice:

following advice:
"If you wish to make a spicy sheet, why don't you pitch into the gimerack style that was imagerated by Williams in his 'Gems,' and which hearly every penman since has copied! Williams was sided and abetted by S. S. Packard, and the book has done more damage to good writing than anything else. Also tunch up Aives on his artifaction. Take the humburg out of these fellows."

Brother Gaskell pitching into the style of Williams and Ames would, indeed, he rather "spicy." We regret that the name of the author of such a specimen of grim bumor should not have been given.

The "Journal" and Practical Writing.

From the first publication of the Jour-NAL its princary purpose has been to advocate the cause of plain, practical writing.

The Versatile Villain Again.

The JOURNAL's exposure of the fraudulent operations of A. Ticaiere, Jr., and his various aliases, in the September unaber, evidently made Chicago, a very uncongenial as well as unpromising locality for a winter campaign by this "howeveged, brown-haired, handsome group man." Accordingly, he just shook the dust of Chicago off his shoes, and skupped for New Orleans, where he is now operating under the alias of A. Cushinan, No. 19 Toulouse Street. And how many other ninses be may have we cannot say. Look out for him!

The "Journal's" Next Course of Practical Writing-Lessons.

We have perfected arrangements by which Prof. H. C. Himman, principal of Himman's Worcester (Mass.) Business College, will commence a course of "Lesson in Practical Writing" in the January number.

Prof. Himman has long been recognized as one of the most efficient and successful

Bills Receivable. Bills Payable. Gractical Artistic Penmanship. Cash Dr. Daniel T. Ames. Ho. Acuryork Writing-School. Cr.

ROUND-HAND OR LEDGER-WRITING.

The above cut is photo-engraved from pen-and-ink copy, executed at the office of the JOUNAL, and constitutes a part of a page of Ames's new "Compendium of Practical and Articic Penmanship." This work is now on the press, and will be ready to mail in a short time. It will be the most comprehensive and practical guide, in the entire tange of the penmans art, ever bessel. The work will comprise a complete course of instruction in Plain Writing, a full course of Of hand Plourishing, upward of forty standard and ornate alphabete, and over twenty I is 14 plates of commercial designs, engrossed resolutions, memorials, certificates, title pages, etc., etc.; in whort, it will contain numerous examples of every species of work in the line of a professional per-artist. The price of the Ky, post-paid, he's, Si mailed free, as a premium, to the sender of a club of twelve subscribers to the "Journal." We hereby agree that, should suyone, on receipt of the book, be dissatisfied with it, they shall be at liberty to return it, and we will refund to them the full amount paid.

is oever too late to learn. One may learn binnell. The labor is by oo means great. Let the poor writer determine to improve. Let him sid down, select a peo which soits his band, paper and ink that will answer the purpose. Eschewing all kies of 'bourshi,' let him adopt an alphabet of cepitals and 'body letters' corrected from his wand order body letters' corrected from his wand order the best of the soil of the best of the soil of the best of the soil of the best of the

The foregoing article came to us, inclosed in an envelope, with no information respecting its origin. What the writer says about "flourishy," careless writing, the necessity for, and the certainty of, good results to come from persistent and thoughtful practice, we commend; but when he comes to giving

just quoted, it is that when one desires to | learn to write he shall take for copies and standards his own letters, and practice them over and over until they shall take the plain, legible, and easily constructed forms requisite for good writing. This plan caonot, of course, apply to beginners in writing, for they would be without "their own usual order of writing" from which to select models. And we can just imagine that now and then a learner, who had started would, on this plan, find before him models not specially adapted to fire his young ambition with the brightest hope for success, or inspire him with an overpowering love for, and enthusiasm in, his efforts to master the "beautiful art." We imagine there would occasionally be a yearning for some of the models of the " master" and the copy-book, and very properly, for, to our mind, nothing can be more utterly absurd than the idea that the best way to acquire a correct taste for and perfect cooception of the good and true, oot alone by writing, but in any department of human thought and action, is by following imperfect and bad examples. Aim at the stare and you will hit higher than by aiming at ground.

The hurdro of its editorials and its lessoos have been in the advocacy of, and instruction in, practical writing, for where one needs to learn or practice professional or faces permanship, hundreds, even thousands, need to, and should, acquire and practice a plain band.

While we have freely admitted to its pages, as illostrations, specimens of professional and amateur pen-work, representing all departments of the penman's art, it has been our steady purpose to improve every opportunity to score a point for plain writing, and to deal telling blows at the flourishly, scrawly and unsystematic styles of writing now so numb in vogne, and which are beld in special abhorrence in business circles.

The " Hand-book" as a Premium.

The "Haod-book" (in paper) is mailed free to every person remitting \$1.00 for a subscription or renewal to the JOURNAL for one year, or, for \$1.25, the book baod-somely bound in cloth. Price of the book, by mail, in cloth, \$1; in paper, 75 cents. Liberal discount to teachers and agents.

teachers of writing in the country.

He is a live, thinking, working geains, who throws his whole soul into his work, and our readers may safely rely upon a liberal presentation of original and covel thoughts and methods with Prof. Himman's course, while we shall spare neither lahor nor expense to furnish the most perfect illustrations to accompany these lessons.

The Centennial Picture of Progress.

When we announced, a short time since, the exhaustion of our supply of those pictures, of a size that could be afforded free as a premium, it was not our intention to to re-publish the work, but so frequent and earnest has here the demand for opics that we decided to have new plates made (20x292 inches), and shall hereafter mail capies free to all who may desire them as a premium. The new plates are very much superior to the old ones, and hence the new prints will be much more desirable than those formerly mailed. Large prints, 25x 40, will continue to be mailed for 25 cents extra.

HE PENMANS (FI) ART JOURNAL

A Mean Blackguard.

The Agent's Breakl.

The following communication we have just received from Factoryville, Pa., spelling, punctuation and all:

Mr. L. Lann Smith—Dear Sir: I want to ask you now question wich is the warst. To he swindful by Win. Haynes or Lorn Smith I boye not received the July number yet it does not run out until September. Yours.—EDITIND SYLLES.

This is a specimen of the petty, open ostal-card, blackguardism we are somepostal-card, blackguardism we are some-times treated to by persons who bappen to miss a number of the Agent's Herald, or say that they have missed it. Now, here have found that such a person really does live and is known at Factoryville) who assomes that we have control of the Post Office Department and its myriad mail carriers; can insure that no paper put in the post office here during the term of his subscription shall go astray, and because hu misses one number (that cost him four cents) this mean, pittful blackguard, ed-mundstiles, in tend of asking for a dupli-cate copy, free, in a civil way assumes that send out thousands of copies monthly free, as sample copies, meant swindle him. A person so mean v monity free, as sample copies, meant to swindle him. A person so mean will, doubtless, slander us, too, among his neigh-hors, and we where we are assailed we shall an-swer the party through the Herald, and swer the party through the Herald, and flood his section of the country, to business men there, that his neighbors may know our defense and shun the society of such skudderers. We have long since realized that we expect abuse from such unclaritable and suspicious persons as edmund-tile but we propose, hereafter, to answer a such persons publicly. reafter, to answer all

The Herald, in its treatment of edmundstiles, has very well done what we have been tempted to do with some of the impertment, not to say blackguard, correspondents of the JOURNAL, who, because a paper fails to come, or an answer to a letter, which has miscarried or to which they neglected to sign their mone or address, is not received, assume that they are swindled, and write discourteous or insolting complaints. We however, always suspect that such assumptions are born of very evil natures, and we afterward deal enutionsly with such correspondents.

As a single specimen of the petty insults to which we are treated by the edmundstiles class of blackguards we present the following:

" Dear Sir: I send you by to days mail "Dear Sit: I send you by to days mail the specimen-ropy I ordered of you some time since [by possal-eard]. If I had known the price of your paper I never would have had you send it free. It was recommended to me by W. F. Newton, who said I could get a sample-copy, and gay me your address. I will try and be as little san 1 continues. I will try and be as little trouble to you hereafter as possible. When you get short of postage, or get so you can't ran your business, call on me."

The writer of the above is not only a very mean Idackguard, but he is cowardly, for he omitted to sign his name, or to give his residence; but it was post-marked, "Hampton, Ga.," and, by reference to our book we find that, on October 5th, we received a postal-card from the same place, signed, W. A. Henderson, asking for a sample-copy of the Journal. The card was evidently in the same hand as the insulting note Compared with wahenderson, edmundstiles is quite a respectable blackguard, since he does not seek to avoid responsibility in the cowardice of an anonymous lotter.

The October number of Dio Lewis's Monthly, like each of the previous numbers, abounds with good sense, and proves that facts may be made as entertaining as fancies, and subserve a better purpose. Its appearance is attractive, and its contents admirable.

Don't live in hope with your arms folded, Fortune smiles on those who roll up their sleeves and put their shoulder to the whool that propels them on to wealth and happiness. Cut this out and carry it about with you in your vest pucket, ye who idle in baroms or at the corner of the streets .-Normal Journal.

Hymeneal.

We clip the following from the Red Oak, Iowa, Express, of October 5th:

"Open I C. Carver, who has gained many friends in this vicinity, having taught pennauship in and mar Bad Oak for two years, arrived here on Sunday evening from La Crosse, Wis, where he is now engaged as penman and instructor at La Crosse Business College. On Monday evening at the residence of the brides parents in ties city, he was joined in marriage to Mis Sylvenic Benedict, Rev. J. W. Wichb per-forming the ecremony. The lady, by sev-Sylvenar Henedict, Rev. J. W. Wirbh per-forming the ecremony. The lady, by sev-cial specimens of fine portrait pointing and loral pieces, establishes her talent acal ability as an artist, which, together with her standing in society, her very pleasant and anniable disposition, we believe will make her hurband unt only an agreeable and loving wife, but also an aid in the work which he is so successfully accomplishing as a teacher and pen-artist. They took the as a reacher and pen-artist. They took the train Tuesday morning for La Crosse, Wis., leaving behind many friends, who wish them a safe and pleasant trip, and long, happy and useful lives."

Mr. Carver is a fine penman and a popular teacher, and we join with his many friends in tending him our most hearty good wishes.

Exchanging Autographs.

Henry F. Vogel, of St. L. mis, Mo., suggests that all penmen who are willing to exchange autograp's upon the plan lately suggested by C. H. Peirce, through these columns, should forward their names for publication in the Journal. We think this may be a good suggestion. Should it meet with favor we will, in our next issue, open a column for such names. By such means exchanges may be greatly facilitated



And School Items.

- J. B. Campbell is teaching writing at Greenwich (Coun.) Academy.
- R. C. Gemberling is about opening a special school for teaching writing at Ashley, Pa
- C. J. Brown, late of Burlington, Vt., has become connected with the Clark University, Atlantu, Ga. J. W. Brose is principal of the Busin
- Practice Department of Peirce's Business Cullege, Keokuk, Ia
- S. E. Riley, formerly of Quincy, Ill., has taken charge of the Commercial Department of Edina (Mo.) Seminary.
- L. L. Tucker, late with the Providence (R. Business College, is sugaged at the New Jetsey Business College, Newark, N. J.
- W. H. Gibbs is in charge of the department of penmauship at Miss. A & M. College, Agri-cultural College, Miss.—He is a fine writer,
- We regret to learn that Henry Beardsley, of Claridon, O., a teacher of rare excellence, and a fire penman, is very low with consumption.
- G. B. Jones, who has during the past year een teaching writing-classes at Bergen, N. Y., is now pursaing a special course of instructi at Flickinger's Writing Academy, Philadelphia,
- W S. Macklin, of St. Louis, Mo., is an accomplished pen-artist. Several specimens of work, which we have examined, are ve creditable. He is highly complimented by the press for his skillful work
- R. W. Cobb and J. McKee have lately oper a business college and normal institute for penmanship, at Champaign, Ill, Specimens of penmanship inclused by Mr. Colds were of a superior order. We wish them success.
- P. R. Cleary has lately opened a school of uiship at Ypsilanta, Mich., iu which lo has over fifty pupils. Mr. Cleary is a good writer and successful instructor, and will undoubtedly win favor in his new location.
- E. E. Bryan, Lima, Obio, a set of bookreping blanks, designed for keeping the acnts of a wholesale or retail business, which, so far as we are able to judge from examin e very well adapted to the purpose for which they are designed.

The Announcement of the Thirty-first Anniversary of the Spencerian Business College. Cleveland, O., and Detroit, Mich., presents a fine specimen of Spencerium script; also, the Catalogue issued for 1883, by the Cleveland College, is one of the Snest specimens of catalogue work we have ever examined

The Union City (Pa.) Times, in speaking of N. R. Luce's Business College, of that city,

The record Prof. Luce and his school back "The record Prof. Luce and his school back-made in this city has wan the confidence of the best people of the town and surrounding country, and we congratulate convelves on the continued existence among us of so worthy an enterprise. We wish the school increased sur-

Our friend, Prof. Russell, of the Juliet (111.) Business Co'lege, is not only a versatile writer for the press, but he is highly recommended by the Daily Press, of Joliet, as a speech maker. Speaking of one lately made at political meeting in that city it says: "The speeches made by Prof. Russell and Judge Murphy were the finest and most forcible it has been our pleasure to listen to for some

H. W. Ellsworth, 22 Bond Street, New York author of the Ellsworth Series of Copy-books, for use in schools, has lately introducbined copy-book cover and blotter, for which he claims several advantages, among which are, simplicity, cheapness, and convenience. It is nly so constructed as to cover the book outside, but inside, which is much the most important, since it protects the writing surface from the hands while writing. It also obliges proper management of the book - moving it up, instead of drawing the hand back to e of desk.

We clip the following from a late issue of the Syracuse (N. 1.) Herold :

We clip the following from a late issue of the Spraness (N. Y. Herold;

"In the Board of Education parkers, at the high school, thirteen large early, on which we speciment of drawing, shading, and permanship, are hong on the walls. The work is that of schodars of the grammar schools of this city, the state of the grammar schools of this city, and the schodars of the grammar schools of this city, and the schools of this city, and the schools of the scho



Persons sending specimens for matrix in this echann should see that the packages con-taining the same are postage paid in full letter rate. A large proportion of these mag-ages come short paid, for sume ranging from three cents upward, which, of course, we are obliged to pay. This is securely a desirable consideration for a gratuitums notice.)

Specimens of penmanship worthy of mention been received as follows

- A E. Dewhurst, Utica, N. Y., cards,
- H. W. Shaylor, Portland, Me., a letter.
- W. F. Ekrly, Valparaiso, Ind., a better. I. S. Preston, Brooklyn, N. Y., a letter.
- Alexander Smith, Chester, Pa., a letter,
- L. A. D. Halm, Little Rock, Ark, a letter I. C. Havener, East Boston, Mass., a letter.
- D. T. Winkelmann, Jr., Lansingburgh, N. Y. letter.
- A. E. Slocum, Hion, N. Y., a flourished bird and cards... A W. Clark, Lowell, Mass., a beautifully
- written letter. W. R. Foster, Troy Grove, Dl., a letter and flourished bird.
- H. A. Howard, Rockland, Me., a letter and flourished swan,

- A. S. Osborn Business University, Roches
- J. R. Long, Type-writing Institute, Dan ville, Ind., a letter
- F. W. H. Wiesehahn, St. Louis, Mo., a let ter in superb style
- S. W. Daugherty, Columbus, Ind., a letter and flourished bird. C. N. Walsh, Carthage, N. Y., a letter, in a
- good practical hand. W. W. Whyland, Berlin, N. Y., a letter and of writing.
- James W. Westervelt, Woodstock, Ontario, a letter in elegant style
- Clinton H. Clark, Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill., a letter.
- H. C. Spencer, Washington, D. C., a letter, in a splendid practical hand.
- A. D. Small, penman, Grand Valley, Pa., a letter and a flourished bird.
- Rochester (N. Y.) Business University, a ost elegantly-written letter.
- Willie G. Rash, Burlington, Wis, a letter and set of capitals very creditable H. F. Vogle, penman, 1.810 South Broadway,
- St. Louis, Mo., a letter and fancy cards. Charles Hills, pennan and card-writer, 229
- 11th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., a letter, E. K. Isaacs, Penmauship Department of the
- Northern Indiana Normal School, a letter, G. W. Dix, Lawrence (Kas.) Business Cal
- lege, a letter and photo, of a pen-drawing. J. J. Sullivan, Atlanta, Ga., a letter and s
- club of twelve subscribers to the JOPENAL J. H. Smith, 1016 Chestnut Street, Philadels
- phia, Pa., a letter in excellent style and taste. E. L. Burnett Business College, Elmira, N. Y., a letter and photo of lettering and drawing.
- J. W. Swank, the penman of the U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C., a splendidly written latter
- M. B. Moore, Morgan, Ky., a letter and several skillfully-executed specimens of writing and thoursdring.
- Gus Halsîzer, Toulou, Ill., a letter. He says, The JULENAL is invaluable to every pennion and youth in the land."
- G. M. Santhdeal, principal of Smithdeal's Practical Business College, Greensboro, N. C., a letter and floorished hird
- J. H. Bryant, pension at the Spenceria Business College, Cleveland, Ohio, a letter and several excellent specimens of eard-writing,
- G. A. Swayze, teacher of writing in the high and public schools of Belleville, Dutario, also in Albert College, of that city, a splendidlywritten letter and a club of subscribers for the
- E. W. Smith, principal of the Commercial College of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky., a letter. In it he says: "I regard the JOURNAL of inestimable value, and it should he in the hands of every one interested in education."

Reliable, Standard, and Complete.

On the occasion of delivering an educational address, President Garbeld very aptly designated the Spencerian as "that system of penmanship which has become the pride of our country and model of our schools."

Its latest complete American edition, prepared for the JOURNAL by the Spenceran Brothers, is a reliable and popular publication for self-instruction.

It is not sold to the book-trade, but mailed direct to students, accommunts, merchants, bankers, lawyers, and professional men generally, on receipt of \$1.

The work embraces a comprehensive course, in plans styles of writing, and gives their direct application in business forms, correspondence, book-keeping, etc., etc.

If not found somerior to other styled selfinstructors in writing, the purchase price will be refunded. ---

Notice

Ames's Compendium, revised, enlarged, and greatly improved, will be ready to mail in a few days. Price, \$5.



Answered.

[Under this head answers will be given to all questions—the replies to which will be of value or general interest to readers. Questions which are personal, or to which answers would be without general interest, will receive no attention. This will explain to many who propound questions why no answers are given.]

pound questions why no answers are given.)

T. B., Fort Custer, M. T.—Would you
please inform me, either through the columus of the Journax, or by letter, why it
is generally taught to place the through its
above the boxer joint of the first finger instead of placing it as it notuculty places itself.
Also, why the penholder should cross the
root of the unil of the second finger, in profcrower to the end of same finger, as many
good penmen hold the penholders,
ing the penholder upwaits belaft any between
the lower joint and end or typ of first finger,
and crosses the second finger at the end or
and crosses the second finger at the end or

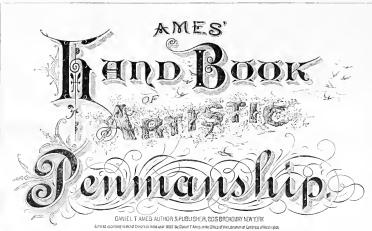
My natural position is, the though touching the penholder uponite help any between the lower joint and end or by of first finger, and crosses the second finger at the end or lower part of the root of the not, bringing the second finger in action move, I think, than in the other or prescribed way, and which seems to cive a more secure or firmer hold, and a better control of the pen. Lately, however, I practice the pre-

motion of the fingers while writing, and at the same time grasp and maintain the holder in the correct position with the greatest ease is the best. It is also obvious that to carry the pen over the space represented by small f, which is the ful extended upward and downward movement of the pen, there must be free and full expansion and contraction of the muscles of the fingers, or the forearm, if that movement is used. Now, by placing the end of the thumb at the first joint of the forelinger, it is slightly bent, and muscles somewhat contracted, so that by straightening the thumb, the mution for making the loop above is given, while by its further contraction the loop below the base-line is made. The natural position of the thumb, as mentioned by our correspondent, is to have its end half way below the first joint of the forefuger in which position the thumb being straight, or nearly so, there remains no expansive force to carry the peu over the extended res above the line, and hence the great difficulty and awkwardness of movement when the thumb is in this position. With writers using exclusively the linger movement, this would be an insuperable barrier because it is an unnecessary straio opon the imuscles to carry the pen rapidly over such long distances. The hand moves over short spaces easier and with greater celerity than long ones. Second, the large writing and long loops so fill the body of the sheet as to give to the writing, as a whole, a mixed and confused appearance, thus rendering it much more difficult to read than if the writing was smaller, leaving a more open and clear space between the lines. All writers should bear in mind that the short letters should occupy no more than one fourth, and the looped I tters no more than three-fourths, of the space between ruled lines

J. L., Baltimore, Md.—Please inform me why printers prefer manuscript written on one side only? Ans. Because it is more convenient for both writer and compositor.

A. R. H., Philadelphia, Pa — I am a book-keeper, forty-two years of age, and write a very plain band, but am a very slow writer. Please inform me whether I can learn to write rapidly; and if so, what is the best inovement for me to use, and what me the best exercises for me to practice on, to become a rapid writer I drug.

The subject of detecting forgery and convicting forgers through the evidence of experts in handwriting is fast growing in favor and prominence. The question, too, of natural characteristics in handwriting, and especially where the writing is dis guised for fraudulent or unsernpulous mutives, and by careful and systematic investigations is traced to its author, is one that caunot fail to enlist the attention of lummers people, as well as lawyers and legal tribunals. Mr. D. T. Ames, a professional expert in handwriting, whose testimony in many important cases has been largely relied upon, has been invited to lecture before the Institute of Accountings and Book-keepers of New York City at their mouthly meeting, on November 15th, on some subject which will curble him to explain his plans of detecting forgeres and tracing them to their authors, and of giving much other valuable information concerning disguised and forged writings, From a long personal acquaintance with Mr. Ames and his methods we know him to be one of the most experienced and skilled examiners of questioned handwriting in this country, and as we believe be stands at the head of this class of experts in the



The above cut is the title page of Ame's "Hand-book of Artistic Peananthip," a copy of which, in paper covers, is given, free, as a premium to every subscriber to the "Journal," Substantially bound in roth waters, for 2° create extent. The book admin is worth to any person the prive of a subscription, while the "Journal," is invaluable to every town or or pupil of writing.

scribed way, and sometimes think it forms the letters better; and, again, I forget all about it, and my thumb falls back to its old natural position, and the penholder also

falls back to its old position.

I am all at sea about this important point, as I am convinced it is an important one. The instructions you sent me with the 'Standard Practical Penmanship' 'say: "Penhadding is second to no other part of

"Standard Practical Terminassing say," Pounholding is second to no other part of the writer's position," any position that was covered in the standard and the terminal position that was covered in directly, and not exampled, was the best position for the thumb and linguisty, also, that good permanship was not a very essential accomplishment; but the longer Live the most all meaning that the position of the fingers has some difference as to the result, and, as you say in you can be suffered to the contrary in reference to penmanship, and that the position of the fingers has some difference as to the result, and, as you say in you can be suffered to the contrary of the position of the fingers has some difference as to the result, and, as you say in your case, the buffet this, or the position of the positi

good ones."

So I will guide myself entirely by your instructions in my future practice, as I am ambitions of becoming not only a good pennan, but an excellent and rapid one, and will make every effort to that end.

Ans. It is obvious that that position for the fingers upon the penholder which will best facilitate a free and untransmeled to good, easy writing. With the furcarumovement, it is not so fatal, since the relaxation of the muscles of the arm will give the extended motion of the pen; but even then the effort is much easier, if aided by the correct motion of the fugers and thumb. As regards the precise position of the ends of the fingers upon the holder, that is not so important as that of the thumb. They should, of course, be slightly hent, for the same reason as should like thumb; in fact, we advente and use the position for the fingers preferred and described by our curresquaded.

S. F. K., Pittaburgh, Pa., submits a specimen of his writing, and asks for our criticism of same. This is not, as a rule, the kind of a question to be answered in this column; but since the chief fault of Mr. K's writing is a prevalent one, we will make his case on exception. Mr. K writes an easy, craceful hand, making well-formed letters, but it is very wearly wice as large as it should be, either for ease of execution or rood appearance. The body of the writing occupies above one-third of the space between the ruled lines, while the loops and eapitable extend to, and many helpody the line above. This le bad, First, but for the root of the specific production of the space between the work. This le bad, First, but for the result of the specific production of the spec

Your hand is indeed a good practical one, and from long practice your habit of writing has probably become so confirmed as to render any change quite difficult. Yet we believe that a frequent practice upon movement-services, such as regiven with the "Standard Practical Temmanship," or any of the movement-services enstomany with teachers of the forearm movement, which would bely you to increase the facility of your writing. You should employ, as nearly as possible, the forearm movement in your writing,—both for the sake of vasc and randitive.

Williams and Packard's Guide.

We cannot at present fill orders for this work. It is out of stock at the publishers, and we are not informed that there will be another edition printed.

For \$2 the JOURNAL will be mailed one year; also, a copy each of the "Standard Practical Penumuship" and the "Handbook of Artistic Penmanship" (in paper covers; 25 cents extra in cloth). Price each, separate, \$1.

various courts in which he has been called to testify, Mr. Ames's proposed "talk" will be listened to with special interest.—
American Counting-room.

At a populous manufacturing town there was an inhabitant who held a good position as a fishmonger, and, being partial to theatricals, was very kind and gave great assistance to the manager of the Theatre-Royal. Bring auxious to make his debut, it was at last arranged that he should play Polonius for the manager's benefit, that gentleman bimself playing Hamlet. The house was crammed, and the play proceeded until it came to the lines, "Do you know me, my lord?" "Excellent well! you are a fishmonger!" when the maternal parent of 'olonius (being in front and thinking the line was a personal insult to her son), rose and said: "Well, sir, if he is a fishmonger, he has been very kind to you, and you've no right to expose him in public."gow Evening Times

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It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, nor devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equalty open to him to say so and tell

The Art Amateur is always full of interest and overflowing with illustrations. The October number, which is before us, is a treasure of art. Among its illustrations are three for china painters-primroses for a vase, barebells for a plate, and poppies for a plaque: three for embreidery-a letter case, a photograph frame and a bellows; a charming hawthorn panel for weed-carving, a dozen pleasing figures for sketching on linen, and a multiplicity of monograms and jewelry designs. There are valuable articles on etching, drawing in red, and other art topics, with some good examples of crayon work; the Munich and Boston art exhibitions are reviewed and attractively illustrated; there are some excellent pictures of Boule work, and one of a remarkable Henri Deux cabinet inlaid with ivory, and many practical suggestions for home decoration and furnishing. Price, 35 cents; \$4 a year.

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CRITICS WHO AGREE .- "That's what I call a finished sermon," said a lady to her husband, as they wended their way from church. "Yes," was the reply, "but do you know I thought it never would be."

THE PERMAN'S ART JOHENAL IS ONE OF the most attractive and interesting of our exchanges. It is most ably edited by D. T. Ames and B. F. Kelley-both of whom are penmen of great skill and experience, alike as artists and teachers. Their able and skillful conduct of the JOUGNAL has certainly placed it a long way in advance of any other paper of its class, and even given to it a very high rack among the class periodicals of our times. Its editorials are powerful appeals for good, practical writing, while the practical lessons in writing and correspondence have been of great value to all classes, and specially so to teachers and young ladies and gentlemen who are seeking self-improvement at home or in the office. We know of no paper that is doing a more useful work than the JOURNAL, and it really ought to find a place in every home, school, and counting-room in the land. It consists of sixteen pages elegantly illustrated, and fine typography. Mailed one year, with valuable premium for \$1; siegle copies, tou cents, from the office of publication, 205 Broadway, New York .-American Counting-room.

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THE PENMANS (FI) ART JOURNAL

Charity at the Lime-kiln Club.

"Da Secretary will read de folleria" communicashue," said the President as the meeting opened:

BRO. GARDNER-Several of your friends desire to know how you stand on the ques-tion of charity this fall. Does the club propose to docate auything to local charity this winter?

Respectively, Four Friends.

" As to de first query," said the President, as he drew himself up, "de answers dat I have heretofore given mus' stand fur de answer cow. De charity of Detroit has bred a race of beggars who will nebber leave us. It has added to de loaferism an' encouraged de idleness, an' giueral shiftless-It has said to de heads of families: 'Idle de summer away au' you shall be supported durin' de winter!' Go ask de Pool Superintendent if de same persons doan, return y'ar after y'ar? Ask bien if men an women have not come to look upon a poe' fund as deir right, an, if dey down' demand deir allewance, iostead of asking for it? Charity filled de kentry wid tramps. When charity tried to undo its work de tramps began to burn barns no murder women an' chill'en. Charity has encouraged a drove of 500 beggar chill'en to march up au' down ebery resident street. It has wasted its tears upon brutes of men au' its prayers upon hardened women, an' its money has gone to feed people so vile an' wicked dat State's Prison ached to receive 'em.

" As to the second query, dar am a pool ole man libin' nex' doah to Sir Isaae Walpole. Who has paid his rent for months past † Charity † No, gem'len ; charity eeber b'ars of anybody but a hold-faced beggar. Onr friend, heah, Sir Isaac, has not only kept de roof ober de ole man's head, but has furnished bim many a meal to eat.

"Up on Grove Street, near de cabin of Waydown Bebee, am a poo' ole woman dat has gone blind. Brudder Bebee an' odder members has chipped in to take car' of her. au' whateber she has had de pas' summer or has now am due to deir kindness. Town charity basu't diskibered her yet.

"Un on Scott Street, clus to de cabin of Whalebone Howker, dar was a death de odder day an' two chill'en war' left alone in de world. Charity left 'eur alone in de house until de landlord turned 'em into de street; den charity walked off an' Brudder Howker took de orphaes home an' will keep 'em frew

"Up my way dar' am a siek man who wants medicines—a boy wid a broken leg who wants nourishin' food-a woman who has bad a long run of fever widout her rent fallin' behind or her chill'en goin' hungry. Let de cry of distress come to Pickles Smith, Judge Cadaver, Samuel Shiu, Rev. Penstonk or any odder member who kin spare from his purse or his table, au' it am promptly answered. We know our nayburs an' we am naburly. We found no hospitals, establish no beggar's headquarters, an' issue no call fur odder cities to send in deir paupers to be supported, but our naybur hads us at his sick-bed, an' misfortune finds our purse opeu. He who has charity in his heart need not go buntiu' fur de poo' to relieve an' fur reporters to putf deir gifts. Charity dat rides aroun' town on a fo'-hoss wagin will see a workin' man starve au' feed a loafer who has spent half his summer in de saloons. Let us drap de subjick an' proceed to biziness." -- Detroit Free Press.

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"Mr." and "Esq."

But now comes another of our anomalies, one which greatly puzzles European conti nentals, and which is not always fully grasped even by our American kinsfolk. This is the nature of the Esquire. A class of people are habitually called plain " Mr." in ordinary talk, who would be greatly offended if their letters were so addressed. I am not speaking of those who claim a higher adjective description; I mean those who are spoken of as "Mr. A. B." tot who, in any formal description, from the address of a letter upward, must be describad as "A. B., Esq." In itself Esquire, like Knight, is a title, if not of office, of something very like office; and it would not have been wonderful if it had been usual to eat man "Knight A" and "Esquire B" Bit " Knight A." seems never to have been in use; and " Esquire," or rather "Squire B" can harfly be said to have ever been in polite use. Mon like Hampden, who would have ranked as nobles anywhere out of the British kingdoms, were simply "Mr. Hampden," and the like.

To be sure "Mr." was then more of a distinct title than it is now. I have seen somewhere in the early records of a New-England colony an order, in which, among other pains and penalties decreed against a certain man, it is forbidlen to speak of bim any longer as " Mr." Possibly, though used to be spoken of as "Mr.," he did not hold the technical rank of "Esquire." For Esquire is a technical rank, as much as Earl or Knight; and one odd thing is that when the word, in a contracted shape, is put before a name, it means something different from that technical rank. Many people put " Esq." after their names, not by mere as sumption or conventionality, but of perfect right, to whom no living soul would ever think of tacking on "Squire" before their names. "Squire A." marks a position which, if not strictly official, certainly comes very near to it, a position which is not beld by all who are described as esquires even by strict formal right. But the thing that most puzzles the foreigner is the presence of the distinctive title after the name, or rather its absence before the name. He is ready to write " Mr. A B, Esq "; it is hard to persuade him to write "A. B. Esq." with nothing before the A. B And no wonder, for it is a description alt gether without parallel among continental descriptions. We are so used to it that we hardly think of its singularity. It fails to do, at least it seems as if it were going to fail to do, the very thing which titles are invented to do. "Lord," "Su," "Mr," stand as guardians before the name, to show that the mere name is not going to be used. But the name of the esquire stands bare, with-out any protection. We do in fact call him by his mere name, though we stick on his description afterward. "Esquire" has no feminine; otherwise it would be curious to see whether a womat.'s name could be allowed to stand unsheltered in the same way. How singular our treatment of the esquire is seen at once if we fancy a like treatment of the rank next above him. We speak of a man as " M: A B." and we address our letters to him as "A B, Esq" It would be an exact parallel, if we spoke of a man as "Sir A. B." and addressed our letters to him as A B., Knight .- Longman's Maga-

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- (2) "The task of ethical education is so delicate and fine that the wisest may well besitate over it."
- (3) " Morality must be learned in school, as in actual life, amid scentar activities.
- " Distory as now studied, has little or nothing of an ethical character."
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" Well, if you had?"

"I can't say; never see any such chain on Atkins's neck."

"Yes," replied the attorney; "but let us suppose a case. Suppose, for instance, that you had seen this chain around Philip Athius's neck; what would you have thought, knowing Atkins as you do ?"

The court room was very quiet. The witness drawled perceptibly as he replied: "Well, I suppose it I had seen it I should have thought that he had a gold chain around his neck." The Judge relapsed, and the audience exploded, and the prosecution lost the point .- Lewiston Journal.

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The January, 1883, issue of the Jour-NAL having become exhausted, the series of Prof. Spencer's writing lessons, and, also, our own articles upon Letter-writing, were coosequently broken, and as we still have nearly 1,000 copies of all the remaining numbers having these articles, we deem it best to reproduce them in this number. Persons wishing the JOHRNALS containing the entire series of sixteen lesons in practical writing, by Prof. H. C Spencer, beginning with May, 1882, and ending with October, 1883, and, also, all the articles upon Letter-writing, can now secure them by remitting \$1.25. To any teacher or pupil of writing these series of lessons are worth ten times the price named.

Lessons in Practical Writing. No. VIII.

BY HENRY C. SPENCER. Copyright, January, 1883, by Spencer Brothers,



Front position at desk. Correct monition of arms and bands

COPY I is a movement exercise, which may be profitably traced lightly, with the dry peu, and then practiced freely with ink, forming and joining the letters throughout the combination with combined movements and making the compound sweeps left and right with forearm movement. Put vim into this exercise, and continue until you can execute it easily and well. Observe that the loops are the same in width as the small e's, and on the same slant.

COPY 2 requires study before practice. Ruled slant lines before the page, and headlines, each an i-space above the base line, will assist in securing correct slant and hight. Again, study the relation between short and extended letters: See how the first and second strokes of i and its dot apply in j; how the third, fourth and fifth strokes in a form also the part of y; how the first four strokes of a apply in g; how the first and second strokes of n apply in z, and the e, lengthened to 21 spaces, forms the lower half of f. Also, see in the mouogram how all extended letters, both above and below the ruled line, depend upon the loop as their principal stem. Observe that j has no shade, that y, g, z and f are each

slightly shaded on their second all the strokes of the letters with prompt NUL: movements. watched by a

quick to detect faults. A fault most common in writing the lower loop letters is, slanting the loop too much. If, as is often the case, this fault be the result of turning the hand over to the right, or, because the third and fourth fingers are not drawn back under the middle of the hand away from the first and second fingers, to allow them unobstructed play in making descending strokes, the only remedy is to correct the position-te thus remove the cause of the defect.

COPY 3, gives word-practice on the let-ters just taught. Other words giving such practice may also be written. Such words as the following: just, justice; yours truly; foith, faithful; amaze, amazing; good, goodness, etc.

Be careful that you do not make your loops too long below the ruled line-must not exceed two i spaces-or they will interfere with the short letters on the line helow; which is a serious fault, one that gives writing a confused, tangled appearauce.

COPY 4 teaches figures, signs and panetuation marks:

The figures are of even greater importauce than the letters, because they are so often employed to show important results. They should always be unmistakable. If a letter in a word is uncertain, its character may be determined by its connection; but it is not so with figures-they are independent characters.

The figure 1, if commenced on the left with a short oblique stroke, as is often seen, is liable to be mistaken for a seven or a nine; and a marght, 0, made with its right side shortened, is liable to be mistaken for

The copy shows all the figures, except the 6, to be one and one-half times the i-space in hight. It shows the 6 to be half a space higher, and the 7 and 9 to be half a space longer below the line.

Analyze the figures, naming their constituent elements-the straight line, right curve, and left curve; also, study forms and proportions, and observe that each has a slight shade.

Learning to make the figures correctly may be greatly facilitated by placing transparent-paper or tracing-linea over the copy, and writing upon that, guided by the correct forms beneath. Then the pupil may write the figures upon his transparent-paper away from the copy, and correct by placing them over the copy and amending them to conform to it.

COPY 5. THE FIGURES IN SQUARES. Practice in writing the figures in squares has been found excellent for the purpose of



securing proper hight, spacing, and vertical columns. Draw a square four medium ruled spaces in hight, which is just one and onehalf inches. Be careful to have the four

sides equal. Divide the square by vertical and horizontal lines into fourths, then into sixteenths, then into sixty-fourths, according to model. With pen and ink write in the figures like the copy. The hight of all, except the 6, should be three-fourths the hight of the squares. The 6 should be the full hight of a square, and the 7 and 9 extead below base line one-fourth of a souare.

COPY 6. LETTERS SIMPLIFIED. "To save time is to lengthen life," some one has truly said. In this copy we show how the labor of writing may be materially diminished and much valuable time saved to the writer. This is done, mainly, by omitting the first upward stroke in upper loop letters, and in other letters that have top angular joinings at the beginning of words, as in a, b, c, d, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, o, p, t, u, w; also, by omitting the last curve from lower loop letters occurring at the end of words, and from short letters where their essential character is not affected thereby, as in f, g, e, s, y, z, final in copy.

The final d in and, r in her, p in peep, t in tint, in copy, are modified in form to secure greater simplicity. In the figures a saving of strokes is made in the 2, 3, 5, 7; and 8 is somewhat simplified by beginning with a shorter left curve, descending and completing with the usual compound curve.

Thus you have, in a nutshell, the method by which time and labor can be readily saved in writing the small letters and figures. Study and practice will soon put you in possession of the act thus simplified

In lessons to follow we shall teach the capitals.

Letter-Writing. ARTICLE 1. BY D. T. AMES.

"Letters from absent friends extinguish fear Unite division, and draw distance near: Their magic force each silent wish conveys And wafts embedded thought a thousand ways,

To be able to write a letter-elegant and appropriate-in all the numerous departments of correspondence, is a most desirable and useful accomplishment to either lady or gentleman. A letter reflects largely the character and attainments of its author. One slovenly, carcless or awkward in his writing is very likely to be so in other things, while the degree and quality of his mind as well as education, refinement, and even amiability of character, are sure to be made manifest in any extended correspondence.

Not only is such an accomplishment a most potent agency for opening avenues to employment and success in a husiness point of view, but it is a most pleasing and fruitful source of friendly and social enjoyment.

It is now a somewhat prein our large cities, with merchauts, profes-sional men and others, who desire elerks or



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on their second strokes. Make a an an, boon, e can. d deed. going. When valent custom in our large your le kin lie oon no. In heep. watched by a critical eye think, we us. we we young. yoz.

assistants, to seek them through advertisements in our daily papers, directing applicants to address in their own handwriting, and by the character of such communications the applicants are judged, and fairly, we dare say, in most instances.

The experienced man of business, the astute lawyer, or other professionals, reads in these communications, almost unerringly, the talent, attainments and geogral character of their authors. Such letters reveal-first, as a matter of observation, the artistic skill and literary attainments of the writer; second, by inference, his general taste and judgment. The inference drawn from all the attendant circumstances : from the selection of writing-materials to the superscription and affixing of the postage-stamp.

Perhaps there are one hundred applicants for a position; one is chosen; just why, he will not know; while ninety-nine will be left to wonder why their application was unsuccessful. Some were bad writers, some were bad spellers; one made a fital revelation of his lack of good taste and judgment by selecting a large-sized letter or foolscap sheet of paper, which he folded many times and awkwardly to go into a very smallsized envelope, upon which the superscription was so located as to leave no place for a postage-stamp upon the upper right-hand orner, where it should be; it was therefore placed at the lower left-hand corner, and head downwards. The post-office clerk, from force of habit, of course strikes with his canceling-stamp upon the envelope where the postage-stamp should be, thus disfiguring the superscription. Another wrote, with red ink, a large sprawling hand; while another covered three pages with awkward, ungrammatical composition, where half a page properly composed would have sufficed. One touched off his writing with a profusion of flourishes and other superfluities; unother waited long for a response that could not be given from his omission to name the street and number of his residence. And so to the end of the list, each writer has, through faults of omission and commission, or the excellencies of his communication proved, or disproved, to the satisfaction of a would-be employer, his capability and fitness to render satisfactory service, and has accordingly gained or failed to gain place and favor.

In view of the great importance of this subject, and its very intimate relation to good penmanship, we have deemed it a fitting theme for a series of articles or lessons in a penman's paper; and especially so in view of the fact that thousands of this jourual's readers are yet pupils in our public or private schools, and are, therefore, favorably circumstanced to profit most fully by such a course. It will be our carnest endeavor to render the articles as interesting and practical as possible. They will be accompanied with numerous illustrations and examples, photo engraved from carefully-prepared pen-and-ink copy, illustrative of every de-

partment of correspondence.

In our next article we shall present the subject in its general aspect, treating upon those things which are essential to all departments of letter-writing-such as the selection of material, style of composition, and method of arrangement of the several parts of a letter, superscription, etc., with pures of a proper illustrations.

The "Hand-book" (in paper) is mailed free to every person remitting \$1.00 for a subscription or renewal to the JOURNAL for one year, or, for \$1.25, the book handsomely bound in cloth. Price of the hook, by mail, in cloth, \$1; in paper, 75 cents. Liberal discount to teachers and agents.

For \$2 the JOURNAL will be mailed one year; also, a copy each of the "Standard Practical Penmanship" and the "Haudhook of Artistic Peumanship" (in paper covers; 25 ceuts extra is cloth). Price each, separate, \$1.

Society to Encourage Studies at Home. BY MARY E. MARTIN.

To some, the hearing of this society may be an oft-told tale; and if any one is ready to cry out " piper's news," we do not mind, for we are not writing to you. But when the JOURNAL is whirled away from the great throbbing city-whirled on and on, over hill and valley, until it finds its way to some home where a tired mother sits with that overflowing, never-ending, basket of mending before her, - as she tears the wrapper from the paper that has still about it the atmosphere of the printing-room, and as she says, desperately, "I will read it, if the mending is never done"-mon ami, we are writing to you. Writing, hecause we cannot come in and tell you that you, who were sought out in marriage hecause you were so bright and intelligent sud now, cut off by so many cares, teel yourself growing rusty-that this need not We write to tell you that there is a society that you may join, and, without leaving your home, come in contact with the most intellectual, the most cultured ladies of our country; have their direction in any branch of study that you may choose to take up : have an interchange of thought that, perhaps, the conventionalities of life might prevent, even if you were in the habit of meeting. To some teacher, auxious above all things for a finished education at Vassar or some other college, we ofter to you in this society all and more than any university course could give you. There is no reason why everything should look so dark before you, your heart's desire can be obtained. To some young person who has seen her dream of an education slip away in the hand-to-hand struggle of a

bread winner," make life brighter for

bless the day you did.

It was the English society of a similar name, in 1873, that gave the idea to the originators of this society; yet our American society has been worked upon a plan much improved. The English society at that time only reached out to the wealthy classes; the society in America has always held out its hands to all. The object of this society is to induce ladies to form the habit of devoting some part of every day to study of a systematic and thorough kind. It takes up all branches not elementary. A student may take up a course of history, science, art, English, German, or French, literatureeither or all, as she may wish. After a student writes for admission to this society, and selects a course, her name is at once sent to the teacher who has charge of that course, and at once enters upon a study that is delightful, and finds a friend and advisor in her instructor. Their plan is to have the student read or study a certain amount each day; on the next morning, before opening the book, write from memory all that has been studied the day before. At first one may be rather chagrined to find out what a sieve their memory will be; but it would be a stupid being who could go through a winter's study without this plan giving them a well-trained memory. Each student is required to make an abstract of every book read, and a printed examination-list is sent, which, on honor, the student must pass without reference to the book

This society has just gone beyond its first decade; during all that time Miss A. E. Ticknor, No. 9 Park Street, Boston, Mass., has been the secretary, to whom all applications should be made. This society has a monthly, quarterly, and yearly meeting. To the yearly meeting, at the home of the secretary, all students are invited. Covering the ground of thirty-nine States and some territories, the number of attendants must be small; but at a meeting on the first Thursday in June, 1882, there were present ninety-eight students, sixty-six ladies of the committee and associate-instructors. June of the present year, sixty-two students and fifty-four ladies, who carry on the instruction. The society has now a Lending Library of over 1,400 volumes. well for the students that, although the mails are constantly circulating these books, only five have been lost through carelessness of students.

The Day of the State of

As high as nine hundred students have been enrolled for one year; yet in the very nature of the work this number must sometimes vary. Fifteen per cent. of this number have been professional teachers-many of them trained in normal schools. A very gratifying thought is, that a large propertion of the number of students have been married ladies, showing that with advancing years there is no desire to stop the growth of the mind. In the much discussed question of the higher education of women, could there be anything better than this sheltered way of obtaining instruction?

This whole work is a labor of love, being entirely free, except an entrance-fee of three dollars to cover postage, etc. We mention our own connection with the society only because we know that to tell of a thing lived brings a matter more vividly before the mind than a simple statement of facts. The benefit we derive from the society is only the testimony of one; while each mail carries to Miss Ticknor the glad tidings of how much she is doing for all.

It was in the very early years of the existence of this society that we found ourselves the centre of church-work in a small Western town. Circumstances which we could not control had placed us there; and as far as we could see into the future there we were likely to remain-very likely to remain-shut up in this narrow space-6fteen hundred miles from every relative, from all early associations; cut off from all companionship that was congenial. You may say we had our work that should have filled all of our craving nature. That is yourself by joining this society; you will true; but human nature is so organized that one may have the highest work before them, and carry every duty out with faithful minuteness, and yet long with unutterable longing, as we did, for intellectual society and for daily contact with congenial people. We had come from a home of unusual refinement-we had no recollection of ever having a pointed question asked us before this time; yet the prople we were now with took such an interest (f) in us that the time was not long before the very sight of an interrogation point would make us wince. So it seemed like reaching an oasis in the desert that one rainy drizzly day, as we stood near a window looking out on the long stretch of wooden sidewalk and at the frantic struggles of the borses to pull through the mud of the road that scemed bottomless, a new magazine was placed in our hands. Almost the first thing that met our eye was a paragraph about this society. It was just what we needed. We joined, taking up the Art course; and the lovelyminded lady whom we had for correspondent little knew how she and her letters were filling up the blank places of our lives. We took up such works as Kugler, Lubke and Winkleman. What did it matter now if our manifold duties on some days would keep us from opening a book notil the night was far advanced? When the time came, no maiden ever flew with quicker step or happier heart to meet her lover than we to some room where we could shut ourselves up with our books. Often and often the "wee sma hours" would had us just finishing our allotted task, and as we closed our books and looked into the Ere before us, in deep reverie, we saw no visions like "Ik Marvel," but before us would rise up, in grand procession, the paintings of Raphael, Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, and Titian.

The grand, noble woman, who is the sole representative of this society, has no need of a tribute; she stands as priestess to the many women who, year after year, come before her. She stands as Vesta, the emblem of life-nourishing warmth, whose statue was at the entrance of every dwelling. She, like Vesta of old, has kindled, and is maintaining, a fire that will never go Suffrage" is a fact, and not a question, she, in this invisible leaven that has been at work for ten years in our land, will h done more to fit women intellectually than all the orations from political platform, or inflammable books that could be written.

Men of Many Millions.

OUR ASTORS AND VANDERBILTS COM-PARED WITH ROMAN ACROBATS. We occasionally read interesting accounts

of the wealth and extravagant expenditures of our railway kings, bonanza kings, and other financial kings. There is a certain fascination in these descriptions of immense mossessions and the nersonal characteristics and traits of those who control them. That Vauderbilt pays a small fortune for a picture; that Mrs. Astor wears diamonds worth \$200,000, and that Mrs. Mackey gives a dinner at a cost of \$25,000, are facts which to the popular mind have a peculiar charm. And undoubtedly there is an impression in some quarters that the amassing of enormous wealth and the attendant extravagances are things of comparatively modern growth. How far this impression is from the truth may be seen by a glance at history, which in this respect is really comforting to us poor devils of the present day. Pythes, or Pythius, the Lydian lord of Celacae, was worth \$16,000,000. Cyrus returned from the conquest of Asia with \$500,000,000. Darins, during his reign, had an income of \$11.500,000 a year. The votive off-rings of Crossus to the Delphinn god amounted to \$1,000,000. Alexander's daily meal cost \$1,700. He paid the debts of his soldiers, amounting to at least \$10,-000,000, and made a present of \$2,500,000 to the Thessalians. The obsequies of Hephristian are said to have cost \$1,500, 000. Aristotle's investigations in natural history involved an expense of \$1,000,000. Alexander left behind him a treasure of \$50,000,000. The wealth of his satraps was extraordinary. One of them, Harpalus, accumulated \$5,000,000. A festival of Ptolemy Philadelphus did not cost less than \$2,239,000. The treasure of this king amounted to \$375,000,000. There was immense wealth among the Romans. The landed estate of Crassis was valued at 98,-500,000, and his house cost \$400,000. Cacillus Isidorus lost much, still left \$5 .-235,000. Demetrius, a freedman of Pompey, was worth \$4,000,000 Loutulus, the angur, possessed no less than \$17,000,000. Clodius paid \$610,000 for his house, and he once swallowed a pearl worth \$40,000. Autony squandered altogether \$735,000,-000. Tiberius left, at his death, \$118,120 .-000, and Caligula spent it all in less than a year. The extravagant Caligula paid \$150,-000 for one supper. Speaking of suppers, one mest cost Heliogabalus \$100,000, and the supper of Lucullus at the Apollo cost \$8.330. Pegellus, a singer, could and did spend \$40,000 in five days. Seneca had a ortune of \$17,500,000 Apisius was worth about \$5,000 too, and after he had spent in his kitchen and otherwise squandered sums

himself, leaving a few hundred thousands Tacitus informs us that Nero gave away in presents to his friends, 897,500,000. To dresses of Lollia Paulina, the rival of Agrip pina, were valued at \$1,664,480. This did not include her jewels. She wore at one suppor \$1,666,500 worth of jewels, and u was a plain citizen's supper. She was worth altogether \$200,000 000. The luxury of Pappæ, beloved by Nero, was at least equal to that of Lollia. Pallas, the lover of Agrippoua, left an estate in lands valued at \$15. 000,000, and this was only a small part of his immense fortune. The villa was burned by his slaves out of revenge for some injury - Cincinnati Star.

to the amount of \$4,165 000, he poisoned

Subscribers wishing to have their address changed, should be careful to give both the old and new address.

Fifty-seven Years in Harness.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF PROF A. R. DUNION.

By J. P. Cowles, M D , Camden, Maine

The task of preparing a sketch of Prof. Dunton's life and labors, as a pen-artist, has been assigned to me, and documents placed at my disposal from which to gather The most difficult part of this the facts. work is to so abbreviate the life-long story of an active pioneer as to bring it within the proper limits of a monthly periodical like the JOURNAL.

Alvin Robbins Donton was born in Hope Waldo (now Knox) County, Maine, in 1813 - consequently he is seventy years of age, well preserved, and as active as ever in the prosecution of his life-work as a pennan and pen-artist. His father, Abner Dunton, was a well to do farmer, and Alvin was brought up as a tiller of the soil.

At a very early period in life Prof. Dunton exhibited a rare fordness for the use of the pen. In those early days when the goosequill was the pen in use. Alvin would go into the schoolroom with a handful of these quills, which he had previously prepared for use, and, scated at his desk, commence to try them; when one was found which made a mark to sait, he would commence to write, and never seem to tire of this exercise, but continue to write the cutire day with the most joyous satisfaction. He had paid so much attention to writing, and had acquired such an excellent style, that at the age of thirteen years he so far surpassed the teachers of his district-school that he was employed to write the copies in the writing-books and make the pens It should be remembered that at that early day the present style of copy-books were not in use; but teachers wrote at the head of each page a copy, as a guide for the pupil to write from; consequently, at every change of teacher the style of writing was changed. But Prof. Dunton would never follow anyone's style; therefore never had a teacher in peumanship.

As he became more interested in the art he became dissatisfied with the styles then in use - the most prominent of which were the old English round heavy hand and the sharp augular style. He discarded the first as being impracticable for rapid writing, and the second because in tapid execution it became unintelligible. Being thus left without a guide, he built up a system which was essentially and truly his owna style which fell between the two extremes of the old, thus producing at that early age practically the same hand he writes to-day, and which appears in all his published works. The writer has had an opportunity to examine some of Danton's early penmanship, and the only difference observable in his style as it was, compared with what it is to day, is that a greater degree of elegance is observed in the formation of some of the capital letters - this improvement appearing mostly in the shading and turns of the stems.

As has already been intimated, Professor Dunton commenced his active career as a penman and pen-artist at the age of thirteen years; but it was not until 1835 that he commenced teaching the art as a profession, being then twenty-two years of nge. At this time he opened his first school at Hales Mills, Mass From this beginning he traveled through the New England, some of the Western, Middle, and Southern States, teaching what he considered a very great improvement on the old styles of penmanship, and also upon the manner of teaching it.

In 1841, or thereabouts, he commenced visiting the various schools, in the interest of penmanship, which led to the discovery that the pupils were writing as many different styles as there were teachers, with but few, if any, good writers among them, while the manner of teaching was in no

y calculated to inspire the pupil with a we for the art. He therefore conceived

to general good penmanship, together with an improved mode of imparting instruction as an accompanying necessity, and took upon himself the task to bring about this ery desirable result—to accomplish which everywhere he went he formed classes and writing organizations. In teaching these classes and organizations, he established what he denominated "concert drill," which consisted in every pupil using the same kind of ink, the same kind of pen, paper, and all taking the same position at the desk, pens all held in the same manner; then, in a uniform movement as a military drill, at the word of command the pen were carried to the inkstand; on a sorder they took ink, and on a third brought the pens back in position for writing. The first movement he taught was the armmovement; then, arm and finger combined. In this exercise the whole class were required to make the movements in concert with a regularity similar to beating time for music. This practice was continued until it became familiar, thus giving the

and taught it in a large number of public schools and to private classes, with ma

As an illustration of Prof. Dunton's perfect penmanship, the following circumstance is related: In 1840 an Englishman. by the name of Bristow, was teaching penmanship in Boston, Mass., who placed in the Mechanics' Fair specimens of his pennenship. When Professor Dunton saw them, he placed in the Institute some : cimens of his own execution. Mr. Bristow discovering them, went to the judges and represented that Prof Dunton was perpetrating a fraud upon them, in that the specimens of writing entered as his own were copper plate; adding, that it was out of the power of man to execute, with the pen, work of such excellence. The judges called upon the professor, and repeated what Mr. Bristow had said. Prof. Dunton's reply was: "Til show you that it can be done. Thereupon he took pen and paper and executed, in the presence of the judges, finer specimens than those he had placed on exThomas Sherwin, Esq., of Boston, who headmaster of the Boys' High School in that city for thirty-five years. The nortraits of Mr. Sherwin, Dr. Lothrop, who was chairman of the high school for twenty odd years, and John D. Philbrick, Esq., who was superintendent many years, are worked in the cap-piece with the pen. Among the specimens still in his own possession is a picture of himself, worked entirely with a pen, which is scarcely inferior, in any particular, to a photograph. Heads, faces, flowers, wreaths, fruits, and all kinds of ornamental work have been, and are still, executed by him, which work is equal, in every particular, to the finest and most delicate steel-engraving

As a teacher of plain, fancy, and ornamental penmanship, Prof. Dunton has been a success from first to last. He has not only formed classes of his own in nearly all of the New England States, most of the Middle and Southern, and many of the Western, States; but in nearly all of these he has been employed in the institutes and colleges as a professor of penmanship, to teach this beautiful act. When conducting a private class or a public school his manner is such and he throws so much enthusiasm into his work that it is a very dull head, indeed, that does not improve. It has been the writer's privilege and pleasure to examine and criticise many specimens of pen-work which have been executed by pupils while under his instruction, and they are always of a superior order of workman-

But I cannot do justice to the subject of this sketch without making mention of the professor's ability as an expert or detective of disputed signatures. In fact, anything and everything which comes under the touch of a pen or pencil he is familiar with. As an expert on disputed paper he rarely, if ever, makes mistakes He comes to conclusions, as to the genuineness or otherwise of signatures submitted to him, without any regard to which side of the case he is employed by, or what conclus ons others may have arrived at.

For many years past Professor Dunton's teaching has been confined to advanced students and to teachers of the art, although he has taught a few classes in his native and surrounding towns, and while these lines are being penned he is in Boston, giving instruction to teachers and to the schools. Without detracting anything from others who have done a noble work in the same field of labor, it may truly be said that Prof A. R Dunton has been the great pioneer of penmanship in the East as Prof. P. R. Spencer has been in the West.



pupils an easy, free, and graceful movement of the pen. At the opening of each session, it was the professor's custom to spend a short time in reviving the previous esson; then the students were carried through the various movements in a progressive order, until they were all attained. Whether this plan of teaching was ever practiced before him he knows not; but if it had been he was not aware of it; coustquently, so far as he is concerned, the plan was entirely original with himself.

Wherever he went his manner of teaching and his style of writing was recognized and adopted as the most practical of any that had preceded him; for instead of its making a few good writers, all who continued to practice acquired a good, easy, and rapid style of penmanship,

In order to more thoroughly perfect this plan of uniform ty in teaching and writing, and in ord r to give it a wider field for cultivation than he alone could cover, he published, in 1843, in New Orleans, La , series of copies intended for four books two for the use of ladies, and two for gentlemen. Since that year Prof. A. R. Dunton, and pupils taught by him, have introduced the Dantonian System of Pennanthe idea of uniformity of style as a necessity | ship into the schools of many of the States, hibition. The result was that Prof. Dunton received a medal as the first premium for off hand and commercial penmanship.

Prof Dunton's career as a penman has not been confined entirely to scrip penmanship, but very considerably to that of a pen-artist, in which capacity he will rate erond to none. Among his noted works of this type may be mentioned a piece, in commemoration of the opening or conpletion of the Union Pacific R R., excented in 1866 or 67, and presented to Dr. Duran, who was then president of the road. This piece was 4x5 feet in size, and for the planning and excention of which Professor Dunton received \$1,000 Another of his masterpieces was one designed and executed for Harrison De Silver, of Philadelphia, a photograph copy of which the writer has in his possession, and is finer than any steel engraved work he ever examined. In this piece is a portrait of Mr. De Silver which is in every respect as fine and perfeet us a photograph, and yet it was exe ented entirely with a steel-pen. His last effort of this kind has just been completed, and considering that he is now seventy years of age, is very remarkable, for it is fully equal to any of his previous works. This is a commemorative piece in honor of

Reliable, Standard, and Complete.

On the occasion of delivering an educational address, President Garfield very antly designated the Spencerian as "that system of permanship which has become the pride of our country and model of our schools."

Its latest complete American edition, prepared for the JOURNAL by the Spencerian Brothers, is a reliable and popular publication for self-instruction.

It is not sold to the book-trade, but mailed direct to students, accountants, merchants, bankers, lawyers, and professional men generally, on receipt of \$1.

The work embraces a comprehensive course, in plain styles of writing, and gives their direct application in business forms, correspondence, book-keeping, etc., etc

If not found superior to other styled selfastructors in writing, the purchase price will be refunded.

Fact.

Let be dops of printers' ink, A billie type displayed, Make our instellant princes And all their big passide

Little bits of stonginess-Decarding produce ink-Busis the man of bramess, And seen his credit sink

-London Faper and Printing Trades Journal.

Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. KELLEY, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.]

Columbia College has 1,857 students.

The Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., last year carolled 861, and graduated

Most devontly wished for: "A schoolhouse on every hill-top and no saloon in the valley."

The sales of Webster's spelling-book, from its first publication to date, aggregate 75,000,000 copies.

The Freshman Class at Amberst numbers 65; at Smith College, 70; at Ysle, 70, and at Harvard, 185.

By a recent decision of the University of Bombay, women are hereafter to be admitted to the learned professions in India.

Cornell claims that she employs the only professor in the United States who devotes his time exclusively to American history.

Cornell University has made arrangements to give instruction by direct correspondence between instructor and instructed. St. Paul's School, Garden City, is believed

to be the finest educational structure in the world. It has accommodation for 500 pupils. A large river, hitherto unknown to geo-

A large river, hitherto unknown to geographers, has been discovered in Alaska. The Indians say it is more than 1,500 miles to its source.

There were fifty candidates for the medical degrees of the College of Physicians of Dublin, the other day, of whom two were girls. One of these, a daughter of the late Dr. Kenealy, excelled all other competitors.

In the Greek language every letter etands for a number. G stands for 3, L for 30, A for 1, D for 4, S for 200, T for 300, O (short) for 70, N for 50, and E (long) for 8. The sum of these numbers is 666, which is the mystical number assigned in the Apocalypse to the Benst.

Prof. Coho, of Breslau, helicves that slates lead to short-sightedness, and would substitute peu and ink, or an artificial white slate with black pencil, manufactured in Pilsen. Black or white is proved by experiment to stand out most clearly to the eye. The Zorich School Baraf forbids slates. They are onisy, and invite dirty habits in erasure.

A writer in the North American Revine says that 'out of one hundred boys and girls who go to the primary schools only about fifty go say further up the educational gradus. About thirty advance as far as the gratumar schools, while not more than three of the original one bundred who began at the bottom of the hulder ever reach the top and enter the high schools.

The following are the amounts from the Peabody fund distributed in the several States in the past year for public schools, normal schools and colleges, teachers' institutes, Nashvilla schools, etc., Alabama, 83,755; Arkanesa, 84,050; Florida, 82,055; Georgia, 85,555; Louisiana, 82,125; Messasupil, 84,160; North Carolina, 88,750; South Carolina, 84,225; Tennessen, 812,000; Tenas, 813,000. Total, 871,-175. One hundred Normal scholarships have been established in the Nashville University.

The Kentucky superintendent of schools furnishes these statements: Of every one hundred of the State's population, fifteen cannot read. Of every one hundred whites over ten years old, fifteen cannot write. Of every one hundred inegness over ten years of spe, fifteen cannot write. Of every one hundred men over twenty-one years old, seventeen cannot write. Of every one hundred men over twenty-one years old, seventeen cannot write. Of every one hundred ungro men over twenty-one years old, seventy-five cannot write. The whole number of men over twenty-one years who cannot write forms an array of 75:221.

A recent circular of the Boreau of Education shows that of sixty principal countries, Ireland beads the list, with an average of tweaty per cent. of her population of 5,159,820 attending echool. The United States comes eccond with a percentage of nineteen and three-fifths of a population of 50,155,783. The eaxt in the is Germany with fifteen and sine-teenths of a population of 45,149,172. England and Wales are below even Switzerland. Russia seeds but one and one-half per cent. of her population of 78,509,000 to echool.

France speads \$5 for war every time she speads thirty-five cents for education! That is a great deal worse than Prussis, where \$5.49 is for war against \$2.20 for education. But little Switzeland makes the hest showing among European powers, where \$4.84 is expended for public defeace, against \$4.16 for educating the people. Russis is worse than France, the figures being six events for education to \$5.06 for war, and no other nation stands in as onenvisible light. No wonder that absolution can be sustained in Russis.

EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

[In every instance where the source of any item used in this department is known, the proper credit is given. A like courtesy from others will be appreciated.]

A. B. in a lady's diploms—" after bachelors."—Educational Record.

A Boston girl was recently asked a question in Greek and she did not understand it.

The following is extracted from a smart boy's composition on "Babies": "The mother's heart gives 4th joy at the baby's lst 2th."

A little girl being asked on the first day of school how she liked her new teacher, replied: "I don't like her; she is just as saucy to me as my mother."

A woman placed four pounds of cold meat and eight slices of bread before a tramp. At the end of twenty minutes how much was left ?—Detroit Free Press.

A primary teacher who asked one of her pupils the difference between goose and geese received this answer: "One geese is a goose and a whole lot of gooses is geese."

Jack: "Look here, Bill! if one of them Harristocrats was to tell you to mind your P's and I's what would you tell him?

Bill: "Well, I should tell him to mind his I's."

If a generous but ngly boy give his younger brother "60" for stealing one of his apples, and that night the apples give him "sixty" 2, how many apples did the younger brother receive?—Danbury News.

The editor of au lowa paper offers to send his photograph to any female teacher who will send him the eaves from her township: another lowa editor advises the teachcrs to take up the offer, as the picture will do to search bad schoolhops.

Scenc in a chemistry recitation. Professor: Mr. —, please give the non-atomic list. Mr. —: Mercury, cadmium, zine, and —and—(faint whisper from fellow-student, "harrium") Mr. —, triumphantly: "Bay rum."—Roanoke Collegian.

In a San Francisco school the other day the question, "Who was the father of his country?" was answered by one-half the children, ""George Washington." The other half yelled, "Dennis Kearney." This shows that Kearney's inflance is declining.

A housewife sold a coat to a peddler for a vase worth nine cents, a pair of boots for a china dog worth six cents, and a vest for a glass bottle worth four cuts; how much did she receive for all, and how much over \$9 clear profit did the peddler make?— Detrot Free Press.

Noah Webster was a celebrated author. He was a quick and ready writer, and in one of his inspired moments he dashed off a dictionary. He took it to several publishers. but they shied at it, saying the style was dull, dry, turgid, hard and uninteresticy, and, besides that, he used too many big words. But at last Noah succeeded and the immortal work is in daily use propping up habies at the discuer table.

An Ansita young lady, who has enjoyed the advantages of a classical education at a Northern female college, happened to be at home when her aged grandmother was stricken down with a fatal lilenss. The entire family gathered around the death-heal of the old lady, who, in a feeble voice, said: "Good-by to you all, I am gwise ter peg out."

"Graudmother!" exclaimed the young lady, in a tragic tone of voice, "please dow't say that. Dow't say you are guine to peg out. Say you are going to expire or that you contemplate approaching dissolution. It sounds so much better."—Texas Stylings.

Here is a boy's composition on Fall: This is fall, because it falls on this season of the year. Leaves fall too, as well as thermometers and the price of straw hats. Old topers, who sign the pledge in summer, are hable to fall when a fall of cider-making opens, for straws show which way cider goes. Husking core is one of the pleasures of fall, but pleasure isn't good for boys, I don't think. Old men want a little fun; let them hosk. A husky old man can go through a good deal of core sometimes. Digging taters is another of our fall amuse-The way I like to dig taters is to ments. wait till they are baked vicely, and then dig them out of their skins. schools are open in fall. The best winter school I ever went to dida't open until spring, and the first day it opened the teacher took sick and the schoolhouse was locked up for the season. Once in a while we have a very severe tall, but nothing like the fall of Adam and Eve is the garden of Edea, Summer is misnamed. It should be called Pride, for doesn't pride go before

Scholarly Penmanship, BY PAUL PASTNOR.

The complaint that comes from the longsuffering compositor and proof-reader of the illegibility of the so-called "scholarly" style of penmanship should have, it would seem, some recognition at the hands of those against whom it is directed. That the complaint is well founded and just everybody knows who is at all familiar with the style of handwriting adopted by almost all scholars and men of letters. It is a style which grows, naturally enough, out c mental preoccupation and the rapid and engrossing flow of thought. Business men and ordinary correspondents, a part at least, of whose attention can easily, and without detriment to the work in hand, be devoted to the mechanical part of their writings, do not suffer the same disability. And, in fact, it is part of the necessity of business and all record writings to be attractive in form. But scholars and writers must concentrate attention and energy upon the thought which they are pursuing-often to the en tire exclusion of every other present matter; and thus, while it is true they do form : certain definite style by practice, still it is not apt to be a careful and precise and beautiful style of penmanship. They have necessarily grown into the habit of abridged and rapid penmanship, to suit the requirements of prolonged composition; and the fault is apt to grow worse with time, and very much worse with success in literary work, so that at last, with many of them, pennanship comes to be little u than a convenience for jotting down their private impressions in mystic characters cnown only to themselves. Some writers have to have at the case their trained interpreters-compositors who by long familiarity with the manuscripts have come to be

nearly as well acquainted with their peculi-

arities and suggestions as the writers them-

selves. This was true of the great editor,

Horace Greeley, and is still tree of huedreds of the editorial brotherhood who will never be known to fame.

Admitting that this style of pennanship is a fault, and a recognized fault, the question arises, Can it he corrected? and if so, how?

Many writers, driven to desperation by the complaints of their publishers, and the mangled condition of their productions when finally gotten into print, have attempted to cut the gordian knot by the use of the newly invented type-writer, or caligraph. But, in spite of protestations to the contrary, the fact remains that difficult composition cannot be carried on while strumming apon the staring key-board of this machine. It is entirely out of harmony with the genius of thinking. One who composes as an artist paints, putting words together like bits of color, must see what he is doing; must see what has gono before, what is the connection, and how every scutence reads and lits in with the one fore and after. No leading writer, so far as I know, composes his best productions by the aid of the type-writer. This solution of the problem, then, is not practicable. How shall the difficulty be overcome? answer, it can be overcome only by willingness on the part of scholars and men of letters to cultivate, systematically and caractly, the art of pennanship. I do not believe that any style is so irrevocably formed that it cannot be changed by, say, six months of faithful practice in accordance with the best models. Of course, it would be best that every scholar, every student, every person who intends to follow a pro fession when the pen must be constantly used, should form a good style of peamau-ship while young—though this is very seldom done; but still, it is never too late to improve even to change altogether one's handwriting. It would be somewhat of an embarrassment at first, no doubt, to have to give a large share of one's attention to the merely mechanical part of the task; but the liabit would soon be formed, and, once formed, would be invaluable to the writer. Besides, there is an undoubted satisfaction in seeing fair thoughts put by the band into fair form. There should be something of the pride of the artist in a handsome manuscript. It is to be hoped that many of our scholars, and coastant contributors to the periodical press, whose bandwriting is now a trial to the pro-dreader and the editor, and a discouragement to the compositor, will learn wisdom from the vexations to which they are in turn subjected, and make some definite effort to form a legible and agreeable style of penmanship.

THE LIBRARIES OF EUROPE.-Vienna has 577 libraries, containing altogether 5,500,000 volumes, without counting manuscripts. Next to Austria is France, which boasts five hundred libraries, containing 4 350 000 volumes; and next. Prossia, about four hundred libraries and above 2,500,000 Great Britain is reported as having only two bundred libraries, but they contain nearly a quarter of a million more printed books than Prussia. The largest is that of Paris, with over two million volumes; the British Museum comes second, but a long way behind, with one million; Munich third, with 800,000; then Berlin. with seven hundred thousand; Dresden with five hundred thousand; the Vicena has only thirty thousand printed books, but is very rich in valuable masuscripts, the total of which is twenty-five thousand. The most celebrated and largest of the university libraries are the Bodleina, at Oxford, and that of Heidelberg, each possessing about five hundred thousand volumes. —Scholar's Companion.

A Condemned Sentinel.

A cold, stormy night, in the month of March, 1807, Marshal Lefebrre, with twenty-seven thousand French troops, had invested Dautzie. The city was garrisoned by seventeen thousand Residan and Prasian soldiers; and these, together with twenty or thirty thousand well-armed citizens, presented nearly double the force which could be brought tet the assault. So there was the utmost need of vigilance on the part of the sentinels; for a desperate sortie from the gartieut, made unawares, might prove eslamitous.

At influight Jerome Dubois was placed upon one of the most important justs in the advanced line of pickets, it being upon a narrow strip of land raised above the marshy llat, called the Peniosala of Nebrung. For more than an hour he paced his lonesome heat without hearing anythingmore than the mosating of the wind and the driving of the rain. At length, however, another sound broke upon his ear. He stopped and listened, and presently he called, "Who's there?"

The only answer was a monning sound.
He called agaie, and this time he heard
something like the cry of a child; and
pretty soon the object came towards him
out from the darkness. With a quick, emphate movement, he brought his musket to
the charge, and ordered the intrader to balk.

"Mercy!" exclaimed a childish voice.
"Don't shoot me! I am Natalie. Don't
you know me!"

"Heavens!" cried Jerome, elevating the muzzle of his piece, "is it you, dear child?"

"Yes; and you are good, Jerome. Oh, you will come and help mamma? Come, she is dying."

It was certainly Natalie, a little girl only eight years old, daughter of Lisette Vaillant. Lisette was the wife of Pierre Vaillant, a sergeout in Jerome's own regiment, and was in the army in capacity of nurse. "Why, how is this, my child?" said Jo-

rome, taking the little one by the arm. "What is it about your mother?"
"Oh, good Jerome, you can bear ber

now. Hark!"

The scutinel bent his ear, but could hear only the wind and the rain.

"Mamma is in the dreadful mud," said the child, "and is dying. She is not far away. Oh, I can bear her crying!"

By degrees Jeronin gathered from Natalie that her father had taken her out with him in the morning, and that in the evening when the storm came on, her mother came after her. The sergeaut had offered to send a man back to camp with his wife; but she preferred to retrin alone, feeling sure that she should meet with no trouble, when the she way, however, had become dark and uncertain, and she had lost the path, and wandered off to the edge of the morass, where she had sunk it the soft mad.

"Oh, good Jerome," cried the little one, scizing the man's hand, "can't you hear her? She will die if you do not come and help her."

Åt that moment the scutinel fancied he heard the wail of the unfortunate woman. What should he do? Lisette, the good, the beautiful, the teoder-hearted Lisette, was in mortal danger, and it was in his power to save her. It was not in his heart to withstand the pleadings of the child. He could go and rescue the nurse, and return to his post without detection. At all events, he could not resist the childible pleader.

"Give me your hand, Natalie. I'll go with you."

With a cry of joy the child sprung to the soldier's side; and when she had secured his hand she hurried him along towards the place where she had left her mother. It seemed a long distance to Jerome, and once he stopped as though he would turn dock. He did not fear death; but he feared dishnor.

"Hark !" attered the child.

The soldier listened, and plainly heard the voice of the suffering woman calling for belp. He hesitated no longer. On he hastened, through the storm, and found Lisette such to be armpits in the soft morass. Fortunestly a tufe of long grass had been within her reach, by which means she had held her head above the fatal mod. It, was no easy matter to extricate her from the miry pit, as the workman had to be very careful that he did not himself loss his footing. At length, however, she was drawn forth, and Jerone led her towards his post,

forth, and Jereme led her towards his post.

"Who comes there ?" called a voice from
the gloom.

"Heavens!" gasped Jerome, stopping and trembling from head to foot. "Who comes there?" repeated the voice.

Jerome heard the click of a musket-lock; and he knew that another sentinel had been stationed at the post he left. The relief had come while he had been absent.

"Friend, with the countersign!" he auswered to the last call of the new sentinel.

He was ordered to advance, and whoo he had given the counterrigin be found himself in the presence of the officer of the guard. In a few hurried would he told his story; and had the officer here alone he might have allowed the matter to rest where it was; but there were others present, and when ordered to give up his musket he obeyed without a murmar, and silently accompanied the officer to the camp, where he was put in irons.

On the following morning Jerome Du-

The time fixed for the execution of Duboise was the morning succeeding the day of his trial. The result of the interview with Marshal Lefebvre was made known to him, and he was not at all disappointed. He blamed no one, and was only sorry that he had not died upon the battle-field.

"I have tried to be a good soldier," he said to bis captain. "I feel that I have done so crime that should leave a stain upon my name."

The captain took his hand and assured him that his name should be held in respect.

Towards evening Pierre Vallinut, with his wife and child, were admitted to see the prisoner. This was a visit which Jorone would gladly have dispensed with, as his feelings were already wrought up to a pitch that almost unmanced him; but he bracel himself for the interview, and would have stood it like a hero, had not little Natalic, in the eagerness of her love and gratitude, thrown berself upon his boson and offered to die in his stead. This tipped the hriming cup, and his tears flowed freely.

Pierre and Lisette knew not what to say. They wept, and they prayed, and they would have willingly died for the noble fellow who had been thus condemned.

Later in the evening came a companion who, if he lived, would at some time return to Jerome's boyheod home. First, the condemned thought of his widowed mother, and

The above cut was photo-engraved from an original pen-and ink flourish executed by Prof. P. R. Spencer, of the Cleveland (O.) Business College.

hois was brought before a court-martial under charge of having deserted his post. He confessed that he was guilty, and then permission was granted him to tell his own story.

This he did in a few words; but the court could do nothing but to pass sentence of death; but the members thereof all sized a petition praying that Jerome Dubois might be pardoned; and this petition was sent to the general of the brigade, and through him to the geometal of the division, by whom it was indorsed and sent up to the Marchal.

Lafabrre was kind and generous to his soldiers, almost to a fault; but he could not overlook so grave an error as the one which had been committed by Duhois. The orders given to the sentinel had been very simple; and foremost of every necessity was the order forbidding him to leave his post until properly relieved. To a certain extent the safety of the whole army rested upon the shoulders of each individual sentinel, and especially upon those who at night were posted nearest the lines of the cumpy.

"I am sorry," said the gray-haired old warrior, as he folded up the petition and handed it back to the officer who presented it. "I am sure that mao meant no wrong, and yet a great wrong was done. He knew what he was doing—he ran the risk —he was detected—he was tried and condemned. He must suffer."

They asked Lefebvre if he would see the condemned.

"No, no," the marshal cried, quickly.
"Should I see him, and listen to one-half
his story, I might pardon him: and that
must not be done. Let him die, that thousands may be sayed."

he sent her a message of love and devotion. Then he thought of a brother and sister. And finally he thought of one—a bright-eyed maid—whose tine-clad cot stood upon the hauks of the Scine—one whom he had loved with a love such as only great hearts can feel.

"Oh, my dear friend!" he cited, howing his head upon his clasped hands, "you need not tell them a talsehood; but if the thing is possible, let them believe that I fell in battle!"

His companion promised that he would do all he could; and if the truth could out be kept back, it should be so faithfully told that the cause of Jerome Dubois should not bear dishonor in the minds of those who had loved him in the other days.

Moreing came, dull and gloomy, with driving sleet and snow; and at an early hour Jerome Dubois was led forth to meet his fate. The place of execution had been fixed opon a low, barren spot towards the sea; and thither his division was heing marched to witness the fearful punishment. They had gained not more than half the distance when the sound of some strange commotion broke upon the wintry air; and very shortly an aid-de-canop came dashing to the side of the general of hrigade, with the ery;

"A sortic! A sortic! The enemy are out in force. Let this thing he stayed. The marshal directs that you face about and advance upon the peninsula!"

In an instant all was changed in that division; and the brigadier-general, who had temporary command, thouderel forth his orders for his countermarch.—The gloom was dissipated; and with glad hearts the soldier turned from the thoughts of the execution of a brave comrade to thoughts of

meeting the enemy.

"What shall we do with the prisoner?"
asked the sergeant who had charge of the
guard.

"Lead him back to the camp," replied the captain.

The direction was very simple, but the execution thereof was not to be so easy; for hardly had the words escaped the captain's lips when a sepandon of Prussian cavalry came dashing directly towards them. The division was quickly formed into four bollow squares, while the guard that held charge of the prisoner found themselves obliged to flee

"In heaven's name," cried Jerome, "cut my bonds and let me die like a soldier!"

The sorgenut quickly cut the cord that bound the prissure's ellows behind him, and then dashed towards the point where his own company was sationed. The rattle of nunketry had commenced, and the Prassians were vailely endeavoring to break the squares of Freeds troops. Jerone Dubois looked about him for some weapon with which to arm himself; and presently he saw a Prussian officer, not far off, recling in his saddle as though he had been wounded. With a quick bound he reached the spot, pulled the dying officer from his seat, and leaped into the empty saddle.

Duhois was fully resolved that he would sell his life on that day-sell it on behalf of France-and sell it as dearly as possible. But he was not needed where he was. He knew that the Prussians could not break those hollow squares; so he rode away, thinking to join the French cavalry, with whom he could rush into the deepest danger. Supposing that the heaviest fighting most be upon the Nebrang, he rode his horse in that direction; and when he reached it he found that he had not been mistaken. Upon a slight eminence towards Hagelberg the enemy had planted a battery of heavy guns, supported by two regiments of infantry; and already with shot and shell immense damage had been done.

Marshal Lefebvre rode up shortly after this battery had opened, and very quickly made up his mind that it must be taken at all hazards.

"Take that battery," he said to a colonel of cavalry, "and the battle is ours."

Dubois heard the order and saw the necessity. Here was dauger enough, surely; and, determined to be the first at the fatal battery, be kept as near to the leader as he dared. Half the distance had feee gained, when from the hill came a storm of iron that plowed into the ranks of the French. The colone left, his hody literally torn in pieces by a shell that exploded close against his bosom.

The point upon the peninsula now reached by the bead of the assaulting colunn was not more than a bunderd yards wide; and it was literally a path of death, as the fire of twelve beavy guns was turned upon it. The colonel had fallen, and very soon three other officers went down, leaving the advance without a commissioned leader. The way was becoming blocked up with dead men and dead lurses; and the liead of the column stopped and wavered.

Marshal Lefebyre, from his elevated place saw this, and his heart throbbed pninfolly. If that column was routed, and the Russian infantry charged over the peniusula, the result might be calamitous.

But—see! A man in the uniform of a Foundation private, mounted upon a powerful burse, caparisoned in the trappings of a Prussian staff officer, with his head bare, and a bright sabre swinging in his hand, rashes to the front, and urges the column forward. His words are fiery, and his look is danutless.

"For France and for Lefebyre!" the strange horsenna cries, waving his sword aboft, and pointing towards the battery, "The marshal will weep if we lose the day!"

The brave troopers, thus led by one who feared not to dash forward where the

shot fell the thickest, gave an answering shot, and pressed on, caring little for the pain of death so long as they had a living eader to follow. Hoping that be might take the hattery, and yet courting death, derome Dubois spurred on; finally, the troop came upon the battery with irre-istible fores

It was not in the power of the carnon eers to withstand the shock, and the Russian infantry that came to their support were swept away like chaff. The battery was quickly captured; and when the guns had been turned mun those wheshad shortly before been their masters, the fortune of the Prussians-horse, foot and dragoous-such us were not taken prisoners, made the best of their way back into Dantzie, having lost

Jerome Dubois returned to the guardhouse, and gave himself up to the officer in charge. First, a surgeon was called to dress several slight wounds which he had received. Next, his colonel was called to see what should be done with him. The colonel applied to the general of brigade, and the general of brigade applied to the general of division, and the general of division applied to Marshal Lefebvre.

What shall we do with Jerome Du-

"God bless him!" cried the general-veteran, who had heard the whole story. "I'll pardon him to-day, and to-morrow I'll promote hua."

And Jerome Dubois, in time, went himself to see the loved ones in France, and when he went he wore the uniform of a

A Letter and Reply.

Oct. 1th, 1883. Prog. C. H. Prince:

Keokuk, Joya. Dear Sir .- I am at present teaching pen moship in the public schools at this place as it is my first experience in graded schools and knowing that you have bed considerable experience in this line, would like to intrude on your good nature by asking your opinion on

w points pertaining to this kind of v First, At what age do you think advisable to begin the use of pen and ink! the best way to interest beginners Third, I have some trouble to keep them a work. Fourth. At what age do you think it practicable to begin the use of muscular suldned movement? Some of my populations they can never learn to write with nuscular ement. Fifth. The teachers before have used a variety of methods in teachingsome using copy books for all, others, for only a part of the school. I prefer them for the lower grades only; what think you?

If not too much trouble please answer me and greatly oblige, Yours, very truly

Most certainly I will suswer, not only to oblige you, but every reader of the doug-NAL.

I confess that I cannot tell just what I wish through this medium, yet am willing to make the attempt, and possibly preven others from graping in the dark. ally have answered all these questions during the past two years, yet am willing to tell my story again and again.

First -At what age do you think it advisable to begin the use of the pen and ink i Ans. Certainly not as soon as is usually the rule. Blots, daulis, tracks, scratches, serawls and hieroglyphics can all lo avoided. To attempt to write with ink too soon is to attempt an impossibility; 4, e if tak and pen are used too early the very poor results usually attained must be expected-that is, blots, daubs, etc., are the necessary effect of blind stupidity in the use of pen and ink before the proper times

If other branches of an English educa tion were as poorly tought as penmanship, the cry would go np, "Cursed be the schools of our country!"

As it is, what is learned in penmanship by nine-tenths of the children in our public schools is due to their perceptive (aculties, and a force of uccessity in writing the general lessons of the school. The teachers are not to blame for any progress made, nor are they to be censured for an almost total ind fference in the subject taught. As soon as a pupil can do the work of programme with a lead-pencil and double-lined book or paper, reasonably well, tolerably well, with a degree of satisfaction, then with double-lined paper begin the use of ink (and pen, similar to 404 Gillott), and review the identical work with closer cruteisto. The age plays no part in the answer to the original question whatever. If the person taught were 969 years old, and in no way knew more about the subject-matter than a child with equal muscular development, I would most assuredly counsel the use of a lead-peneil for two reasous: first, to avoid blots, daubs, etc., which invariably produce discouragement to a beginner second, to increase the chances of success by lessening the labor attempted.

A child can neither hold a pen nor pencil correctly. A pencil held incorrectly will write much better than a pen held incor-

The natural weakness of the fore-finger of a child, together with the use of short slate pencils five-sixths of the time, is cause enough for the general imperfect holding of the pen. While we concede the fact that correct peuholding by the average child is impossible, it can be vastly improved by the use of covered slate-pencils that will not break when let fall.

It is beyond reason and good sense to expect a child to do the work usually assigned at all creditably with a short, blunt slate-peacil. The precision with which advantage is taken in the proper presentation of general subjects taught, and particularly with the classics, to accomplish the very best results and highest aims, is absolute proof of the weakness and slipshod manner with which this subject is treated

Carelessness generally is proven by see ing the miserable results. All through the period of the child's use of the long slate and lead pencil the finger will be growing stronger while the work will have been progressing, and in due course of time the adoption of pen and ink will be the prize gioned for having accomplished certain results.

The use of pen and ink indiscriminately with any class, simply because they should know bow to use them, or because they are old enough and ought to know how, is argument too weak to be countenanced by the intelligent.

With the proper training from the leginuing (which is six years), the child can begin the use of pen and ink at nine years, and it is not objectionable to begin later. The finnsy argument, that "the sooner the better," is uttered only by the ignorant, whose general opinions are valueless to progress. It is not proper-it is not right, it is not justice to the pupil to go from slatepeucil to pen, ink and paper.

Impossibilities should not be attempted with grown persons, much less with children. If the child has no expression in the matter, it is but justice to exercise the proper judgment in its behalf.

An experience worthy of consideration lays down the law thus: Use slate-pencils (covered) and ruled slates until fair execution is reached in Nos. 1, 2, 3, in Programme "A"; then, as a prize for certain proficiency, allow only those the use of leadpencils and double-ruled books who attain certain results.

The various steps are as follows: (1) The use of slate (double-ruled) and neprel.

(2) The use of paper (double-ruled) and lead pencil (3) The use of paper (double-ruled) and coarse pen.

(4) The use of paper (single line) and (5) The use of paper (single line) and

fine pen. The use of the tools employed has always

been a secondary consideration. I deem it of the Journal.)

even more essential than the proper classification of the subject-matter. They unshould not be sacrificed at the expense of the other

In conclusion, to the answer of this ques tion permit me to say, Don't be in too big a hurry to have pupils begin the use of pen and ink.

Second .- What is the best way to interest beginners? By introducing the simplest possible work, and never attempting to go beyond the power of each individual to perform. Individual advancement is the only true advancement; Individual instruction is the only true instruction. Class instruction is necessary, and often more effective, not only for beginners, but any set of pupils.

This question has been asked by every teacher in the profession, and will continue to be asked as long as the error committed is on the part of the teacher. Runid strides have been made in teaching numbers, reading, etc., but writing is yet pursued in the old beaten track, yielding the usual results: poor writing, on the part of the pupil, and indifference and disgust on the part of the teacher. If necessary, I stand ready to prove that carelessness, indifference, and poor results, on the part of the pupils, are indirectly the faults of the teacher, and directly the fault of the general mode of procedure that has for its base class instruction and general advancement.

Any set of children, with the proper materials, and a systematic course of instruction properly applied to individual needs. supplemented with class explanations and drill, each advanced upon his own merit. eaunot fail to win the bighest possible results.

Beginners are as easily interested as any other class. Apply the proper remedy, and the care must follow as the result of law. Children taught bow to make figures (the digits) properly need comparatively little

Children become interested the moment they are convinced of the practicability of any work. The figures are practical: they are used thousands of times every week, and the better they are formed the more accustomed will the eye become to points of beauty, and the hand perform that which good taste demands.

Third .- " I have some trouble to keep them at work." You always will have, so long as class instruction is made the mainspring, and work given beyond the calibre of a majority in the class, the guide for advancement.

Fourth.-" At what age is it practicable to begin the use of muscular or combined movement? Some of my pupils think they can never learn to write with muscular movement." When the proper preparation has been made I think it practicable to begin the use of muscular (forcearm) and combined (forearm and Buger) movement, at ages ranging from twelve to fifteen years. Fifteen, the rule -- twelve, the exception. But if the proper preparation has not been made I most assuredly would agree with the children that they cannot, with any satisfaction, do the work required. Never has no meaning, coming, as it usually does, from school-children.

I question the advisability of teaching "Movement" (as usually defined) in our public schools when the pupils are not directly instructed by a special teacher, or where but two lessons of one half hour each are given each week by a special teacher. Considerable time must be given movement to gain any tangible results. If the time cannot be given, why attempt an impossibility? Even should it be possible to devo'e one-half hour to the writing-exercise each day, under the guidance of a special or expert teacher, I question the advisability of teaching movement at all indiscriminately, as is too often attempted.

(REMARK. I will volunteer to be one of two to discuss this question in the columns

Frith ... " The teachers before me have used a variety of methods." I ask, Why? Let this also be discussed. Has not some plan yet been discovered that will prove the Balm of Gilead? Is darkness yet upon the face of the mighty deep ! Has no way yet been defined that will serve as a model !

One idea in this matter, viz., teaching movement, will defeat all results possible to be conceived.

The average graduate in peumanship of a business college is unable to take charge of the penmanship department of a city This accounts for so much theory, and so little common sense in the general treatment of this subject. Half views are worthless, and so long as an excellent handwriting is the principal requisite for a position, so long will these and hundreds of other questions be asked as to all points pertaining to the most successful treatment of the subject.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GOOD CLERK. -A good elerk must be thoroughly alive to the intrinsic value of the wares he has to sell, must not only be thoroughly con versant with what they are composed of, how they are manufactured and all about them, but he must be convinced in his own mind that the goods he has to dispose of cannot be excelled in quality for the price by any other store in the town. He must have implicit faith in the house he is selling for, that they and they only, are the parties who can supply the wants of a customer to advantage. Must be a good judge of human nature, know when and how to take a customer; in fact, with the good clerk human nature must be a study. Have a joke for the joking customer, a 'augh for the laughing customer, a story for the talking enstomer, as well as occasionally put on the sedative to please the thinking customer. In short, he must be everybody's baby, take and give him whatever happens to come uppermost. He must never take rebuffs unkindly but assume that everything is well meant, nor permit his temper to get ruffled with a customer, no matter how great the provocation. He must start out in the morning with a determination to sell goods irrespective of how much patience and labor it may require; must avoid anything approaching low and vulgar language. He must be high-toned, obliging, courteous, straightforward, and never think it a trouble to show goods, and feel confident at all times that he is doing the very best that is possible to do by his customers, as well as endeavor to persuade them that he has done so .- American Grocer.

The PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, edited and published by D. T. Ames, 205 Broadway, New York, is a sixteen-page folio journal devoted to the interests of good journal devoted to the interests of good penmanship. Its typegraphical appearance is extremely neat, and it is handsomely il-lustrated with portraits and views and line examples of caligraphy by American pen-men. In addition to the interesting and men. In addition to the interesting and pithy items of general news of the craft it contains writing-lessons with novel illustra-tive duagrams.—London Paper and Print-ing Trades Journat.

Tobacco .- "Where did baccy come from, Corny to inquired Mary.

"Why, from 'Meriky; where else?" he replied-"that sent us the first pitaty. Long life to it for both, say I."

What sort of a place is that, I won-

"Meriky, is it! They tell me it's mighty sizeable, Moll, darlin." I'm told that you might roll England through it, an' it would hardly make a dist in the ground. There's fresh-water occans inside of it that you might dhround Ireland in and save Pather Mathew a wonderful sight of trouble; au' as for Scotland, you might stick it in a corner of one of their forests, and you'd never be able to find it out except, it may be, by the smell of whisky. If I had only a thrifte of money, I'd go an seek my fortin'."

THE PERMANS FIL ART JOURNAL.

The Three-cent Stamp.

Good-by, old stamp, its masty link That ends our friendship so, When others failed you gamely sto Rat now you're got to go. So here's a flood of honest tears And here's an honest sigh-oid by, old friend of many ye Good-by, old stamp good by '

Your life has been a varied one, With curious phases frought— Semethres a check, sometimes a dua Your daily coming brought; Smiles to a waiting lover's face Tears to a mother's eve

Or joy or pain to every p Good by, old stamp, good

You bravely toiled, and better men on oracy; totter, and better men
Will vonch for what I as
Although you have been lirked; 'tuns when
Yout face turned foller way;
'Twns often in a box you got
(As you will not deny)—
For going through the ms is, I wal—

Good-by, old stamp, good-by

Ah, in your last expiring breach.'

The tale of years is beard...

The sound of voices bushed in death, A mother's dying words.

A mother's dying words.

A modelen's answer, and and sweet

A wife's regretful sigh

The patter of a buby's test—

Good-by, old stamp, good by ! What wonder, then, that at this tim

When you and I must part, should aspire to speak in rhyme The promptings of my heart. urm'nes deur Ge, blie with all those ner That leve when others de You've nobly served your purpose here-Good-by, old stamp, good by'

The Garfield Memorial.

AN INTERESTING ROOM IN THE CLEVE LAND HOME.

It is known by every one that the General was the recipient of a large number of tokens of esteem and respect during his illness, and that Mrs. Garbeld received many marks of condolence after the spirit of the sufferer had taken its tlight. It was understood that Mrs. Garfield had set apart a room in her recently purchased home exclusively for these many tributes.

For the purpose of viewing these articles and enumerating them for the benefit of the public, a reporter called last week at the Gartield residence on Prospect Street and was received by Harry Garfield, who ushered him into the memorial-room. This is on the second floor at the top of the stairs on the right. Mrs. Garfield stated that she had not yet completed her arrangements in regard to the room, and a very large unmher of articles were yet stored away which she has not had time to unpack and place in

position. The room at present contains a large number of resolutions adopted at the death of the President by the various societies to which the General belonged, by military organizations, city conteils, and meetings of citizens in different places throughout this and other countries, which were sent to Mrs. Garfield as tokens of esteem for the man whom all loved and honored, and to demonstrate in that manner the sorrow felt at the loss of one who but a short time before had moved so majestically among them. The greater part of these resolutions are beautifully designed and placed in mas sive frames of gilt and black. Those sent from cities across the ocean are very claborate, and furnish lasting and beautiful momentoes of a sorrowing world. The walls of the room are thickly covered with the framed resolutions, and three marbleton tables occupy the centre. Upon these are placed the more artistic souvenirs in rich and delicate cases. These are all very beautiful and attractive. The first among them to be mentioned is the tribute of the citizens of Belfast, Ireland. It is placed in a case of rich, dark wood, upon which on four sides are four silver shields. Upon a silver plate in the centre is engraved, "From the citizens of Belfast, Ireland, to Mrs. Garfield." Inside the case is a volume bound in black leather, with a monogram of the General's initials upon the cover The volume contains the printed resolutions of condolence sdopted by the citizens of the | burnan imitators.

above-mentioned place at a public meeting held soon after the news of the President's death had reached them.

Equally as beautiful is the token of repect from Kingston-upon-Hull. The actions of a citizens' meeting, held there in September, 1881, are printed and inclosed a binding of heavy black velvet. Upon the cover is a monogram of J A. G. Accompanying this is a poem, each live of which is written upon a scroll. The ends of the scroll are so shaped as to form a letter, the whole spelling "United States of America," and the first letter of each line of the poem forms "President Garfield."

Occupying a table by itself is a large handsome case containing the marks of revereuce from the New York Mining Stock Exchange. The resolution adopted by that body may be read through the plate of thick class, which is encircled with a band of sil-

In a large album, with dark Russia bioding and gold clasp, is printed on the first page, "Resolutions of respect tendered to the family of James A. Garlield by the American and sympathizing friends in Santiago, Chili." The resolutions cover some balfdozen pages, and are followed by a long list of signatures.

The poem which is engraved upon the soldiers' monument at Racine, Wis., was sent to Mrs. Garfield worked in red letters on a piece of heavy white silk, together with the American and British flags and a sprig of evergreen, by Mrs. H. S. Duraud, Racine

An excerpta from the minutes of a special meeting of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, held September 20th, 1881, in respect to the dead President, is very handsomely printed and inclosed in a black Russia leather case, upon which is the monogram J. A. G.

The Grand Lodge of Jowa Masons enclosed their expressions of sympathy in a book with flexible covers upon which is printed: "A memorial presented to Mrs. Garfield from the Grand Lodge of Iowa.'

Unon opening a rich wine-colored velvet cabinet may be seen a letter from the Mayor of Boston, as follows: "In hehalf of the City of Boston I ask you to accept the accompanying volumes. They contain the official tribute paid by our citizens to the memory of your late husband, and express their admiration and esteem; Samuel A. Green, Mayor," and a copy of Mrs. Garfield's reply: " The beautiful volumes forwarded by you in behalf of the City of Bostou are received. The tribute to the memory of General Garfield, as an expression of love felt by him in the old family, is to us most precious. We return to the citi zeus whom you represent our very sineere thanks." The volumes are bound in rare wood, and contain a steel engraving of the late President and the action of the city government in reference to the national be-

The tribute of the Law Class of 1881 of the National University of Washington oc cupies an entire table, it being a very large volume, containing the resolution adopted by the Class on October 30th, 1881. On the cover of the book is printed, "Tribute by law students."

Of the framed resolutions, those adopted by the Cleveland City Council occupy a uspicuous position ou the north wall of the room, and form a most beautiful and appropriate memeuto.

Beneath it is bung the resolutions of Columbia Arch Chapter No. I, of Washington. This is probably the most highly embellished design which adorns the walls. The frame is of chouy, and the resolutions and the members of the committee are worked in black on a white silk Masonie apron. The latter is ornamented with heavy gold fringe and cardinal ribbon .-Cleveland Herald

A tack points beavenward when it neans the most mischief. It has many

When to Subscribe.

For several reasons it is desirable, that, so far as is practicable, subscriptions should begin with the year, yet it is entirely optional with the subscriber as to when his subscription shall commence. Those who may be specially interested in the very practical and valuable course of lessons just closed by Prof. H. C. Spencer may secure all the numbers of the Journal containing these lessons, except that of January. 1883,-fifteen numbers in all-for \$1.25; single numbers, 10 cents.

BEAUTIPUL ANSWERS .- A pupil of the Abbe Sword gave the following extraordinary answers:

"What is gratitude ?"-" Gratitude is the memory of the heart."

"What is hopef"-" Hope is the blosom of happiness."

"What is the difference between hope and desire !"-" Desire is a tree in leaf, hope a tree in flower, and enjoyment is a treo with fruit."

"What is eteruity ?"-" A day without yesterday or to-morrow, a line that has no

"What is time ?"-"A line that has two ends-a path which begins in the cradle and ends in the tomb."

"What is Godf"-" The necessary being, the sum of eternity, the mechanist of nature, the eye of justice, the watchmaker of the universe, the soul of the world."

A writer of poetical puff paragraphs lately seut an offer to a stylographic pen manufacturer to invent for him a rhyming advertisement. The reply he received was prompt and witty:

"Is it simply a joke, that you ask us to buy. A pig in a poke? Of such hargans we're shy; We may as well add as you don't seem to know That besides making pens, we keep our own pe

Writing in the Public Schools. BY ARTHUR OFHLER.

The trials and difficulties of the writingteacher in our public schools are many and of a varying nature. In fact, they are but little understood by Boards of Education, or the public in general. One reason may be, that writing-teachers, as a class, are as tightly shut up within themselves as a clain, which fact has often been a source of wonder to me. They most assuedly need very little to mind the sneers of the average professional penman, or teacher of penmanship in more advanced institutions having material of corresponding age; for, were some of the latter placed in the former's positions and circumstances, a large number of them might possibly cut a rather sorry figure. I make this statement with due deference to their respective methods and theories, and cheerfully acknowledge that among the professionals with whom I have had the pleasure of becoming acquainted there is not one from whom I did not learn something. I do, however, emphatically say that it is very easy to ridicule the teaching of penmanship in the public schools, and quite a different thing under existing circumstances -to do, oh! so much better. That a better day is dawning seems positive to my mind, and if the teachers of this branch, he they special or regular, would only interchange views through the JOURNAL, it would certainly hasten the day and result in positive good.

I have used the following programme for some time with excellent results. The same is based upon the Peircerian plan of individual criticism. Actual trial in the class-room convinces me that good figures, presented in their order of simplicity, hefore letters, is the thing for the schoolroom. The strong point in the individual plan of criticism is, that the teacher can show each pupil wherein he failed in any effort, and not, as is usually done, simply tell him "it is wrong "-a fact of which he very likely was as well aware as his teacher.

"Careless Writing will always prevent progress."

POINTS TO BE GAINED.

2. Arrangement. 3. Speed in single figures

1. Promiscoons figures Speed in promisenous figures,

6. Habits established.

ARTHUR OEHLER, Teacher. PROGRAMME.

1. Figures-1-0-6-4-8-5-3-9-2-7.

11 from 1 to 100. 3. 4. Short letters: -i-u-w-n-m-

-c-r-s. 5. Words from short letters : in, wins, own, omen, voice, woven, sorrow, roses, wear, ex

cures. 6. Semi-extended letters: t-d-p-7. Words from same: tent, tow, dipper,

s. Extended or loop letters: h-k-l-h-j

-y-g-z-f.
9. Words from same: yes, join, gave, that, all, of, thought, pretend, awkward.

CADITALS

10. Direct oval letters: O, E, D, C. 11. Words from same: Oscar, Olivia, Edith,

Edgar. David, Dover, Cyrus, Carrie. 12, Reversed oval letters: X, W, Q. Z, V, U. Y. I, J.

13. Words from same: Xingu, Webster, Quaker, Zachary, Vicksburg, Utica, Yankton, Isanc, Jessie.

14. Capital stem letters A, N. M. T. F. H. K. S. L. G. P. B. R.

15. Words from same: Almira, Alfred Na. than, Mark, Thomas, Felix, Helen, Hugh, Keckuk, Syduey, Sophia, Lewis, Lottie, Gertrude, Galesburg, Pedee, Patrick, Betsey, Buffalo, Ralph, Rockford.

" Be mindful of the little things."

More may follow on the above at some future time. Meanwhile I shall be ready to explain anything not clear on the above programme, and again appeal to my brothren in the public schools to exchange ideas, for I feel sure the editors of the JOURNAL will gladly place a little space at their disposal.

How to Write for the Press.

It would be a great favor to editors and printers should those who write for the press observe the following rules. They are reasonable, and correspondents will re gard them as such:

(1) Write with black ink, on white paper, wide-ruled.

(2) Make the pages small - one-fourth that of a foolscap sheet.

(3) Leave the second page of each leaf blank. (4) Give to the written page an ample

margin all round. (5) Number the pages in the order of

their succession.

(6) Write in plain, hold hand, with less

respect to beauty.

(7) Use no abbreviations which are oot to be put in print.

(8) Punctuate the manuscript as it should be printed.

(9) For italics, underscore one line; for small capitals, two; capitals, three.

(10) Never interline without the caret to show its place.

(11) Take special care with every letter iu proper names. (12) Review every word to be sure that

none is illegible.

(13) Pat directions to the printer at the head of the first page.

(14) Never write a private letter to the editor on the printer's copy, but always on a separate sheet .- Normal Teacher.

The Hand-book (in paper) is now offered free as a premium to every person remitting \$1 for one year's subscription to the JGURNAL. Or, handsomely bound in cloth, for 25 sents additional.

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| 14 | Lord's Prayer | | ١ | ä | ı. | | | i | d | ı, | | 19x24 |
| 10 | Garfield Memorial. | | | | | | | ì | | | ì | .19x24 |
| 41 | Family Record . | | | | | | | | ı | | | 18 **** |
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NEW YORK, NOVIMBER, 1883.

Our Next Course of Lessons,



E auticipate pre senting, in January number, to the patrons of the JOURNAL the first of a series of ingenious, interesting and effect-

ive lessons in pracical writing, by Mr. A. H. Himman, of Worcester, Mass. Mr. Hinman has been for over twenty years an earnest and independent student and teacher of penmanchip, and, as the result of long research and original thinking, has developed a host of novel ideas and methods of illustrating and teaching penmanship.

Having had a large experience in teaching penmauship in the leading business culleges, city and county public schools, as wel as the organization and instruction of

classes, the coming course of lessons will he unusually productive of rare and practical ideas, of great value to learners as well as teachers. In view of the value of these lessons it is our purpose to spare no paius or expense in furnishing illustrations liberally. We are confident that those who know Mr. Hiuman, and his methods of teaching practical writing, will look forward to the coming course as of many times the value of a year's subscription to the JOURNAL. To teachers and friends of the JOURNAL we can give the most positive assurance that for practical value and interest to lovers of penmanship the Jour-NAL for the coming year will be greatly superior to the past, and fully maintain its position as the chief of peoman's papers.

Good Writing and Bad Spelling.



HE accusation of being bad speller» is often laid at the doors of good writers. But on occasions when valuable time has been wasted.

and our patience barassed and exhausted in the often vain endeavor to decipher the hieroglyphic scrawls of possibly some would-be defamer of the orthography of good writers, we have been prompted to exclaim: O scrawls! O anythings! Glorious mantle of uncertainty! Under thy regis how futile are accusations of false orthography! for who can determine? 'Tis au å, e, i, o, u, x, y, z, or anything fancy can conjure; and apart from context is as meaningless as are the broken through of a last year's cohweb." That good writers often spell badly we admit; but that they do so more frequently than do any other class of persons we disbelieve; but errors in plain writing are more noticeable from the distinctness of the letters. In fact, we believe that, as a rule, good writers would be found to be better spellers than are bad and awkward writers; for the same qualities of mind and habit that lead one to acquire and maintain a good, plain style of writing, will tend to produce excellence in other attainments. Yet one, if not the chief, requisite for good spelling is a retentive memory; good judgment, and the highest order of reflective faculties, which powerfully aid in other attaiuments, are of little, if any, avail in spelling, so that it often occurs that men of great mental power, and of large and varied attainments, are had spellers. A person with a very retentive memory, though otherwise weak-minded, may be a superior speller, while another, endowed with extraordinary judgment and great reasoning power, yet possessed of a less reteutive memory, may be an inferior speller. We well remember when a ladand attending a district school in a rural town of New England, of two hove who were so weak-minded as to never outgrow the care of a guardian, and who never comprehended the first principles of arithmetic, grammar, or composition, and yet would be the last to go down at a spellingschool.

The King Club

For this month comes from W. P. Wormwood, of the Western Normal College and Commercial Institute at Shenandoah, Iowa and unmbers twenty-five. The Queen Club numbers fourteen, and was sent by A. W. Woods, of the Springfield (111.) Business College.

The last observations indicate that we are distant from the sun about 92,700,000 miles. These are the figures obtained as near as may be from the observations of the last Venus transits.

A Noted and Interesting Case of Forgery.



ROBABLY no legal controverey has ariseu in this country, during the last decade, in which the gennineness of handwriting has been called in question, that has attracted more attention

than did the "Lewis Will Case," which was a few years since tried in Jersey City,

In 1877 there died in Hoboken, N. J., a wealthy bachelor, leaving a will which, after the payment of a few small legacies, conveyed his entire estate of more than a million of dollars to the United States Cov. erument, to be applied to the payment of the national debt. But when the will was presented for probate, a pretended widow appeared as a contestant, and who subsequently presented a marriage certificate, which she alleged to have been written by a (then deceased) justice of the peace who performed the marriage ceremony between her and Mr. Lewis. Experts were called

who pronounced this certificate a forgery. In the December number of the JOURNAL will be given a full history of this case, its origin, trial, and disposition, illustrated with plates showing the writing of the forged certificate: also, that of two other certificates, made up by the experts, respectively, from letters and words cut from the writing of the forger, and that of the justice of the peace who was alleged to have written the certificate. These made-up certificates, when compared with the alleged marriage certificate, proved it to be in the handwriting of the forger, and not of the alleged justice of the peace. The history of the trial, and the handwriting exhibits, will be very interesting. Single copies of the JOURNAL will be mailed for ten ceuts.

Why Good Professional Writers are not Good Business Writers,



T is asked by a correspondent, Why are good professional writers so frequently bad business writers? Writing that is at all accurate in its construction, requires to be thoughtfully and carefully executed, and persons who write thus soon establish a certain rate of speed, at which they can execute a fine accu-

writing, and their hands soon become babituated to that certain style and rate of speed; and if from any emergency the hand is forced to accelerate its motious much beyond its accustomed speed, it breaks, as it were, and not being able under the pressure to perform in its wonted way, it is forced to adopt a new mode of action, which requires to be mastered by practice as much as did the former one, and, until it is so mastered, all the motions of the hand are more or less awkward, and produce, correspondingly, imperfect and erratic forms. A hand that has been trained by long practice to write well thirty words a minute, if forced to record fifty words, might be able to do little more than to make the veriest scrawls, like a horse that trots safely and gracefully at 2.25, if forced another second, breaks and goes into the most awkward motious.

It is one thing to have a hand trained and habituated to a certain style and speed to produce accurate and artistic writing, and

quite another to have it trained for business writing; and it is not often that a hand can, at the same time, execute a delicate and beautiful professional, and a really good and rapid business, hand—each style requiring a certain kind of training and practice peculiar to itself.

Good Writing Not a Gift.



ANY persone entertain the theory that all really skilled writers are so because of some special gift, and that only a favored few can

excel. That there is a wide diversity of natural codowment, and that those most fortunate in this respect will most excel, is too obvious to admit of question; but that this is more true of writing than of most other attainments we have not the slightest belief. That acyoce specially excels in any direction is most frequently due to some circumstance that has tended to direct attention to, and awaken an interest in, that special direction. Circumstances bring a man into the association of artists, and he naturally becomes interested in art, pursues its study and practice, and excels. Others, from similar or other causes, have their attention directed to mechanics, architecture, chemistry, law, medicine, or other profes-

sion, and excel according to their ability. One of the most conspicuous elements of success in any department of knowledge or discovery is stick-to-itiveness; and this is specially true of writing. Its acquisition requires both patient study and practicestudy, to acquire a correct mental conception of that in which good writing consists; and practice, to impart the manual dexterity for its execution.

Initial Letters.



EAUTIFUL initial letters consti-?tute au important feature in all artistic pen-work. On this and the next page we present several, which are contained in the new alphabets pre-

sented in "Ames's New Compendium of Practical and Artistic Penmanship."

Dickens on Flourished Writing.



MONG the many masterly delineations of personal peculiarities so often met with in the works of Dickens, we note the following from his "Little Dorrit":

"In his epistolary communication, as in his dialogues and discourses, Mr. Dorrit surrounded his subject with flourishes, as writing-masters embellish copy-hooks and ciphering-hooks: where the titles of the elementary rules of arithmetic diverge into swaus, eagles, griffius, and other caligraphic recreations, and where the capital letters go out of their minds and bodies in erstacies of pen and ink "

An English writing-master once published an arithmetic, the pages of which were extravagantly illustrated with all manper of such flourishes as are described by Dickens, and to which he alludes in the above quotation.

THE PENMANS (FI ART JOURNAL

AGBCDEFGHHJJKLMM 1-0 P2 R S J U V 11- X Y 3

Abbreviated Capitals.



UMEROUS efforts have recently been made, on the part of authors and teachers of writing, to originate set of abbreviated capitals for business writing.

mirably adapted for that purpose. The same constitute a part of the department of practical writing in "Ames's New Compendium of Practical and Artistic Penmanship"-now ready to mail to any address for 85

Why so many Bad Writers?



ROBABLY no other attaiument is subject to so many ridiculous notions as the acquisition of what may be termed a good bandwriting. We are constantly met with the remark that good writing is a gift-"To some

it comes perfectly natural"; while "others never can learn to write well." To us this is sheer nonsense. We believe that any person possessed of average common sense and a good hand can learn to write, with fair facility, a legible style of writing, and that this is as certain as it is that he cao acquire a practical knowledge of arithmetic, grammar, geography, or other brauch of education.

The chief difficulty of the masses in learning to write has been the indifference manifested by teachers and school officers respecting the instruction of writing in our public schools. In all other branches. teachers recognize the necessity of, and school-boards demand a certain standard of, qualification; but the instruction of writing is left to take care of itself-the teacher scarcely conceiving it as among his netessary qualifications, while his employers have not deemed it of sufficient importance to question his capability either to practice or teach writing in a creditable manner. This being the fact, is it any wonder that pupils should be indifferent, and at length come themselves to regard it as of slight importance whether or not they write a good hand !

A teacher who himself is a good writer, and is alive to the value and importance of good writing, will seldom fail of awakening an interest in, and securing, that earnest study and practice of writing which will secure to his pupils a good handwriting.

The Common-sense Binder.

This convenient receptacle for holding and preserving the JOURNAL should be in ossession of every subscriber. It is to all intents and purposes a complete binder, and will contain all the numbers for four years. Mailed for \$1.50.

Many life books are bound in calf .- Ex.

Home Study and Improvement.



N another page will be found au article upon the above subiect, by Mary E. Martie, that deservee the thoughtful at-

tention of all, and especially the female, readers of the JOURNAL. persons realize how much of valuable information, and how many useful and gratifying attainments may be acquired by a systematic, industrious, and judicious employment of time at home; and it is a pleasure to note the organized effort now being made to initiate and encourage home education and improvements. It is an obvious fact that with most ladies

all educational, and even literary, improvement cesses with their schooldays, or at best with marriage. Domestic affairs, or light, useless reading absorbs their time, and very soon the brilliant and scholarly schoolgirl, who has been the pier, if not the superior, of her male classmate, is quite distanced, and is, comparatively, his inferior in nearly all departments of human know-The young men, by their more practical and extended range of observation, not only utilize, but continually through life add to their school attainments; while the young lady, in her limited sphere of thought and observation, seldom finds occasion even to recall her former studies-to say nothing of extending them. Hence any movement looking to the encouragement of original or continued effort for advancing the standard for home culture of ladies we hid God-speed.



EPORT of the United States Commissioner of Education, for 1881, has just been received. It contains much valuable information respecting the educational systems

of this country and the world, and their

The number of teachers employed in public schools in the States and Territories is 289,159. Salaries for men range from \$25.45 in South Carolina to \$99.50 in Nevada; fer women, from \$16.84 in Vermont to \$74.76 in Nevada. Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiaea, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Tennessee, New Mexico, and Wyoming make no distiuction of sex in reporting salaries. lowest salary reported in these is \$22.25, in North Carolina; the highest \$60.23, in Wyoming. In the New England States the excess of the salaries of men above those of women ranges from \$10.86 to \$47.05; in the Middle Atlantic States from \$3.93 to \$18.39; in the Southern Atlantic States from 97 cents to \$20; in the Northern Central States from \$4 to \$11.20; in the Southern Central States from \$5 to \$6.44; in the States of the Pacific slope from \$10.54 to \$24.74; in the Territories from \$7 to \$29 86. West Virginia reports average salaries for women in excess of those for men by 74 cents.

The total amount expended for school purposes is \$85,111,442. The amount expended for each pupil ranges from \$1.71 in North Carolina to \$21.43 in Colorado.

There are 362 nuiversities and colleges having 62,435 students and 4,361 instruc-

Of scientific schools there are 85, having 12.709 students and 1.019 instructors: 144 schools of theology having 4,693 students and 624 instructors; 47 law schools having 3,227 students and 229 instructors; 126 schools of medicine, deutistry, and pharmacy, having 14,536 students and 1,746 instructors; of commercial and business colleges there are 202, having 34,414 students and 794 instructors; 57 institutions for the deaf and domb, with 6,740 students and 431 instructors; schools for the blind number 30. and have 2,148 students and 593 instructors.

Our Canadian Agent.

J. B. McKay, of Kingston, Ontario, is duly authorized to act as agent for the JOURNAL in Canada.

College Currency.



OME two years since we were informed by the United States authorities that the designs for college currency which we had been printing were regarded

tional bank notes as to be a violation of the U. S. statute, and calling upon us to desist from printing the same, and to surrender our plates and stock of currency on hand for destruction, which we did. We then prepared new designs for currency, which we submitted to the then United States attorney for this city, who pronounced them. in his judgment, unobjectionable, and so we clearly believe them to be; but it seems that the solicitor of the United States Treasury thought otherwise, and, accordjugly, caused us to be notified, a few months since, that we must discontinue the printing and sale of currency from these plates, as it was deemed by him to be in violation of the United States statute.

In order that there should in future be no question respecting the legality of currency we might offer for sale we have prepared a a set of designs which we have submitted, through Mr. James L. Brooks, chief of the Secret Service Division of the United States Treasury at Washington, D. C., to the United States Solicitor, who returns the desiges, with the following communication:

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

SECRET-SERVICE DIVISION. OFFICE OF CHIEF, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23d. 1883. Mr. D. T. AMES,

Broadway, N. Y. City.

Sir :-- 1 have submitted your three designs for notes, for college use, to J. H. Robinson, Assistant-solicitor of the Treasury, and he finds no objection thereto, provided they are printed in carbon, on a white ground, with plain backs

In modifying or changing the designs in any manner, you must avoid imitating geometric lathe work; also avoid the use of the following words in the notes, to wit: "President, "Cashier." "currency." "dollars." "conta Cashier," "currency," "dollars," "cents," money," "Bank," "Pay on demand."

There must be no counters, vignettes, or any thing hearing resemblance, in whole or in part, to any currency authorized by Congress, or is sued by the General Government.

I recognize your earnest desire to conform

to the requirements of the Department for the protection of the nucleucated in financial maters, and I believe the designs herewith returned, if used for college purposes, cannot should they fall juto dishonest hands, be used in lieu of the genuine issues of National Banks, or of the United States Treasury.

Respectfully, JAMES J. BROOKS, Chief

From the above communication it will be observed that it is the purpose of the United States Treasury officials to tolerate nothing in the form of college script that bears the remotest resemblance to actual money; and it has been with no little perplexity and study that we have been enabled to prepare designs having any fair degree of artistic merit, and yet be within the rules laid down by the United States Solicitor. We believe, however, that we have succeeded in originating an unobjectionable style of currency which will admirably serve the purpose, while it will possess considerable artistic merit, and, under the circumstances, prove highly acceptable for all school purposes.

Perfect drawings for photo-eegraving will be completed, and plates engraved, so that duplicate cuts or currency may be supplied by the middle of December. The currency will be printed on bank-note paper, in the ueit denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 100, 500, and 1,000; of the fractional denominations, 1, 5, 10, 25, and 50, This currency will be constantly kept in stock, and furnished at a price to defy competition, and will be made as attractive as is possible under the severe, but proper, restrictions set forth in the above letter of Mr. Brooks.



HRISTMAS number of the JOURNAL will be the most attractive gand interesting number ever issued. It will certaiuly be worth more than the price of a year's subscription to any-

oue in any way interested in penmanship. Single copies, 10 cents. As a medium for advertising it will be specially valuable, as we guarantee a circulation of over 30,000 sixteen-page copies, · limited number of select advertisements will be accepted at the regular rates, as given on the first column of the preced-

Back Numbers of the "Journal."

Every mail brings inquiries respecting back numbers. The following we can send, and no others: All numbers of 1878; all for 1879, except May and November ; 1880, copies for months of January, February, April, May, June, August and December only remain; all numbers for 1881, and all for 1882, except June. It will be noted that while Speecer's writing lessens began with May, the second I-seon was in the July number, so that the series of lessons is unbroken by the absence of the June number. Only a few copies of several of the numbers mentioned above remaio, so that persons desiring all or any part of them should order quickly. All the 51 numbers, back of 1883, will be mailed for \$4.00, or any of the numbers at 10 cents





The above cut is photo engraved from pen-and-ink copy, executed at the office of the JOURNAL, and constitutes a part of a page of Amer's new "Compendium of Practical and Artistic Pennanchip." This work is now in the hands of the hinder, and nearly ready to mail. It will be the most comprehensive and practical guide, in the entire range of the permits and, ever issued. The work will comprise a complete course of instruction in Plain Whiting, a full course of 0ff hand Plourishing, upward of forty standard and ornate alphabets, and over twenty 11x14 plates of commercial designs, sucrossed resolutions, memorials, certificates, title pages, etc., etc.; in short, it will contain name of the superstance of the supe We hereby agree that, should anyone, on receipt of the book, be dissatisfied with it, they shall be at liberty to return it, and we will refund to them the full amount paid,

I pale the Stroke, but parent reach the grave:

Autograph Exchangers.

In accordance with a suggestion in the last number, the following-named persons have signified their willingness or desire to exchange autographs, upon the Peircerian plan, as set forth in the August number of the JOURNAL

- C. C. Cochran, Central High School, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- J. M. Shepherd, La Grange, Mo
- C. J. Wolcott, Sherman, N. Y. R. H. Maring, Columbus (Ohio) Business College.
- Wilson M. Tylor, Marshall Seminary, Eas-
- ton, N. Y.
- J. W. Brese, Kenkuk, Iowa
- J. W. Tisher, Brunswick, Me
- O. J. Hill, Dryden, N. Y.
- L. H. Shaver, Cave Springs, Va.
- W. D. Strong, Ottomwa, Iowa. J. H. W. York, Woodstock, Ontario,
- Charles Hills, 234 11th Street, Phila lelphia
- W. E. Erust, Sherwood, Michigan. E. C. Bosworth, Business University, Roch-
- ester, N.Y.
- D. C. Griffiths, Waxahachie, Texas. C. W. Sloeum, Chillie-the, Ohio



And School Items.

- T B Boss is teaching writing classes in
- T. P. Pluck is teaching writing in the public schools of Ceslar Falls, lows. Mr. Pluck is a penman of rare skill.

The Bryant, Stratton & Sadler Business College, Baltimore, Md., held its Nineteenth Anniversary Exercises on the 3d inst.

The Chrittenden College of Philadelphia, Pa , conducted by Prof Gree-bec, is e joying more than its usual degree of prosperity.

The Delaware (Ohio) Gazette pays G. W. Michael a high compliment for his successful

work as a teacher of writing, at Oberliu, Ohio.

In the October number of the Jot RNAG we mentioned J. B Campbell as a teacher of writing, at the Greenwich (Conn.) Academy, which was a mistake, as he is principal of the Bay View Business College, East Greenwich, R. I

Fred. F. Judd, who, for some time past, has been in charge of the Commercial Department of the Jennings College, at Anrors, 10., has a position in Sonder's Chicago Business College His brother, H. S. Judd, succeeds bim at Au-

H. W. Flickinger's Writing Academy, lately opened in Association Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., is already full to overflowing, and the Profes sor is looking for new and more spacious quarters. Such is the inconvenience of welldeserved popularity.

The Writing Department of the Oberlin Obio) College, in charge of Urish McKee, has lately occupied new and commedious rooms in the Royce Block, Nos. 13 and 13) College Street. The fine specimens of improvement made by pupils in this department are indicative of good instruction.

The Vincennes (Ind.) Commercial says

the Increases (Iod.) Commercial says.

W. L. Beream has enterted into a co-partner-bip with Prof. W. E. Shaw, in the manuscravit of the Vincenors Business Callege. The most of the Vincenors Business Callege. The control of the Vincenors Business Callege. The Commendation Quarters, corpus Second and Rossesson Streets, new Marker's damp store. Prof. Beenna to a fine perman, and comes her-bildylv economicals as an experienced teacher of commercial branches, and will be a valuable sequisition to the Learly."

During a late visit to the City of Brotherly Love we had the pleasure of a visit to the Bryand & Stratton Business College, conducted by J. F. Soulé, which we found in the enjoyment of an unprecedented tide of prosperity. The college-rooms have lately been larged and relitted in the most convenient and

elegant style. 8 W. Christie, who, for the past eight years, has had charge of the Banking and Offi partments of the Eastman Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. is about to establish a

business college at Lock Haven, Pa. Mr Christie is the author of a guide-book for stu dents, which has proved an invaluable aid to Says the Ponghkeepsie News

Press:

"It is no more than bare justice to say that no member of the faculty has contributed more more being the property of the property of the large of the press of the faculty of the cational institutions of the camury. All who had the good fortune to meet him is effect professional or social life during his residence in the city will unite with us in wishing him or the city will unite with us in wishing that cuts and industry deserve.

Baylies' Commercial College, at Dubuque, Iowa, held its Twenty-fifth Anniversary in October. The Milwankee Sentinel says:

"The occasion was celebrated with much, enthreisen the large Opera House, according to a Dubuque paper, being crowded with the elite of that city. The first address was die-ticated by the Mayor, followed by C. Baylies, the founder of the college. M. Raylies, in his remarks spoke of the time waves the founder of the redder was engaged it conducting a similar enterprise in this city, some twenty speaker, and its address was the next of the most interesting events of the evening." The occasion was celebrated with uptch speaker, and his address was pronounced "one of the most intesting events of the evening." Mr. Speacer reviewed the system of business exhoul teaching, and spake of the originator of such enterprises, R. M. Bartlett, of Gincinnati, who is still living, and its gladdened at the wonderful success achieved by his project, Mr. Speacer probabelled a great achievement in business education during the next twentyfive years. In closing he thanked the ladies and gentlemen of Dubuque and the citizens of Lowa for their manifest appreciation of Mr. Baylies' efforts.



[Persons sending specimens for natios in this eculiant should see that the peelenge con-taining the same are pestage pest in tall at letter rates. A large proportion of these packs agree come short paid for some ranging from three cents upward, which, of rearies, we are obliged to pay. This is secarcily a desirable consideration for a grantinous native.]

Specimens of pennsauship worthy at mention have been received as follows

- C. H. Peirce, Keokuk, Inwa, a letter.
- M. W. Cobb, Psinsville, Ohio, a letter.
- J. W. Fisher, Brunswick, Me., a letter
- J. B. McKay, Kingston, Ontario, a letter
- Carrie L. M. Cord, Hampton, L., a letter.
- A. M. Hearne, Los Angeles, Cal., a letter.
- C. L. Smith, Fort Collins, Colorado, a letter. N. L. Ware, Sharon, Ga., a letter and thour-
- ished bird. H. W. Shaylor, Portland, Me, an elegantly-
- C. J. Wolcott, Sherman, N. Y., a letter and
- W. L. Bowman, Lynn, Mass. a letter and card specimens
- W. E. Ernst, Sherwood, Mich., a letter and flourished quill.
- Fred, F. Judd. of Souder's Chicago Business College, 2n7 West Madison Street, a letter.

- R H. Maring, Columbus (Obio) Business
- J. W. Patton, of Gaskell's Jersey City Business College, a letter.
- A. W. Woods, of the Springfield (Ill.) Business College, a letter
- W. Heron, Jr., Manchester (N. H.) Business College, a letter.
- W. H. Carrier, of the College of Commerce, Adrian, Mich., a letter.
- C. E. Gregg, Lamont, Mich., a letter and specimen of Hourishing.
- J. M. Holmes, Wilkins Run, Ohio, a letter and flourished specimen.
- A. F. Peck, artist penman, Dallas, Texas, a letter and a set of capitals. C. W. Tallman, Hillsdale, Mich., a letter
- and anecimens of flourishing R. S. Bonsall, of the Carpenter's B. A S.
- College, St. Louis, Mo., a letter. Charles Hills, Philadelphia, Pa., a letter
- and a package of elegantly-written copy-slips.
- T. W. Brose, Peirce's Business College, Kenkuk, Iowa, a letter and specimens of flourishing.
- C. N. Craudle, Penmanship Department of the Western Normal College, at Bushnell, Ill., a letter.
- O. J. Hill, dry-goods merchant, Dryden. N. Y., a letter and good specimens of businesswriting.
- J. F. Stubblefield, pennaga at the Ohio Commercial Cullege, at Hamilton, a better and card-
- W. P. Wormwood, of Western Normal College and Commercial Institute, Shenandoah, Iowa, a letter.
- G. W. Ware, South West City, Mo., a letter and specimens of lettering and drawing, all very creditable.
- S. C. Williams, special teacher of permanship and book keeping in the Lockport (N. Y.) public schools, a letter.
- W. C. Gilbert, Dawern, N. Y., a photograph f an engraved set of resolutions, the lettering of which is quite creditable.
- W. O. Hawarth, New Market, Tenn., specimen of floorishing executed with the left-hand. He says: "The Jot hand aids me greatly; it is the best penman's paper published."
- J. H. W. York, Woodstock, Outario, a let Mr. York says: "Though I have never met Prof. Scencer, it seems like parting from an old friend and intimate acquaintance when I read his last lesson on practical writing in the JOURNAL. Your paper is doing a grand work in popularizing permanship.

Handy with his Pen,

" No, sir, I wouldn't have believed that this could be done with a common peu.

"It looks like engraving, not writing. "So that's what they call a professional

"Well. I'll be darned." It was a West Madison near Halsted street, and a group of men, women and children stood around a "professional card-writer," who exhibited not the slightest emotion on hearing all these encomiums bestowed upon himself. Oue woman, done up in frowsy, nickel-store finery, and with a most diabolical east in her eyes, put her face almost up to the busy peuman's and asked him if he would like her order and collect his pay at her house. The man was aumoved.

Which one of your eyes did you look at me with, ma'm ?" he said with imperturbable sang froid. The crowd roared, the woman slunk off, very much offended, and in balf a minute there was nobody around the table

"Rather curious profession that of yours, is it not?" said the reporter as he began a conversation with the man of the skillful

"Well, yes, so it is," he admitted; "but it has its ups and downs, its advantages and its disadvantages, like any other calling. You want me to give you some details about the kind of life we probes total cardwriters lead? So be it. There are not many mu this city-not many in the whole

two perambulating card-penmen in Chicago just now. There are a few more profes-sionals in the hotels—one at the Sherman House, one at the Commercial Hotel, and one at the Palmer. The man who used to he at the Grand Pacific has made a trip to Sau Francisco, together with the Knights Templar, and he is coining money like dirt there, I understand. Interesting jucidents? Oh, certainly, if I could only call them to mind. You see, I am a regular graduate, and I took to this life just for a starter; I've been on the road just one year, and I'll get out of the business pretty soon, I'll tell you why. One makes big money and has a good enough time traveling all over the country. One easily makes acquaintancesand very nice ones, too, sometimes-but this migratory, vagabond life is ant to spoil a mag for any serious pursuit if too long indulged in. I had a desire to see this great country of ours, and by following this profession I have my wish gratified. But it is not all fou, let me assure you. Since May 1st, this year, I have written not less than 52,000 cards. I keep an account, and this is the truth. I had a partner with me. He used to take orders for me, and that's the way we do in winter. After September, when the fairs are all done, we retire from the open air. Two work together from that time forth: one solicits orders by going through private and business houses, while the other one is at home and does the work

Oh, it pays well enough! There is my

cash-book. See, I stayed in Detroit four

weeks, and earned \$115; in Saginaw, one

week, \$65. Bay City, one week, \$70;

Grand Rapids, tee days, \$90; Kalamazon, one week, \$55; Pittsburgh, three weeks,

\$172; and Chicago, five weeks, \$260. That's doing well enough, isn't it? And

yet my prices are not high. They range

between twenty cents and sixty cents per

dozen. That's according to the quality of

the card, not the writing. The writing is

all the same, no matter what style is de-

sired. It seems funny, though some days

one makes \$10, and even \$15; and then

again there are days one doesn't earn his

salt, and everybody passes by. That's

country, for that matter. There are only

rather discouraging, you say. So it is, but one soon gets over that feeling and learns to take things as they come. "And do you make no one place your particular home?

No, sir, I follow the old Latin proverh, "Ubi bene, ibi patria." You see, I haven't quite forgotton my college training. There are founy characteristics, though, about every place one comes to, and one soon to take them into account. impresses me most about Chicago is the number of cross-eyed women. Why, it's bornd. A few days ago, there was a whole string of these queer-eyed beauties drawn up in front of my table here. I don't like em and I plainly show it. How do I proceed when I get to a new place? simply: I look up a much frequented thoroughfare, and then I obtain permission to put up my table and chair in front of some store, or some new and unoccupied building. I spread out my samples on the table and then I'm ready.'

"Tell me something of your customers."

"Not much to tell. There are more men than women. Respectable girls and women dislike to stop in front of my table and give orders, because a crowd collects at once and then every one can see their names. The way I fix them is to advise them to give me their order and to call around again after an hour or so for the cards. There are lots of women, though, in Chicago and everywhere else, who court notoriety instead of objecting to it."

"See, this is a style of card much in vogue with women generally. It's a beautiful card-hoard and is in shape of a slipper, with raised rim. We sell them at thirty cents a dozen. I leave Chicago Sunday or Monday morning, and am going to the fairs in the country. One makes more money there, because people go there to spend money and are more willing to pay good prices for our work. I have been very busy here the last few days. Last night I wrote 500 cards and was at work until eleven o'clock. But I made about \$20.

At the Sherman House another specimen of the genius "professional penman" was found. He was a very genteel young man. He said: "I am the only professional peuman permanently located in this city. I earn more money by engrossing resolutions, diplomas, etc., and by executing orders for resident stationers than by writing cards. It is not so easy as some people think to become a professional perman. One must be regular in one's habits, neither drink nor smoke, else the hand loses its lirm yet light touch. One must be able to have half a dozen styles at immediate command, besides writing fluently and rapidly a faultless business hand. But it pays to be a professional peuman. I pay quite a high price here for the privilege of putting my stand in the hotel rotunds, but then I carned \$3,250 last year, as my books will show. Let me give you an idea of the profession here in the West. As yet little is known as to styles in cards and card-writing. In the East, they use a large-size card for the ladies, and a smaller one for the gentlemen. Here it is just the opposite. There is a paper published in the East on that subject that always contains valuable hints. The beyeled cards are going out of style, either plain or gilt. What is just now the most tasty and fashionable thing in cards is a beavy, wedding Bristol-hourd and quite plain. As to the writing, there is no particular style in vogue just now. Of necessity, the writing must be neat and plain, no flourishes or other chirographic eccentricities. The particular style is a matter of taste, however. Ladies' script is out of date, too. But if no specific instruction is given use, I follow uo particular system of writing. Symmetry and natural taste in arranging the letters on the eards is all that is required. Yes, the angular system so long affected by the ladies, is rapidly disappearing, too. The trouble with that kind of writing was that it was not plain. One could not distinguish the small from the "u." My prices vary between fifty cents and \$1 per pack of twenty-live eards; so you see they are just about what the better kind of printed cards cost."

"What do you know of your competitors ic the streets !"

"They are not competitors of mine. They have their customers and I have mine. Their bold, pretentions style of writing would not do for my enstomers. Mine have better taste, and want their cards just as plain as if they bad written them the selves. One advantage of written cards is that they are not so monotonous as printed or engraved cards are. In writing a pack of cards, I can make use of six different atyles of writing, and that is what many people like. Cards, wedding invitations, all manner of other invitations to parties, etc., are all getting very fashionable in writing. In my opinion this evinces a hetter taste, for it shows an approcia tion of handwork, which is always more individual and original than the mechanical work. It's just as men prefer hand-made shoes and clothes to machine-made ones. The East is ahead of us, though, in this respect. A man I knew recently paid \$5,-000 to another man is Boston as a bonus to him for the privilege to exercise professional card-writing in a certain store. That shows that penmanship has become a regular profession, and that it pays."

Writing-Ruler.

The Writing-Ruler has become a standard article with those who profess to have a suitable outfit for practical writing. It is to the writer what the chart and compass is to the mariner. The Writing-Ruler a a reliable penmanship chart and compass, sent by the JOURNAL on receipt of 30 cents.

Curious Facts of Natural History.

A single bouse-fly produces in our s-ason 20,000,320,

Some female spiders produce nearly 2,000 eggs

Dr. Bright published a case of an egg producing an insect eighty years after the

egg must have been laid, A wasn's nest usually contains 15 000 or 16 000 cells.

The Atlantic Ocean is estimated at three miles, and the Pacific at four miles, deep. There are six or seven generations

guats in a summer, and each guat lays 250 There are about 9,000 cells in a square foot of honeycomb; 5,000 bees weigh our

nnned. A swarm of bees contains from 10,000 to 20,000 in a natural state, and from 30,000

to 40,000 in a hive. The bones of birds are hollow, and billed with air instead of marrow.

Fish with four eyes are common in the eas of Suribam; two of them on hornwhich grow on the tops of their heads.

Two thousand nine bundred silkworm produce one pound of silk; but it would require 27,000 spiders, all female, to produce one pound of web.

Capt. Beaufort saw near Smyrna, in 1842, a cloud of locusts 46 miles long, and 300 yards deep, containing, as he calculated,

With a view to collect their webs for silk, 4 000 spulers were once obtained, but they soon killed each other. Manufactures and war never thrive together,

Spiders have four paps for spinning their threads, each pap having 1,000 holes, and the fine web itself the union of 4000 threads. No spider spins more than four webs, and when the fourth is destroyed they

seize on the webs of others. A pound of cochineal contains 70 000 insects boiled to death, and from 600,000 to 700,000 pounds are annually brought to

Europe for scarlet and crimson dyes. A queen-bee will lay eggs daily for 50 or (ii) days, and the eggs are batched in three A single queen-bee has been stated to produce 100,000 bees in a season.

The quantity of water discharged into the sea by all the rivers in the world is estimated at 36 cubic miles in a day; hence it would take above 3,500 years to create circuit of the whole sea through clouds and rivers.

River water contains about 28 grains of solid matter to every cubic foot. Hence such a river as the Khine earries to the see every day 115,000 cubic feet of sand or

Mole-hills are curiously formed by an uter arch impervious to rain, and an internal platform with drains and covered ways on which the pair and young reside. The moles live on worms and roots, and bury themselves in any soil in a very few min

A Cipher.

A lady in England requested a "Cipher" of a well-known clerical gentleman, and received the following:

A 0 ii 0, 1 0 thes A 0 is 0, 10 three,
Oh 0 in 0, but 0, 1 me,
Yet thy 0 my 0 once 1 forego,
Till you 10 the 0 is 0 in.
(A cipher you sole for 1 sigh bot thee;
Oh' 'sich for no capher, but, ob' ough her me,
Yet thy sigh for ray sigh, for once 1 forego
Till you decepher the cipher, you sigh her no.)

The lady's reply is equally as writy:

I do your 0, but 0 you not. A 4 am I and can't 0 your lot I send you a 0 and 0 I send you a 0, and 0 your psin.
But a 0 your 0, you In van.
(I despher your elpher, but sigh for you no
A copher am I and can't sigh for your lot;
I send you a cipher and sigh for your pain. But a sigh for your cipher, you sigh for in vain

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About Autographs.

Independently of the coriosity which attaches itself to the writing of all celebrated men, there is, perhaps, in the knowledge of antographs a new science; in fact, there is known to us an expert amateur, who, hy the simple examination of handwriting traced by a dozen people whom he has en, can, with a rare exactitude, give their characters, passions and habits with a truth and precision most startling.

There are no great collections of auto-graps in America. In Europe they exist, and are valued at fabulous prices, the most rare and curious being in France. Among the richest we may cite those of Madame Lefevre, the late Baron Dubin, senator, and that of the gifted Count d'Armanon. It is the latter's collection to which we would most specially refer, the treasures being secured by a gentleman of New York, an enthusiastic amateur, who had to compete at the auction sale of these relies in Paris with sach distinguished rivals as the Duke of St. Mark and many of the most celebrated collectors on the continent. As a part of the real treasures thus secured, we purpose describing simply an album of the Count d'Armanon. The bulk of the contributions to this elegant-we might almost add priceless-book were made between the years 1845 and 1848. The Count had an idea to ereate a treasure for himself and family, and strange indeed were the changes transferring it to New York. He said, in effect: "Ancient autographs are expensive, rare, and very difficult to find. I will make a collection of my contemporaries." And this album to-day, says the authority, Charon, "is the richest of its nature to be found in the world."

The first part is of a religious character, most richly ornamented with designs in water-colors, and the writing and signatures of the two Popes, Gregory XVI. and Pins IX., sixty-four cardinals and two hundred and sixty bishops and archbishops. The second part contains autographs, original poetry and thoughts, commencing with verses by the zealous Count, addressed to his future contributors; and then on a strange pilgrimage through France he went, knocking at every illustrious door, begging a line here, a thought, word or a signature there, and all the doors opened; the barvest was abundant. Authors, artists, ministers, diplomats, academiciaus were confounded and established on an equal footing in the immense polyglot panorama.

. A white boy met a colored lad the other day and asked him what he had such a "I spect's so it won't short nose for. poke itself into other people's business."

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The Grandeur of Nature.

We live peaceably on the earth, while oceans of fire roll beneath our feet. In the great womb of the globe the everlasting forge is at work. How dreadfol must an earthquake be, when we are told by Pliny that twelve cities in Asia Minor were swallowed up in one night! Not a vestige remained-they were lost in the tremendous maw forever! Millions of haman beings have been swallowed up while flying for safety. In the bowels of the earth Nature performs her wonders at the same moment that she is firing the heavens with her lightnings. Her thunders roll above our heads and beneath our feet, where the eye of mortal man never penetrated. In the vast vortex of the volcano the universal forge empties its melted metals. The roar of Etna has been the knell of thousands when it poured forth its cataract of fire over one of the fairest portions of the earth, and swept into ruins ages of industry. In the reign of Titus Vespasian, in the year 70, the volcano of Vesuvius dashed its fiery billows to the clouds, and buried in burning lava the cities of Herculaneum, Stable and Pompeii, which then flourished near Naples. In the streets once busy with the hum of industry, and where the celebrated ancients walked, the modern philosopher now stands and ruminates upon fallen graadeur. While the inhabitants were unmindful of the danger which awaited them; while they were busied with plans of wealth and greatness, the irresistible flood of fire came rooring from the mountain, and shrouded them in eternal night. Seventeen

centuries bave rolled over them, and their lonely habitations and works remain as their monuments. They are swept away in the torrent of time; the waves of ages have settled over them, and art alone has preserved their memory. Great Nature, how sublime are all thy works!

The Centennial Picture of Progress.

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powerful for good as that of the selfish rich man is for the reverse. "Nobody should be rich," said Goethe, "but those who understand it." But when a man owns gracefully and usefully, what good may be not do in the way of opening a path for others and giving them acress to whatever civilizing agencies he may himself possess. Therefore we can understand how both religiou and philauthropy may treat with respect and even with reverence the motto "Put money in thy purse." May we not even say that it is the desire to "get on" and to become rich that prevents our sinking into barbarism !- Chambers' Journal.

The negro's definition of higotry is as good as that of Webster's Dictionary. "A bigot," says he, "why he is a man that knows too much for one man and not enough for two."

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A Chapter on First Things.

The oldest book known to be extant, which has the name of the place where it was printed, and that of the printer, together with the date of the year when it was executed, is a beautiful edition of the Psalms in Latin. It was issued at Mentz, by Faust & Schoeffer in 1457, just four hundred years ago. The most perfect copy known is that in the Imperial Library of Vienna. It is printed in folio on vellum, and is a superb specimen of printing. A 1429, under the patronage of the St. Albans and Benedictine Monks, which contained, probably, the first printed text of the Athanasian Creed.

The earliest printed book, containing text and engravings, is called the Histories of Joseph, Daniel, Judith and Esther, printed by Joseph Pfister at Bamberg, in 1462. It is among the rarest typographical enriosities in existence, there being only two known copies of it-one at the Royal Library at Paris, and another in the endlection of Earl Spencer. The entire text of the Bible with similar embellishments appeared in 1473.

Guttenberg invented, and first used separate letters or movable types, in 1442. As early as 1423 he had printed with lines cut in wood, but this was only a small mechanical advance on what had been done for many years.

The first engraving on wood, of which there is any record in Europe, is that of the ancient "Actions of Alexander," by two Cunios, excented in the year 1285 or 1286. The engravings are eight in number, and the size about nine inches by six.

Stereotype printing was introduced into London by Wilson in 1804.

The first tragedy in English was "Gorbodue, or Ferrex and Porrex," in 1561; and the first comedy, the "Supposes," in 1666. The first recorded povels are the Milesian tales of Aristides.

The first almanac in the English language was printed at Oxford in 1673 The first printed music was in 1503. No

more than forty tunes had been published in any one book before 1594.

The first printing-press set up in America was "worked" at Cambridge, Mass, in

The first book printed in America was the "Bay Psalm Book," published at Cam-

The first books of Music published in America were issued in 1714 and 1721the former by the Rev. John Tufts of Newbury, and the latter by the Rev. Thomas Walter, of Roxbury.

The first paper-mill erected in America was at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, which William Bradford, royal printer of New York, New Jersey and Petensylvania, purchased in 1728 In 1730, the second went into operation at Boston, the Legislature of Massachusetts granting aid.

The first newspaper printed in the New World was published in Boston, under date of September 25, 1690. A copy of this paper is preserved in the Colonial State Paper Office, London. It is about the size of a sheet of letter paper, and one of the pages is blank.-Boston Transcript.

Children should be taught to do right because it is right to do right, and not from any hope of reward or punishment. "Virtue is its own reward." This is a pretty good principle to govern grown people

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, nor devoid of interest or merit, are received and published: if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell why.

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Astonishing Jugglery.

In Delhi, India, we saw the celebrated basket "trick," which is sometimes poorly imitated by professional jugglers in this country. A native produced a basket and a blanket, and after permitting us to see that they contained nothing, inverted the basket on the ground and covered it with the blanket. We raid no attention to his incantations, but kept our eyes fixed on the hasket and the space around it, resolved that no boy should be smuggled into it or out of it without some him. What made the trick still more wonderful was the fact that the performer stood in a clear space, and we could look down upon him as he proceeded. He went through the customary act of thrusting a sword through the juterstices of the basket, when the cries of a boy were heard as if in mortal pain issuing from the basket. Turning it over, there was a boy apparently unburt and scemingly enjoying the fun. Restoring the basket, with the blanket over it, to its former position, with the boy under it, the juggler went through the same incaptations, and then running his sword under the blanket, tossed it away from him. Turning over the basket, no hoy was to be seen. So fer as anything could be observed there was no possible place in which the little fellow could be concealed. Another feat quite astonishing we saw performed in the streets of Constantinople. An itinerant magician showed us a cane which had the appearance of being wood and very knotty. This he tossed in the air as high as he could, and when it touched the ground it took the form of a live serpent, with blazing eyes and rapid movement. It looked like a dangerous specimen, and one which no man would like to approach. Catching up this monster the fellow coiled it round his neck and fondled it, while it writhed and exhibited the most venomous qualities. Throwing it up in the air it fell to the ground the same cane which we handled at our case .- Selected.

The Fixed Stars.

The stars are the landmarks of the nuiverse; and amid the codless and complicated fluctuations of our system, seem placed by its Creator as guides and records, not merely to elevate our minds by the contemplation of what is vast, but to teach us to direct our actions by what is immutable in his works It is, indeed, hardly possible to over-appreciate their value in this point of view. Every well-determined star, from the moment its place is registered, becomes to the astronomer, the geographer, the navigator, the surveyor, a point of departure which can never deceive or fail him-the same for ever, and in all places, of a delicacy so extreme as to be a test for every instrument yet invented by man, yet equally adapted to the most ordinary purposes; as available for regulating a town clock as for conducting a navy to the Indies; as effective for mapping down the intricacies of a petty harony, as for adjusting the boundaries of transatiantic empires. When once its place has been thoroughly ascertained and carefully recorded, the brazen circle with which that useful work was done may moulder, the marble pillar totter on its base, and the astronomer himself survive only in the gratunde of posterity; but the record remains, and transfuses all its own exactness into every determination which takes it for a ground-work, giving to inferior instruments, uay, even to temporary contrivances, and to the observations of a few weeks or days, all the precision attained originally at the cost of so much time, babor and expense. -Selected.

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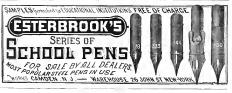
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NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1883.

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The doase cut represents the Standard Alphabets, with scale of proportions, as given in the department of Practical Pennanship in "Inses's New Computatins," photo-engraved from pen-and-ink copy executed at the office of the "Journal,"

The Lewis Will Contest.

A CONSPIRACY AND DETERMINED FIGURE FOR OVER A MILLION OF DOLLARS A FORGED MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

It is probable that no legal contest in this country during the last decade, in which the genuineness of handwriting has been called in question, has attracted more attention than did the "Lewis Will Case," which began in the courts of Jersey City, N. J., in 1877, and ended in the United States Court at Trenton, N. J., in March, 1880, with the conviction and imprisonment of six persons who, in various capacities, had been en-

gaged in the conspiracy.

Joseph T. Lewis, a miserly old mulatto, died at Hoboken, N. J., in 1877, aged upward of eighty-seven years, leaving a will by which, after specifying several comparatively small legacies, he bequeathed the residue of his estate (amounting to over a million of dollars) to the United States, to be applied to the payment of the national debt. So far as was known at the time of his decease he was a bachelor, and bad no near relative in this country-he being a native of Januaica, West Indies. Little has been made known of Mr. Lewis's life, or how he amassed his great fortune, except that he began life as an engineer, and afterward made shrewd and successful investments in Wall Street. From a sketch of his life, published in the New York Sun during the will contest, we abstract the following incidents illustrative of his eccentric habits of life:

Ho dressed in well-fitting clothes, and was scrupulusily neat. In one hauf he carried a case. Under his left arm was inuvariably a black umbrells on fine days inwinter, and a yellow one in underate ummer weather. A flower usually decked his
buttonhole in summer. He seems to have
had a few intimate friends, among them the
geutlemen he named as his exceutors, and
Herman Batjer of New York, and Gen.
Haffield, a resident of Hohoker; but he
was a mystery to them ail. His conversation showed that the had traveled in Eorope
and in South America. He displayed some
familiarity with art, was a member of the was scrupulously nest. In one hand be carried a cane. Under his left arm was inand in South America. He displayed some familiarity with art, was a member of the National Academy of Design, and was de-lighted to do amateurs small favors in the way of tickets. He was simple in his tastee and habits, but was not averse to letting it be know that he could be a gour-usud on occasion. His opinions, shrewd and generally sound, were always etrongly and sometimes testily maintained. His in-vestments were almost uniformly successful, became he was careful and methodical, and never speculated. He never bought real estate. His whole fortune at his death, over a million and a half of dollars, could be carried in his hat. Before the day ar-

rived for clipping his coupons, he had always provided for investing the proceeds, and he never kept money in a bank where it would not draw interest. He deeply sympathized with the Union cause at the outbreak of the war and in the emacipation of the layers and he said. outbreak of the war and in the emancipa-tion of the slaves, and be eid as he was too old to go into the army be would help the Government in his own way. This was to invest largely in United States honds as each loan was offered. These, and solid securities like gas stocks and New York Central, were his chief investments. He offered to buy 4,000 shares of Central in a lump from the old Commodore, whose death interrupted the negotiation. About 1820 Lewis moved to Hohoken.

About 1820 Lewis moved to Hohoken. and not long afterward got into several law-suits, which he followed up with a pertiussuits, which he followed up with a pratta-city and bitterness which linearize his claracter. A man unned Hubeenann, an engraver, who had formerly been in his employ, offended him on a Hoboken ferry-buxt, and was accessed of cheating in turn. Huisemann bad him arrested on a Satorday night, so that he could not find hail. The county seat of Bergen County, from which Hudson County had not then been set off, was in Hackensack. The warnat was is-seed by Gil Marrita, afree and easy Justice Hudson County had not then the seat of the stable lie Underhill. Notion Gho, is the through the Junel will case, was Hubs-mann's New York hayer, and the late Congressma Wright acted in that capacity in Hoboken. Mr. Lewis tried to get them all indicted for couprarey, and they got him in Hoboken. Mr. Lewis tried to get then all indicted for conspiracy, and they got hin indicted for perjury in making the affidavit On the trial of perjury indictment, Mr. Ou the trial of perjary indictment, Mr. Wright swore that he had been "hired" by Hulsemann, and Charles O'Conoré invective is still remembered, in which he denounced the "drunken Justice, the bally who acted as constable, and the "hired" lawrens" I parisms and the "hired" lawrens "I parisms and the "hired" lawrens "hired" lawrens "hired" lawrens and "hired" lawren

who acted as constable, and the 'bired' lawyer.' Levis's was acquitted.
Mr. Levis's suit against one John Henry Author, forty years ago, for alleged misspiheation of moneys introated to bim for investment, was a celebrated case. He employed D. Graham and Chas. O Conor, and parsued Mr. Anthon vindictively for years. Among his papers is a brief of as argument which he made himself on a sargument which he made himself on the condition of the control of th

1640. He won the suit.

But the man who did not scruple to spend
thousands to gratify his suimosities or defead what he faucied to he his rights, who
had paid several visits to Europe and affected knowledge of art and the pleasures fected knowledge of art and the pleasures of the table, was parimonious, mean and niggardly at home. He lived most of the time with only an old housekeeper in a modest house in Hobsken, and she complained that he half starved her. At other times, when he lived in a boarding-house, he was always sneptions that his isendiadly was atching from him, or that she wasted was acted in the start of the money. He seemed to take a get he money. He seemed to take a get he money. He comparing people to believe that they would be remembered in his will, and be would take whatever favors their hopes led them

to offer him. Everybody to him seemed to be guided by sigister metives. He ke Joshua Benson, of Hohoken, on the tente books for years. s. Benson was too poor to Mr. Lewis loaned him the buy a house. Mr. Lewis loaned him the money, and got him to buy the one next to his. From that time Benson did almost a valet's service for him, going his errands, valet's service for him, going his errauds, reading to him, and hunoring all corts of whims. Mr. Lewie's first will bequeathed his own house to Benson, and a handsome sum of mosey to his wife and children, of which fact he took care to let Joshua know. All at once he hecame suspicious of Berson, revoked the bequeets, and demanded the return of the mosey he loaned him. Indeed, the testimony in the will nose leaves little the testimony in the will case leaves little doubt that the old man was a kleptomaniae himself. He would pick up little articles in process. He would pick up into articles in grocery stores or in neighbors' bouses when opportunity offered. About his own bouse he was slipshod. At the basement window he would be seen reading his newspaper, wesring a white nightcap, covered by an old straw hat, and with an old duster over old straw hat, and with an old duster over his shoulders. The hops threw dirt at the window and shouted: "Hey! old hachelor!" till he sallied out and chased them away.

The old man was proud of his vigorous constitution, and attributed it to his temperconstitution, and attributed it to his temper-ate and product habits. Mr. James, of the Manhattan Bank hailding, who used to in-vest money for him, describe shin as coming dancing into the office shortly hefore his death, at 57 years: "A.-hi Eighty-seven last Tuesday," he critd. "Teeth sound; firm on my lege; appetite good. Temper-ance?" and the old man chucking, would slap his breast like a growing cock.

Although, as we have said, Mr. Lewis had always been known to his friends and neighbors as a hashelor and without near relatives, greatly to the surprise of the executors of his will when that instrument was presented for probate, there appeared, as contestants, an alleged widow calling herself Jane H. Lewis, and one Thomas Lewis, who alleged himself to be a son, and two other persons, named John and Martin Catheart, claiming to be penhaws of the deceased millionaire. Then began a most determined and hitter contest of the will between the United States Government, as proponents, and the alleged widow and relatives, as contestants.

Among Lewis's papers left at the Manhattan Bank in New York, where he had for many years transacted his business and kept his papers and securities, were found letters revealing the names of relatives at Jamaica, W. I., and smong them one addressed "My dear Sir," and signed "Joseph

Levy."
Mr. Lewis's will had been drawn in the office of ex-Attorney-General Gilchrist of Jersoy City, and he was engaged on behalf of the executors to sustain it against these attacks. E. De R. Gillmure, a clerk in his

office, was despatched to Jamaica to investigate as to Mr. Lewis's relatives. The same steamer carried out John Cathcart, one of the alleged nephews, of New York, who had come from Ireland, but he and Mr. Gillmore were unknown to each other, Mr. Gillmore's first step on landing in Jamaica was to engage a lawyer named Nathen. who knew the Johnsons and Graces, named in Mr. Lewis's correspondence as relatives. He also directed Mr. Gillmore to a very old black woman, who was familiar with their early history. Gillmore and Nathan went together to see the old black woman. She told the following story, as it was produced in court: Joseph Lewis's father, she said, was a Jew named Jacob Levy; his mother was Jane Wright, a mulatto woman, whose mother was a full-blooded negress, and with whom Levy had lived, but whom he did not marry. Levy took his boy to New York, so that nebody could discover his parentage, and changed his name to Lewis, and after keeping him at school a while, bound him apprentice to an engraver. The old woman said she was told about this last circumstance by Charles James, another illegitimate child of Jaue Wright by enother i ther; she had also heard that Frances Grace and Magdalene Johnson had been receiving money regularly from this longabsent half-brother in New York.

After listening to the story of the old black woman, which he took down in writing, and making a careful search of the records of marriage, Mr. Gillmore satisfied bimself that there were no legal beirs of Mr. Lewis in the West India Islands, and also that the reputed nephews of New York here no relationship to him.

THE WIDOW.

While Mr. Gillmore was thus parsning his quest in South America the putative widow was pressing her claims before Master-in-Chancory See, in Jersey City, to whom the Chancellor had referred the matter, to take testimony. The executors said that they had never heard of the millionaire's marriage; but she told her story with minuteness and confidence, and produced a gennine-looking

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE

to verify it. This purported to have been drawn Nov. 18, 1858, by Ethridge M. Fish, who was well known to have been a Justice of the Peace in Hoboken many years ago George R. Bradford, whose name appeared on the certificate as a witness to the caremony, went upon the stand, and testified that he had duly witnessed THE PENMANS (I) ART JOURNAL

the marriage certificate. One Schmidt, who claimed to have been a commission merchant at 181 Pearl Street, aware that he had heen in Mr. Lewis's house in 1859, and had been there introduced to this lady by Mr. Lewis as his wife. Elijah Caldwell, a lawyer in New York aware, that he also had frequently visited Mr. Lewis at his house, and had seen Mrs. Lewis at the house, and had seen Mrs. Lewis there, and even testified that he had at one time taken proceedings for a divorce on behalf of Mrs. Lewis against Joseph L. Lewie, which were specifily settled by the parties in his office.

The alleged widow seemed to make a strong case. Indeed, Mr. R. W. Russell, counsel for Jamaica claimants, admitted, and evidently with perfect sincerity, that he was convinced her standing could not be shaken, and that he believed her to be an estimable woman. "When she first met the old man," he said, " he was more than seventy years of age, and she was about twenty. He was twenty years younger in appearance, and was as erect and agile as a man in the prime of life. To conecal the evidence of the trace of negro blood in his veius be shaved off his kinky hair and wore a wig. The dark tint in his cheeks he artfully con cealed by a few touches of rouge. He courted Miss Hastings, who was handsome, attractive, and well educated, most assiduously. She came of noted families in England on both her father's and ber mother's side. She was left an ornhan at on early age, but she grew up with a strong pride in her ancestry, and her great ambitioe was to visit England. She once rejected Lewis's offer of marriage, but he persisted in his suit. He concealed from her his doubtful parentage, and represented that he, too, was of an old English family. He told her that he had visited England, and had been presented at Court. Finally, when he offered to take Miss Hastings to Eugland in search of her ancestors, and to devote himself and his fortune to the gratification of her wishes, she agreed to marry him. Why, he even made her believe that he possessed literary tastes. He used to copy poetry out of books, and pass it off on ber as his original composition

"They lived together," Mr. Russell continued, "for six mouths, and then she went away from him, a broken-hearted woman. In regard to his treatment of her, more will appear hereafter. One instance will give you an idea of her life. The old man came into her rome one day and found her in tears, with a packet of letters from her parents and their pictures before her. In a range, he weyth letters and pictures into the fire, saying, "These writings make you morbid."

PUZZLED.

The executors and their counsel were puzzled by this mysterious widow, who seemed to have sprang up from from the earth. She was tall, light complexioned, modestly dressed in black, about forty years of age, self-possessed, and evidently a woman of experience. She declined on the stand to give her residence, and the executors put de ectives on her track vainly for a time. At last one succeeded, after she had led him through a puzzling chase on her way home after giving her testimony. He swore that she crossed to New York by the Desbrosses Street ferry, then took a West street ear to the Staten Island ferry, which she crossed, and returned on the same boat; thee visited the Astor House and a number of other places, fetching up at last in No. 11 St. Mark's place, which the detective ascertained to be a boarding-house. Her further movements were watched steadily. In the month of August it was declared that she made about thirty visits to pawnshops with small articles which she pawned in the name of Jane Holbrook. It was declared by the detectives that she was seen to associate with Marcus T. Sacia, who had been repeatedly charged with forgery. The Palisade Iusurance Company of Jersey City did business for a time on hogus securities, and Marcus Sacia's father, Charles Sacia, was indicted for his agency in it.

Poseph L. Lewis & Jane Haolings
by me at the residence of Mr Joseph L.

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of the plate of how Jerry Ethirdge M. Fish
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1858.
Witness Jeo. Borone Wilness George R. Bradford

In the above cut is a fac-simile representation of the written portion of the forged marriage certificate produced by the pretended widow of Mr. Lewis. Around this certificate was an elaborately engraved border.

Loseph L. Denis & Dane Mesting

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Letter in the City of Holoster secular the Course

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The slate of the day of tolerand of Mr. Fish on the 18th day of tolerand.

The above cuts represent, first, the certificate as manufactured by the expert from words and letters cut from Sacia's writing, and pasted upon cardboard, so as to represent a crificate as it would have appeared if written by Sacia, the alleged forger. The second out is the same, with the lines representing the patchwork removed.

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The above ents represent, first, the certificate as made-up from words and letters cut from the writing of Ethnidge M. Fish, the Justice of the Peace, who, it was alleged, performed the marriage ecremony, and wrote and algorithe marriage certificate. The second represents the same, with the those of the patchwork removed. Another associate, to whom, as alleged, abe paid furtive visits, was one Dr. Park. The detectives said that, under pretence of writing an article on Joseph Lewis for Harper's Magazine, Dr. Park succeeded in gleauing from Joshua Benom of Hohokeo the most minute particulars of Mr. Lewis's life. This, the executure claiped, might explain the widow's securing familiar knowledge of the old man and his habits.

The alleged marriage certificate was shown to a son of Ethridge M. Fish, who swore that be believed the signature to be a forgery. His father, he said, was not a Justice of the Peace at the date of the certificate, Nov. 18th, 1858, but in 1858 or '59 went to lown. The executors sought intelligence of him there, and were told that he was dead, and that the man most likely to be engaged in the alleged forgery of his signature was Mark Sacia, who had been associated with him in Iowa in various transactions. Sacia had been employed in the office of the Recorder of Pocahontas County, and a large quantity of his writings were found there, including several county books. County officials who had long knowe both Sacia and Fish came on from Iowa, bringing and identifying these writings as Sacia's, and after examining the marriage certificate awore that, in their opinion, it was written by Sacia. They had observed bis intimacy with Fish in Iowa, and had seen him imitate Fish's signature by holding a paper against the window and tracing with a pencil. They swore that over it Sacia had engaged in several culpable transactious in Jowa, and had finally fled the State, secreted in a dry goods box, to escape punishment for the lorgery of Lyons County bonds.

It was ascertained, through the aid of the Chief of the Bureau of Engraving at Washington, D. C., Mr. Casillear, that the engraved blank upon which the alleged marriago certificate was written could not have been in existence at the time of the alleged date of the certificate in 1858, as the plate from which it was printed underwent very material alteration in 1862, and that, therefore, no such blanks could have existed until after that date. Although this fact seemed conclusively proved, it was sought to overthrow it by the production of other marriage certificates of even a prior date, written upon a blank printed from the same plate, and that, therefore, the testimony concerning the plate was insufficient to establish the forgery. In order to accomplish this a elergyman was offered to prove the register of St. Ambrose Church in New York, by which it appeared that certain persons had been married on the 28th of August, 1859, and this having been proved, two other marriage certificates were produced purporting to have been made in the vears 1858 and 1859.

Frank Flect was the person who was married according to one of these certificates, and William Arnoux was the witness. Frank Fleet, Arnoux, and Elijah J. Caldwell sowre to the gennioness of those certificates, and to their knowledge of the circumstances of the narriages, in positive terms, going into minute circumstances of the transactions to show that these certificates, precisely like that of Mrs. Lewis, were really made and signed at about the same time as that which purported to be the marriage certificate of Jos ph and Jane H. Lewis.

It was, however, subsequently proved conclusively that those certificates were also furgeries concucted for the special purpose of loadstering the origical forgery. An expert upon bandwriting was new called by the proposents, who pronounced the marriage certificate a forgery, and on comparing it with Lewis's writing declared his belief that the body of it was in Sacia's unditguised hand. Comparing it with the writing of Fish, which bold also here proved, he said the signature, "Ethridge M. Fish," appeaded to the certificate, was in Sacia's bandwriting and an imitation of the writing of Fish. He thus est about making a con-

clusive demonstration of the correctness of his conclusions. To do which he caused a large quantity of the writing of both Saria, and Fish to be photo-lithographed, and from these printed copies he cut out words and parts of words corresponding to those of the forged marriage certificates, and arranged and pested them upon a cardboard in the same order as in the certificate-thus making up two certificates; one from the actual writing by Sacia, and another by Fish. These two certificates were then compared with the forged certificates, which made it at ouce apparent that the body of the same was in the almost undisguised writing of Sacia, while the signature was a close imitation of Fish's but likewise forged by Sacia. Fac-similes of these three certific cates are herewith given, together with their form, as made up from the clippings from the writings of Sacia and Fish.

In the latter part of the year 1879 Frank Fleet, one of the parties to the marriage certificates produced in confirmation of the original certificate, became very ill and was apparently about to die, made a full confession that he had been persuaded to swear falsely as to these certificates. In the preaptime the Government detectives, under the direction of Special Agent H. M. Bennett, of Newark, N. J., had fully satisfied themselves that these two marriage certificates were forced by the same person who had concocted the original conspiracy; and after the confession of Fleet, three of the persons who had proved those certificates were brought forward and examined on behalf of Government and thoroughly exposed the frand.

At this period of the case Mrs. Lewis found it necessary, as she afterward stated in her confession, to furnish some material evidence of the fact that she had lived with Mr. Lewis as his wife. She was nrged to do so by her counsel, who felt the force of the fact that thus far no article or relic remained as a memento or token of her married life. She stated with great minuteness how this was done. Mrs. Isabella Harper testified to the finding of an old pillow-case containing a considerable quantity of old laces, silks and other articles, which she alleged had been left by Mrs. Lewis in her house in 1862 at the time she boarded there; that Mrs. Lewis had used the pillow-case as a rag-bag, and in moving from the house had left it behind; that during the examination before the Master Mrs. Lewis bad come to her house and learned of the fact of this pillow-case having been left by her with Mrs. Harper, and requested her to produce it before the Master and testify to the circunistances and to the fact that it had been there in her possession since 1862; that on being opened they found among the old articles in the bag two old vellow receipts for board signed by the daughter of Mrs. Harper, saying that they were receipts for the board of Mrs. Jane II. Lewis. The pillowcase was found to be marked " Joseph L. Lewis" in what was alleged to be his own handwriting.

This piece of evidence was naturally deemed very important on the part of the alleged widow, in contradiction to the overwhelming testimony adduced against her, as to the plate from which the marriage certificate was-made; but in her late confession she explained fully that it was contrived under the direction of Dr. Park the chief conspirator, who sent her the pillow-case, and who must have procured the name of Lewis to bave been forged upon it. She thereupon put the old articles into it, and carried it to Mrs. Harper, and requested her to produce it before the Master, and testify to its having been there since 1862. This was her last effort.

About this time it had been ascertained that Mrs. Lewis, the alleged widow, had in 1874 personated a Mrs. Jennie Hammond in proceedings for a divorce from a pre-tended busband in order to blackmail a gentleman with whom she had been improperly intimate. District - Attoracy Keashy went to Washington, D. C., in

order to secure the attendance of the gentleman in question to identify Mrs. Lewis as Mrs. Jenuic Hammond. Mr. John R. Dos Passos, a lawyer of good character in New York, had been employed in this case on behalf of the gentleman in question, and had had several interviews with the seculted Jenuic Hammond. Hr, together with the gentleman from Washington, came to the office of Mr. See in Jerrey City and fully identified Mrs. Lewis as Jenuic Hammond.

Mr. Dos Passes and his brother and clerk were called as witnesses; produced letters written by the alleged withow while personating the character, and alleging that she was Mrs. Jennie Hammond, and made the matter so clear that it was impossible for respectable counsel to continue longer to maintain her claims. Within a short time threcafter she filed a formal renunciation of her claim as widow, and her case was ended.

Further testimony was taken on behalf of the exceutors to cetablish the competency of Mr. Lewis and his capacity to make a will. This was proved by many hankers and others in New York who had known him during a long course of years. The will case was theo closed.

Some conception of the length and persistency of this contest may be formed when it is stated that about three thousand pages of testimony were taken relative to the alleged marriage alone.

Immediately after the filing of her renunciation Mr. District - Attorney Kenshey brought the matter to the attention of the Grand Jury then in session at Trenton, and obtained an indictment against nine persons, viz., Andrew J. Park, Jane H. Lewis, Marcus T. Sacia, Henry T. Bassford, Frank Allison, George R. Bradford, Mary J. Russell, George N. Westhrook and Frances Helen Peabody. These were the persons whom Mr. Keashey's long investigation into the details of this conspiracy had led him to believe were the contrivers of the plot. He had had conclusive evidence against many of them in his hands for many months, but had abstained from taking criminal proceedings in order to avoid the imputation that the United States were using criminal processes to affect a civil proceeding. As soon, however, as the conspiracy was so thoroughly exposed through the evidence of Mr. Dos l'assos and others as to induce the widow to abandon her claims Mr. Keasbey procured the indictments and caused the arrest simultaneously on the 1st of February of most of the persons implicated. He became satisfied that Dr. Andrew J. Park was the chief contriver of the plot and the originator of the whole claim within a few days after the death of Mr. Lewis; that he had known Mrs. Lewis for a long time before, and, taking advantage of the fact that her name was really Mrs. Lewis, had persuaded ber to join him in the execution of the conspiracy by personating the widow, and that he had almost immediately combined with Marcus T. Sacia, well known for his connection with forged writings, and had procured from him the forged marriage certificate which must have been executed a few days after the death of Mr. Lewis. The other persons accused were the tools of these

conspirators. Six of the conspirators were tried and convicted in the United States Court at Trenton, N. J., of conspiracy to defraud the Government out of the property bequeathed by Joseph L. Lewis to the United States, viz., the pretended widow, Jane H. Lewis, who pleaded guilty and was used as a witness on the part of the Government, and Dr. Andrew J. Park, Marcus T. Szeis, George R. Bradford, Frank Allison and Henry T. Bassford, whose trial began on the 27th of February, 1880, and closed ou the 10th of March, with a verdict against all. Bradford being recommended to the mercy of the court, Mrs. Lewis, in her confession, having alleged that Bradford really believed that she was the widow and had lost her certificate and consequed to

sign the forged one and to swear to its genuineness out of sympathy for her.

uneness out a sympathy for next.

The court seateneed Sacia and Allison to
two years' imprisonment, and to a pay fine
of \$10,000 each; Bradford and Bassford to
one year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine
of \$1,000 each. I'ark was sentenced to a
long term of imprisonment.

What I Saw in a Brooklyn School.

By NELLIE B. ROBERTSON.

Sometimes I visit teachers and schools, and recently called to see one of the Brook-lyn High schools and to note how practical writing was being taught there. The geutleman I net in charge of the classes is a great enthusiast respecting direct, easy methods of instruction, and has succeeded in inspiring pupils with a genuine love for good writing.

The position of the writers during the exercise was easy and graceful.

With the part of the exercise devoted, first, to slow, deliberate writing, followed by work at a high rate of speed, f was surprised and specially pleased.

The instructor placed his watch on the desk, and directed the class to make sixty seconds. As he counted, in a pleasant voice, the strokes were made by regular, easy morements.

After cautioning all to balance their hands lightly on the "ivory tips" of the third and fourth fingers, he led the exercise in making lines with a count of 120; next they produced 180 lines in a minute, and fically, in a bot contest of speed without being led by counting, many of the class produced 240, and some made over 300 lines in a minute.

An average of the work of the class was made on the last trial of speed, and dound to be 261 lines in sixty seconds. They executed the capital alphahet in one minute, and afterwards in twenty-form seconds, and after making the small alphabet slowly they increased their speed and produced it in eighteen seconds. The average time of writing signatures, by the class, proved to be four seconds.

An excellent drill, in the classes of the institution, is that of "translating" the numbers of the alphabet into letters and words. The class would make letters to correspond with the numbers called by the instructor.

The numbers 16, 5, 14, 13, 1, 14, 19, 8, 9, 16, were given, and the class readily united the letters corresponding to those numbers, and produced, in good style, the word penmanship.

The pupils were admonished to avoid spasmodic and irregular movements, whether writing deliberately or rapidly, and in the mental search through the alphabet for letters corresponding with numbers, urged to think correctly of each form.

The spirit of unlagging interest among the students, and the exhibit of first and last specimens showing unsurpassed progress, give indubitable proof of the excellence of the method of teaching practical pennanship in the school.

Combined tracing and writing books, also alphabets from the "Standard," are in use in the classes, and quite a number of the members are zealous constituents of the PERMAN'S ART JOURNAL.

We wish our patrosa to hear in mind that in payment for subscriptious we do not desire postage-stamps, and that they should be sent only for fractional parts of a dollar. A dollar bil is much more convenient and safe to remit than the same amount in 1, 2 or 3 cect stamps. The actual risk of remitting money is slight—if properly directed, not one miscarriage will occur in one thousand. Inclose the bills, and where letters containing money are scaled in presence of the postmaster, we will assume all the risk.

THE PEAMANS (F) ANT JOURNAL

Biographical Sketch of A. H. Hinman.

By C. E. CADY, New York.

A. H. Hipman was born at Camden, O. Aug. 20th, 1813, and lived there, and in Elyria and Ob-rlin, till the age of nineteen. He early manifested the ambition to become a leader, and in boyhood excelled in
trunning, jumping, akating, swinning, and
other athletic parts. The shifty acquired
in these directions lald the foundation for
that boilly and mental vigor which has
been so necessary for the work of his maturer years, and without which he could
not have endored the severe strain to which
at times his labous have subjected him.

At the age of eighteen, being tantalized for his poor writing by his brother, A. H. formed a determination to excel him, and for that purpose took a course of lessons at P. R. Spencer & Sons' Writing Academy, in Oberlin. After completing the commercial course, and also a special course in penmaoship, he was awarded a penmauship diploma by P. R. Spencer, Sr. mouths spent in teaching in Ohio, he migrated with his family to Illinois. In 1863, he took a position in Chicago as assistant book-keeper, at \$3 50 a week. His excellest writing attracting the outles of lowiness men, enabled him to sceure another position at \$50 a month, which income was soon increased to \$75 by teaching in the night school of the Bryant & Stratton Ilusiness College.

la 1864, at the age of twenty, he was in charge of the penmanship department of the St. Louis Bryant & Stratton College, where he remained three years, at the same time giving lessons in the Washington University, often teaching eight hundred pupils daily. Not liking so close confine. ment, he traveled one year, giving lessons in Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. He then entered the employ of Messra Ivison. Blakeman, Taylor & Co., publishers of the Spencerian System of Penmanship, being appointed special agent for the introduction of their copy-books throughout the West. During a three years' engagement he was constantly giving lessons and lecturing to coundy, state and normal institutes or city schools, or discussing with boards of educa tion and teachers the merits of the system he represented. On the completion of his engagement with the Spencerian publishers, he received a highly complimentary letter, commending his ability and success in the work in which he had been engaged

At this time Mr. Himman entered the bouse of Cowperthwait & Co., Fhiladel-phila, as western agent for their publications, but soon withdrew from this work to accept the position of Superintendent of Writing and Drawing in the St. Louis Public Schools. With several hundred teachers and unany thousand students, he put to test the different methods with which he had become familiar dar up his years of experience in the West. Careful observation in this field led to the belief that there are many ways of securing excellent results in writing which are not explained in the published system.

After spuding two jears in the St. Louis schools, Mr. Himman accepted the position of teacher of permanship and engrosser, formerly filled by Mr. Flickinger, in the Union Bonices Codi ge, Philadal-plia, at a salary of § 3 000. The confinement and labor of this possition being too severe, he established a Basiness College in Pottsville, Pa., which he conducted successfully for three years, then disposing of the college to Mr. M. J. Goldsmith, one of his students who is now known as the fusest permann in the South.

Again taking the field, Mr. Himman tanight writing-classes in various cities and towns of Pennsylvania and Michigan, in this work realizing the handsome income of \$100 to \$100 a week. Appearing before the first Pennen's Convention in New York, he received the highest praise, and a special rote of thanks of the Convention. Following is so extent from the report of the secretary of the Convention, published in the PENNAYS ART JOURNAL! "MI. Himmon displayed not only remarkable skill and facility is blackboard writing, but he developed the most thoroughly original, practical and effective method that was speserted to the Convention for interesting the pupil, and at the same time embling him to e tickee his own writing, and assertain wherein it lacked the desired excellence."

Upon the recommendation of Mr. Packard and others, Mr. Hibbard, proprietor of the Boston Bryant & Stratton Commercial School, invited Mr. Himsan to take charge of the highest department of his isotitution. After an engagement of nearly two years, which resulted in winning from Mr. Hibland an enthusiastic testimonial of Mr. Himnan's ability, he opened his present very prosperous Busicess College in Worcester.

Mr. Himnan is well and widely known as one of the most companionable and liberalmided med in his profession. His willing-

being used more as a pastime than as an

Any sketch of this life would be incomplete without, at least, a reference to the amiable companion and helpmeet who shares its joys and sorrows, is a labors and its successes. Mrs. II. is his inseparable companion, and at the Conventions her nabence would instantly raise the question, "Himman, where is your better self!" The miversal prayer of their nutlitude of friends is for them a long continued and happy life toescher.

Position and Movement in Writing.

THE MIRBOR SUGGESTED AS AN AID.

BY J. D. HOLCOMB.

All successful teachers of penmauship admit the axiomatic fact that correct position and easy movement lie at the foundation of good writing. Without these two essentials may high degree of proficiency in

Many who consider themselves experts, and who are able to produce creditable work of a cretain kind, have ont a free lateral movement—a movement which, as is well known, is very essential to all easy, rapid, writing.

Various mechanical appliances, designed

to secure the proper position of the hand and pen and thus to lead to the acquisition of a free movement, have been invented. Many of them possess features of special merit, and some of them, as we know, have been used in particular cases with excellent results; but, on the whole, none of them have received the emphatic indersencest which an invention of confessedly superior merit would elic't from the profession. There appears to be a great but rather unreasonable aversion to "harnessing up the hand" while learning to write. On general principles we believe it to be best to rely on reason and intelligent practice, rather than to resort to the indiscriminate use of mechanical aids, though their judicions use can be defended on scientific grounds.

The tendency of the times is to employ Object Teaching in all departments of school-work. The senses are the avenues through which we receive additions to our stock of positive knowledge. Heace it has come to be an accepted fact, if out an educational maxim, that if you multiply the ecises employed in receiving instruction, you multiply teaching-power in the same ratio.

In the current system of teaching the correct position of the hand, arm and pen—especially the farmer—the pupil dapeads largely upon the sense of feeling; he never sees the tips of the third and little fingers, the lower side of the wrist and the muscular arm-rest. while in position to write. Hence the fingers are often unconsciously crampted, the proper arm-rest is not unintained, and the wrist is permitted to roll over to the right and touch the desk or paper, thus rendering a free movement impossible.

To overcome this serious difficulty which is caused in part, at least, by the too great reliance on one sense (the sense of feeling), we have very successfully employed a device which appeals to a second sense, the sense of sight. This device is not patented, or expensive, and it cannot possibly be injurious to those who use it. It cousists simply of a mirror about three inches in width and six inches in length. It is placed on the desk in front of and near to the writer, so that when his hand is in correct writing position he can see the ends of his lingers, the lower part of his wrist, and arm-rest. This will materially aid him in securing complete control of their position and movement.

and movement.

As already stated, this device multiplies
the senses usually employed in gaining a
mustery of the arm and hand. It has already led many to correct erroceous habits
in perholding and unocement which to sinplicit reliance on the sense of feeling had
led them to believe were correct. Of course,
after having once secured an easy position
and movement, a penman can easily tell
when he falls into erroneous habits; but
the learner to whom the mysteries of the
art are miknown should be given the becofit of all possible aids.

"Sreing is believing" "When we see a thing we know it." For this reason we are of the opinion that the mirror can be trofictably used in the manner suggested by all teachers of pennanship. Its utility thus far, however, has only been tested by us with a limited number of private pupils.

"Tall eaks from little acores grow" and the idea here advanced—so far as we know, for the first time—may lead to substantial progress in our methods of teach-

Will the professional readers of the JOURNAL thoroughly test the merit of the mirror for the purpose suggested, and report their conclusions through these colmoss!



ness to communicate any information relative to his profession, his personal popularity and executive ability added to his special fitness for the position, secured him the chairmanhy of the Pennou's Section of the Business Educators' Association of America at its Cincinnati meeting in 1882, and in 1883 made bin a member of the Executive Committee of the Association.

Mr. Himman has long been recognized as a ready and able writer on the subject of penumaship, and therefore a valuable contributor to penumaship journals. He established the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, issuing the first two numbers while in Pottsville, and has since contributed many interesting articles to its columns.

While this sketch seems to depict a life largely devoted to the interest of penmanship, it is greatly to the credit of Mr. Ilinship, it is greatly to the credit of Mr. Ilinniu that he is an obsimply a writing "inanter," though the is a moster of writing. Both his judgment and his taste lead him more in the direction of secounts, and in his college he delegates to others an much as possible the work of tenching writing, while he devotes his attention chiefly to accounts, giving a general supervision to the whols, bis skill as no artist-pennon

the graphic art is impossible. If they are not recognized or assumed to be foundamental, indispensable factors in the work, the oft repeated maxim—"Practice makes Perfect"—when applied to the art of writing, is not only misleading but positively unitage.

untrue. Position and movement are very propcrly given a prominent position in every thorough course of systematic instruction in pennanship. However, judging by the results, as we must, there are grave defects in the prevailing methods of teaching them.

Somewhat extended and careful observation privace i lant a very large per cent of those who have not paid measant intention to penimanship are mable to write for any great length of time with either case or rapidity, their position and inovement being at one forced and unantural. Many teachers who are able to execute 's specimens' which evince a fair degree of skill, fail most signally when they come to practice business-writing. In preparing their annal specimens and copies they can raise their pen and change their arm ret as often as they wish; but when they come to rapid writing, especially on long lines, they find that they one saily deficient in nevenent.

Educational Notes

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. KELLEY, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief aducational items solicited.]

Eighty-seven is the largest class that ever entered Harvard.

Of the 167 students in the Texas university forty are women.

A school for Indian children is to be

opeced in Philadelphia.

Columbia College is to have its library

illuminated by electric light.

Of all the endents that euter our American Colleges only one out of ten graduates.

-Niagara Index.

In the past eleven years Yale has gradusted 945 free tradere and 341 protectioniste.
-College Journal.

Phillips Exeter Academy has, the Portsmouth Chronicle says, a student who boards himself on footteen cents a day.

At the University of St. Petersburgh, 500 students have matriculated this Fall, making the total in attendance 2,300.

Five women are caudidates for the office of Superioteodest of Public Schools in as many Nebraska counties, and all are regular party nominees.

There is a wise movement in Oakland, Cal., toward the establishment of a school of industrial arts, a gift of \$150,000 having been made for that purpose.

A copy of the "Life of Luther" was given to every scholar in the Protestant schools of Germany at the time of the Luther celebration, by order of the Minister of Public Instruction.

More than two bundred chartered aducational institutions in the United States, and Oxford, Cambridge, Durham and London Universities have opened their doors to women.—College Journal.

Amherst College will hereafter give the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, open to graduates of three years' standing who take are additional course of two years in literature and science.—Cornell Sun.

Education is making rapid strides in the Argentice Republic. For the last year an attendance of over 44,000 pupils was reported in the public schools. Buenos Ayres alone had 16,000 of these in 169 schools of three teachers each.

Out of 4,880,531 white persons between ten and fourteen years old in the Union, 579,184, or nearly twelve per cent, were mushle to write; of 834,635 colored persons of the same age, 552,771, or more than sixty-six per cent, were nearly tween unable to missing

The school population is, for thirty-eight States, 15,661,113; for tee Territories, 215, 293; the number excelled is, for thirty-eight States, 9,737,170; for tee Territories, 123,157; the number is daily average attendance is, for thirty-four States, 5,595,320; for nice Territories, 60,027.

The old William and Mary College of Virginia has finally closed its doors, after userly two honderd years of cervice. At the hegiosing of the present year, but one student was curolled as a member of the present college. It was chartered in 1673, and next to Harvard is the oldest college in the country.

The number of years that a student has to epot at a medical institution before obtaining a degree is: In Sweden, tee; Norway, eight; Deemark, serven; Belgium, Holland, Italy and Switzerland, six; Russia, Portugal. Austria and Hungary, five; Frace, Eughad and Canada, four; United States, three or two; Spain, two.

Sir William Hamilton furoishee a notable example of youthful precedity. In his third year he reed English admirably, and had learned the simple optrations of arith metic, at four he took high mack at geography; in his fifth year, he could translate Hebrew, Greek and Latin, and recite from Homer, Milton, Drydon, and Collins. At eight be was a good scholar in Latin, French and Italian, and at ten studied Arabic and Sanscrit.

THE PENMANS (FI) ART JOURNAL

EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

[In every iestance where the source of any item naed in this department is known, the proper credit is given. A like courtesy from othere will be appreciated.]

The mac continually adding up columns of figures will not last long. When the gods would destroy they first make 'em add.

A Freshman hesitates on the word "coonoisseur." Professor: "What do you call a man that pretends to know everything?" Freshman: "A professor."

A pretty Wiscousia schoolmarm, to encoorage prompteess, promised to kiss the first echolar at echool, and the big boys took to ruosting on the feece all night.

A Freshman wrote to his father: "Dear Par—I want a little change." The paternal parent replies: "Dear Charlie-Just wait for it. Time brings change to everybody."

A man pays thirty coets for three pounds of evaporated spples and gets a \$14 newspaper puff for seeding them to an orphan asylum. Does he gain or lose, and how much?

Pedagogue: "What is the meaning of the Latin verb ignosco? Tall Student (after all the others have failed to give the correct definition): "I don't know." Pedagogue: "Right. Go up to the head."

Julia has five beaux and Emily has three, while the old used next door has none. How many beaux is all, and how many would be left if they should give the old maid half the crow.—Detroit Free Press.

"What is a lady's sphere?" asked the lady principal of a public school on examination day. And a little red-headed unching in the corner equeaked: "Mice!" In the dreadfol confusion that followed the freekledfaced fixed escaped.

A PROBLESI.—Two females, each thirty years of age, are eiting on the sofa. Neither of them has a hashard. One is worth \$200,000, and the other teaches a district school. Question: Which is the unmarried lady and which is the old maid I.—Rochester Post Express.

While a tight-rope daucer at a circus was going through his performance, a boy about twelve years old tured to as enquaintance of the same age, and remarked: "Toun, due't you wish you could do that?" "Yes, I do," sally replied Tom, "but my folks make me go to school, and are determined that I shan't ower be subody.

A little bay is one of the city Germao schuols, while cagsged in the delightful excretes of defining words, a few weeks since, made a mistake which was out at all a mistake. Ho said: "A demagogue is a vessel that holds beer, wine gin, whisky, or any other intexicating liquor." He was probably thinking of deninjohn, but he hit the truth just the same.

A sharp student was called up by the worthy professor of a celebrated college, and asked the question, "Can a mae see without eyes?" "Yes, sir," was the prompt reply. "How, sir," oried the astociated professor, "can a mae see without eyes? Pray, sir, how do you make that out?" "He can see with one, sir," replied the ready-witted youth. And the whole class shouted with del ght at the triumph over metaphysics.

"What's your name?" said a new teacher the first day of school, grabbing a trembling culprit who had just discharged a 48 calibne spit ball at a girl across the sisle. "Alacadabra Swartout," replied the trembling youth.

The steru features of the irate pedagogue relaxed, and a look of pity stole into h's lambient orbs

"That's all right," ha said, sadly. "You

cau go. You are punished snough. Nobody shall say I ever raised my haed against a pupil suffering with a name like that."— Cheek.

The Art of Writing.

AS VIEWED AND TREATED BY THE FATHER OF SPENCERIAN PENMANSUIP.

By R. C. SPENCER.

Surrounded by sed contending with the disadvantages of pioneer life under conditions existing seventy-five years ago in the forests of northern Ohio, there was nothing to encourage and almost everything to discourage a boy from attempting to make improvements in the art of writing and methods of teaching. But notwithstanding this the lad from the Catekill Mountains showed unfailing devotion to the art that, while yet a mere child, had led him to wed the pen through love of letters and their noble uses to mankind. History, ecience and literature had, to a limited extent by irregular means, begun to awaken in his active and receptive mind profounder regard for the art which he improved and beautified, and the profession which he honored and dignified, by many years of ictelligent and philanthropic devotion as penman, teacher and author. His life at this early period even was an illustration of the truth and significance of the words of Bryant, in which he says:

"To him who in the love of Nature holds Communion with her visible forms, she speaks A various inaguage;"

The expanding and impressible nature of the growing boy with a passion for the art of writing was open to and full of that "love of Nature" which brought him into sympathetic communion not only with "her visible forms," but with her invisible spirit. The forms and the soul of beauty about him ie forest, flower, flowing etream, the nedulating waters of the lake, and the trailing vine, of which he gradually became conscious, mingled in his fruitful mind with the art and uses of writing. All through his life this blending of early impressions of nature in a mind of decided postic cast with the practical work of his pen, his methods of teaching and authorship were apparent. and gave a charm of freshness and origicality that was unlike anything before knowe in his branch of art.

While the struggle for existence went on in the forest, the soul and genius of the boy were slowly ripening under the influences of Nature for the mission of his life in improving, diffusing and honoring the art of writing, which Mirabeau declared to be "tho greatest invention of the buman mind"-The common language of intelligence," and next to it the invention of money-"the common language of self-interest." The mystery of mind and the movings of thought giving birth to language spoken and written early culisted the interested attention of the boy who had already come to regard the art of writing as " a secondary power of speech." The evolution of the mind, through the agency of language, was to his view inseparable from the pen on which permanent record depends, without which safe and sure advance censot be made.

Wandering in summer upon the amouth beech that fringed the woody shores of Lako Erie, with the forms and uses of written cheracters mingling in his thought with the scenery about him, he wrote apon the sands from the same impulse that led him to convert the fly leaves of his mother's Bible to use in learning to write and impelled him to spond his first penny for a sheet of writingpaper. But now he we longer modeled his forms servilely after those that had been transmitted from earlier ages, but instead he incorporated ieto the imagery of his illustrations in the saude the lines and forms of usture which he saw and loved. In after years these beautified and graceful forms and movements, growing in his mind and heart and becoming a habit of innscular action, were transferred by bim to the achnol, to commerce and to social life, and to-day give character to the American handwriting and affect the chirography of England and Continental Europe.

Want of Interest in Good Penmanship.

Mr. Editor:—In accordance with your notice to the effect that those having enything to say relative to penumuship might say it through the columns of the Journal, I offer this nettelo.

Ponumaship may command a great interest from pennee, teachers, orgravers, card-writers, and those professionally engaged in it, but with the unajority of the people good writing in never appreciated, and is only looked upon as uscless elegance. If a merchant cumplors a hook keeper who writes a plain and elegant hand, he takes little interest in such an accomplishment; so that the writing is legible and answers his purpose—real elegance is of little account. Nor is it the business man almo, but among all classes of people there are those who take little interest in this heautiful art.

Why, the writer was actually a-tonished, quite recently, to hear a young man say that he had never heard of the PENAN'S AAT JOUNALL; and what was more surprising was the fact that he was really a fair personan, had been a student at a large brainess college, and heen taught peumaship by a fanous professor of the art (not of the proprietors of the each-1), and this young man was surprised to find that interest enough was taken in penmanship to sustain such a grand penmen's paper. And many more such cases have come under my own observation. There are very few persons, however, who have not heard of Speccerian, but even few of those knew of its ordin, or have heard of a Speccerian, of a very few of its ordin, or have heard of a Speccerian.

One of the many trials with which a nen-

man has to contend are the criticisms and opinions of some of these semi-interested parties whose conceit usually leads them into criticisms or compliments as extravagant and unfounded as are their owe claims to a real knowledge of, and excellence in, the practice of the art. They tell yon that your skill is wonderful; you must have been a natural-born genius in the way of writing, and then flatter you and your attainment. Others affort to estrem lightly, or despise, anything like skilled writing, and speak disparagingly of those who acquire or practice it; but I believe the Jour-NAL is doing much to overcome all this by popularizing good writing, which it does both by its precept and example, as well by largely increasing the friends and practicers of good writing.

Baltimore, Md. W. A. WRIGHT.

Shaylor's Compendium.

In another column will be found an advertisement of this publication. It consists thirty of plats, practical capies, systematically arranged and well-engraved, with a book of instructions—be whole being well adapted to aid the self-learner, and is well words the price asked for it. Mailed tor \$1, by II. W. Shaylor, Portland, Mc.

Standard and Complete.

On the occasion of delivering an educational address, President Garfield very aptly designated the Spencerina as "that eystem of penmanahip which has become the pride of our cauntry and model of our schools."

Its latest complete American edition of Standard Practical Pennauship, prepared for the Julknal by the Spencerian Brothers, is a reliable said popular publication for self-instruction.

It is not sold to the book-trade, but mailed direct to students, accomptants, merchans, lawkers, lawyers, and professional men generally, on receipt of \$1.

The work embraces a comprehensive course, in plain styles of writing, and gives their direct application in business forms, correspondence, hook keeping, etc., etc.

If not found experier to other styled selfinstructors in writing, the purchase price will be refunded.

Dimock's Wonderful Pen.

A CHRISTMAS STORY.

By PACI. PASTNOR.

Dinock was a poor writing-master. He lived alone, away up in a top room of the largest and tallest teecment block in the city-very much searer the stars than many a rich house oweer beneath, and yet, after all, farther from the tender and beautiful human lights of joy and love. Dimock was lonely, poor and friendless, and, what is more, he was discontented. One can be happy almost anywhere if one is but coebut Dimock was not contect. There was a great lougieg and a great restlessness io his heart. He had an aspiration - a strange aspiration, too, considering that he was now fifty years old, aed ought to have settled upoc his vocation for good and all. Dimock wanted to be an author. He loved to cherish the hope that his devotion to the pec might sometime ripen into the power to use it, with a master's hand, as the vehiele of beautiful thoughts and noble concentions. He failed-poor man! - to see that genius, and even talent, is from within, and not from without. He aspired to attain by the instrument alone, what the instrument cae only express, after it has been already

And yet, bupeless as the aspiration really was, Dimoet did not think it hopeless, and it gave him a world of comfort. He was always asying to himself, as he settled down before his seasoff fire, steffer shard day's work of copying, or teaching, or accounting: "Now, old fellow, cheer on I You will not always be tied down to this sort of dradgery. One of these days you are going to wake up in the moreing and flad yourself—as author. It will come—it will come at last. God never lets a man hope all his life in vain. Only don't despair! You have had a bard climb of it, my boy, but the top of the hill is in sight. Keep up your coerseg—doof fail how!"

And yet, after all, it was hard for poor Dimeck to go on hoping against hope. There were times when he felt well-nigh disconraged-times when the bitterness in his heart welled up and almost choked him. And the strangest thing of it all was that. although Dimock confidently believed that he was bord to be an author, he never made any beginnings in that direction! His theory was that he was to wake up some morning all ready-made. There was to be on stage of preparatory discipline and labor, but only just a springing into full-fledged power-a being, and no becoming. This was Dimock's idea of the way authors come to be authors. They must know how to write, of course, and how to suell, and punctuate, and arrange; but as to knowing how to think, why, that is a different matter. That is something that they come upon by ordinatioe, as it were.

This was Dimock's creed, and as it was about the only creed he had, he came to believe io it with an extraordinary faith. He was a bachelor, and he had a good deal of time to thisk about things; but the more he thought, the more his mind narrowed down to this one topic. It was, decidedly, his hobby.

Things were at about this pass when the first suow began to fly, in early December, and the ground became stony hard, and the wind seemed to have a great deal of business in hand, especially up at the tops of the tenement-houses. For two or three weeks Dimock had been at work upon something that pleased him wonderfully. It was the task of copying-deciphering, we might say-a volume of poems, writtee, some to pencil on odd scraps of paper, some on the backs of letters, some ou both sides of a sheet of note-paper, and all lderred and interlined and sadly defaced.and yet true poems, breathing a wouderfully delicate spirit and lyric sweetness. The author-a borried business man, and yet one who had found some time for study and reflection-had brought them to Dimock, and asked him if he thought he could have

the patience to put them into shape. Dimok had eagerly assented—for was it not in the way of his own aspirations, and might not the task, somehow, bring him nearer to the realization of his own ideal! Tenderly and patiently he had worked at the little erumpled flowers of peers, perseding out and smoothing each fulded petal, and setting them all in order, and blinding them up in a beautiful boquet of sentiment and sweetness.

It was so the night of the twelfth of December that Dimack floished his task, and worked out a lovely vignetts for the "Firis" on the last sheet, and leaved back in his chair, to think over what he had done and what it had done for him. He had enjoyed the task most dearly, and for the time it had seemed to him almost his own; the poems, the creatures of his own soul, and all their beautiful centiments the utterances of his own loogings. But now that the easer, and he awe people hurrying to and fro in the etreets, with happy faces, and housles under their arms, and suspicious parcels sticking out from their pockets, he could scarcely bear his louelices and disappointment. None of these little tukers, once of these beaming faces, were for him. The day would be to him like all other days, only that he would be swider and more looseome because of the joy of others.

So he surrowed at his work, and Christmas Eve found him toiling in his little attic room at a huge heap of diudly-written hav papers. Only his hard was busy at the task; his thorabits were far away. He was thinking of the dream of his young manhood—loug since, slaw! faded duto the dull atmosphere of a prossic past. Here was a little cottage, embowered in honeysuckles, and so the porch a fair young girl sitting with her hand in his, and a dainty little child'e garment had fluttered down at her

room, and came in-hesitatingly, at first. and oh, so beautiful! "Is this Dimock? she seked, looking down upon him with her warm, bright eyes. Dimock held ont his arms, but she cauce no ocarer. "I was sent," she said, softly, "to bring you this wonderful pen. It is a gift from someone who koew you in heaven, before you were horn! It will coable him who possesses it to write the sweetest songs and stories without the toil of the mind, but with all the joy and rapture of the feeling heart. Cherish it well-and remember this; the first noworthy motive, or impure thought, or unholy ambition that enters the write:'s heart, while he sits with this wonderful pen in his hand, destroys its virtue forever! Now farewell, and may God bless you, and grant you many a happy Christmas Eve in the years to come!"

Dimock awoke with a start. Surely there had been somehody in the room—he



Triends of Milling Mill you join me in a stroll, among points in punnanship during my coming lessons? Yours truly A. Himman

The above cuts were photo-engraved from pen-and-ink copy executed by Prof. A. H. Hunnan, of the Worcester (Mass.) Business College.

In the January number of the "Journal" will be the first of a series of tessons in PHACTICAL WHITING, by Prof. Hinnan, and see are conflost that all who accept his above invitation to join him in what he is pleased to call "a stroll amony points in pennunship" will fad a congenial and instructive companion. It will exertainly pay you.

task was dooe, how much remained of it that was actually his? Could be ever reproduce or imitate those charming lyricsmuch less create others, in his own vein, which should equal them ? Dimock sighed, as he put this question to himself; for he felt, in his immost heart, that he could not soswer it as he wished. However great had been his delight and sympathy, in the task which he had just completed, however much he had seemed to euter into the author's spirit and thought, yet there was still that iutangihle semething which he had fulleo short of. He knew that the poems were not his, and never could be his, no matter how deeply he felt them and loved them.

The weeks sped by, and Christmas time approached. Dimock had carried the volume of poems to their author, and had received a geogrous meed of thanks and reward. The ordinary dradgery of his work had been resumed, but with a still more and not downcast spirit than before. As the day of gladness drew center and feet. At the open window, the breeze was fluttering the leaves of a half open book, and a sheet of paper, partly written upon, lay on a desk near by. This was to have been Dimock's life—it was his boyish idea!!

The cluck struck size, and he laid down his pea, and flough liuself into his great easy-chair by the fire. Thoughts would come, and he lid not try to keep them back. "Oh!" he sighed, "if I could but invect a wooderful peo, that oceded but the hand to guide it, and would write out my soul, that has no power to write itself!" And as he mused curiously upon this strange thought, and watched the coals flashing in the little open store, he fell asleep.

It was a strange dream for a man like Dimock to have in his sleep, though, heaven knows! it was not so strange to him, waking.

He dreamed that the very being whom he had seen on the porch of the little cottage, pushed open the door of his atticcould hear the steps on the stairs. He caught up his hump and ran to the door, but a gost of air put the sickly flame out, and before he could kindle it again the sound of the steps had caseed, and away down on the lower floor he heard the entry-door close with a multiel sound.

But what is this! Dimock's hand trembled as he took up a little white package that lay oo the table. Rapidly he undid it, and lo! there lay a beautiful gold peu and holder, and a slip of paper that said: "God bless you, and grant you many a happy Christmas Eve to the years to come!"

mappy Caristimas Eve to the years to come? The quick tears eprag to Dimock's eyes, and a strange wooder took hold upon him. It seemed as if the very Prince of Peace himself were in the little room. Dimuck laid the pen down, and reverently clasped him hands.

nis hands.
"Dear Christ!" be prayed, "pardon this poor, cold, ungrateful heart of mine! Heoceforth I am all Thine; and whatever shall be Thy will for me, is best and happiest."
The

The clock on the mantel struck twelve, and Christmas Day had begun. Ames. New Conpections of Practical and Artific Permanship miles a very beautiful and valuable volume. Permanship miles a very beautiful and valuable volume. Permanship miles are presented and the beautiful volume certains not only the practical letter grass for this propose, but is very heartifully illustrated as that one can see the whole of the system. The both has revenible, he has been tailed as the second of the present that the proposed of the present that the present the present the present that the present the present that the present the present that the present that the present the present that the present the present the present that the present the present that the present th

art can be brought who does not see this book. It seems very completely to fill up its province, both in laying down the rules for writing and illustrating them, and in showing the perfection of beauty which be attained to chiography—Elizabeth (N. J.) Daily Journal.

This is an elegant large work of just what is set forth in in tittle page. The illustrations are the number of per-potentients. They are, therefore, a better specimen and the production of the production of the peripotentients of the peripotent peripote

the library, and the parlor. It is the work of true artistic merit -- American Counting room.

This is assertially a new work, only thirteen of the servery plates being reprise. The printing has been done from planes, either photo-engrand or photo linkgraphed directly from the original pen and ink designs, and breen are a pricer infect of the possends with; unsaded by that of the engineer. It is no exquisite and shillid display. That portion of the work devoids to practical writing embodies the beaveration and especiaecotor of the properties of the properties of the protein and private school. That person do extent to mixing pennandly represent, besides standard and occuts alphabets, largely und designs as were been exceeded doring many years of labor and practice in the lite of an

artist pennan in New York, and therefore represent the the various kinds of most likely in be september to the the various kinds of most likely in be not pen artist, as well as the engrave and enough from the pen artist, as well as the face that the section of the control of the section of

It is a valuable work upon practical and artistic pen manapip, and gives fine specimens of the penmen's art.— N. Y. Daviy Star.

Penmen and artists have here specimers of almost every kind of work that can be done with the pro-Consi lemble artistic power and remarkhible skill is shown all through the work—Publisher's Weekly.

It gives us all the old chirogen-bic effects and new patterns Whoever wishes

rurble effects and new patterns. Whoever wishes to learn the mystery of fine and beavy lines, flourlybes, and all wonderful pen arabruques, will find as much as he is likely to master.—New York

It is remarkable for its scope, variety and origiuality -1'rof. C. C. Curtis, Minneapolis, Minn.

I think it für superior to any work of the kind yet published. It meets the wants of every live peaman; un energetic worker can sife of the without it.—A. A. Clark, special teacher of writing in the Public Schools of Cleveland, Ohio.

I am delighted with it. It is the most complete work of the kind I have everseen.—W.C. Sandy, professor of penmanship and book-keeping in the Newark (N. J.) High School

I find it even more than I naticipated, which was something excellent.—G. G. Cannon, Boston, Mass.

It contains an almost entiless collection of designs adapted to the practical department of ornamental permonship.— Prof. A. II Hinman, Worcester, Mass.

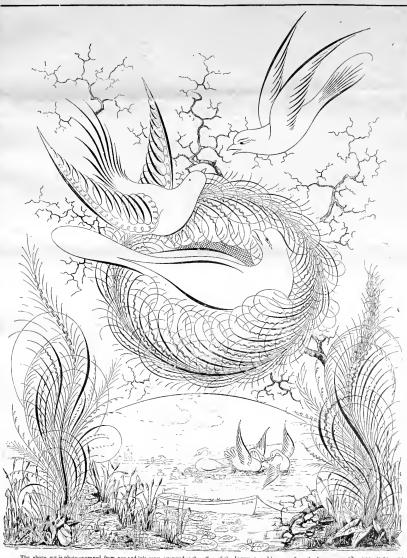
I consider your Compendium a valuable cotribution to the list of penman-lip publications, one which justly exhibits not only the author's falent, but the prevailing taste and groins of our times — Prof. H. C. Spencer, Washington, D. R.

Its special advantage over other publications of writing is in the process through which you exhibit the promotion instead of the segment's art. It eviness great earn to preparation and thorough knowledge of the field you occupy—Prof. S. S. Paclard, New York Pork.

taken a long step to advance of other numbers. You have not only farvance of other numbers. You have not only farnished alphabets and martial for the use of perman and strik, het you have combined that marical into the most brautiful and artistic designs. Greenbut no, memorials, teath-noishe, title-pages, teath-noishe, title-pages, etc., time placing before promein and others what no second the second of the

An authentic cyclopedia and complete galde in pan work work as you have now justement of the pan work work as you have now justement in the justification of the pan work of the pan when the justification in the pan who was a professional justification and private, the public and private, the art of writing is made subscripted.—II. A. Spencer.

In my judgment it is the best band-book for pen-artists that I have yetseen.—C. C. Cechran, priscipal of Commercial Department of Central High Schoot, Pittsborgh, Pa.



The above cut is photo-engraved from per-and-ink copy, executed at the effice of the JOURNAL, and he page from the department of flourishing in Americans "Compendium of Practical and Artisite Perumanship." It is universally acknowledged to be the most comprehensive and pretical guide, to the entire range of the pennanc's art, ever issued. Comprises a complete course of instruction in Plata Writing, a full course of Off haod Flourishing, upward of forty standard of forty standard of forty standard of order twenty IIx14 plates of commercial designs, engressed resolutions, memorials, certificates, title pages, etc., etc., in all, eversay IIx14 toch plates. It contains cumerous examples of every species of work in the lice of a professional penartist. Price, unit, S5; mailed free, on a premium, to the scader of a club of twelve subscribers (812) to the "Journal." We hereby agree that, should anyone, on receipt of the book, he dissatisfied with it, they shall be at liberty to error it, and we will refund to them the full amount paid.





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LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.

We hope to render the JOURNAL sufficiently interest-ing and attractive to eccure, not only the particular all those who are interested to aktilds writing or teaching, but their except and active co-operation as correspond-ants and agents, yet, knowing that the laborer is worthy of bis birs, we offer the following

PREMIUMS: To all who result \$1, we will small the JOCENAL one year, and a copy (bannol in pager) of "Asses's Handlasok of Artistic Permanolity", or, for \$1.25, a copy bound in cloth. For \$2 th e "Handlasok," in cloth, and the "Standard Princical "Permanolity" will finish be mailed with the first copy of the JOCENAL.

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The JOURNAL will be issued as nearly as possible on the first of each mouth. Matter designed for traction Remillances should be by Devaluate to 19 Registered Letter. Money includes the rest of the state of the Address. PENNAN S. ART. JOURNAL WO. Broadway, New York.

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pily altended to by the
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NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1883.

The Close of Vol. VII.

When, nearly seven years since, the first number of The Pennan's ART JOURNAL was issued as a small four paged sheet, without illustrations, its success was indeed problematical. In fact, after subscribing to the various penmen's papers which had been launched forth with great promises, to shortly find themselves the victims of mis placed confidence, the would-be patrons of such publications had come to doubt even the feasibility of the long and succeessful continuance of a pennian's paper, and more specially so since the then recent mergence of the most vigorous and promising of them all, the Penman's Gazette, into another paper, which shortly after suspended pubheation. It was but natural, under such circumstauces, that any new venture in the hue of penmen's papers should be viewed with doubt and patronized with caution. Such was the fact; subscriptions came in *lowly and for short periods, many persons even remitting ten ceuts monthly, no doubt n the billist or fear that each issue would

be the last. This hesitancy on the part of of its would-be patrons at first rendered the success of the JOURNAL difficult if not even doubtful; but as it has month after month made its appearance, bearing upon its more numerous, attractive and interesting pages the unmistakable stamp of progress success, the confidence and esteem of its patrons has been won, and now, as it closes its seventh volume, with 30,000 sixteenpaged papers, printed and illustrated in a manner to entitle it to stand as a peer among the finest periodicals of the world, there can no longer remain a doubt that there is a field and mission open to a penman's paper.

Of the present issue not less than 10,000 copies will go into the hands of teachers and school officers, to whom they afford a stimulus and example for good instruction and efficient school-work; while other thousands go into homes and the hands of self-learners, where they are a constant source of inspiration and aid to the acquisition of good writing; and there is scarcely a professional perman in all the land, who aspires to the skillful mastery of his art, who does not look eagerly for the monthly visits of the JOURNAL, and find therein in struction and examples to aid and cheer him in his work. While it is true that the patronage of the Journal, comes chiefly from those who are more or less directly interested in writing as teachers, pupils or artists, yet upon its subscription lists are names of persons in nearly every occupation and position in life; so numerous and varied in that respect are its patrons that the JOURNAL can now scarcely be regarded as a class paper. As all classes write and are interested in good writing, so all classes are interested in, and are coming to be patrons of, the JOURNAL. Nor are its patrons limited to America, since copies are mailed to actual subscribers in nearly every civilized country on the globe.

While every number of the JOURNAL in the future will contain abundant matter relating to its specialty, including a lesson in practical writing, there will also be carefully written essays upon topics of general interest, and a carefully selected miscellany; and its patrons can be assured that no efforor expense on the part of its publishers will he spared to sustain it in a manner to do honor and the greatest service to all classes interested in any department of penmanship. And it is believed that the facilities now at the command of the JOURNAL for conducting a penman's paper are quite heyond those within the reach of any other publisher.

To the many earnest friends of the JOURNAL who have so materially aided in its grand success by contributing to enrich its columns with practical and valuable thoughts, to embellish its pages with geme of art, or to extend the list of its patrons, we return our most sincere thanks.

The King and Lesser Clubs,

The King Club for this month numbers one hundred and eleven, and is sent by W. H. Patrick, penmen at Sadler's Bryant and Stratton Business College, Baltimore, Md. The Queen numbers one hundred, and is seut by J. B. McKay, Kingston, Canada. Mr. McKay is the recognized agent of the dougnat for Canada, and he is entering upon his work in a manner that is auspicious for success.

A club of thirty-three names is sent by A B. Armstrong, Principal of the Portland (Oregon) Business College. A club of twenty five from Urish McKee of the Penmanship Department of the Oberlin (Ohio) College. Daniel T. Morgan, of Oberlin, Ohio, sends a clubrof twelve. J. R. Long sends a club of therteen from Danville, Ind. W. H. Johnson and W. T. Thomas, penmen in Musselman's Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill., send a club of forty names. R. S. Bonsall, penman at the Carpenter Bryant & Stratton Business College, St. Louis, sends a club of twentysix pames. Messrs. Vernon and Immel send a club of eighteen names from their writing-classes at Goshen, Ind. G. S. Kimball, Principal of the Commercial Department of the Ohio Wesleyen University, a club of twenty-five names G. W. Hensley, of the Indianapolis Bryant & Stratton Business College, sends a club of twenty-one. C. N. Crandle, Principal of the Penmanship Department of the Western Normal College at Bushnell, Ill., sends a club of twelve.

Clubs of lesser magnitude and single subscriptions have just poured in during the past month in numbers quite beyond any precedent for the season of the year, while applications for specimen copies of the JOURNAL by those who are organizing clubs are utterly without precedent. To the many earnest and active friends of the JOURNAL we again return our thanks, and escure them that we shall share no effort or expense to furnish them a penman's paper whose merits shall vindicate their highest hope and best commendation.

To the Patrons and Friends of the "Journal."



In each number of the present issue we have taken the liberty of inclosing a blank for receiving the name and address of any person who may wish to become a subscriber to the Jour-Will those NAL who do not themselves wish to fill out and return the blank do us the favor of handing it to some one who will he most likely to

desire to do so, and also call the attention of their friends to the JOURNAL, and solicit their subscriptions to the same?

TERMS AND PREMIUMS.

With the first number of the JOURNAL each subscriber who remits \$1 is entitled to receive, free, a choice of the following preminma

First. "Ames's Hand-book of Artistic Penmanship," which is a handsome work of thirty two pages, giving examples for flourishing and lettering. Second. The Centennial Picture of Progress, 22x38, which is one of the most interesting and artistic pen-pictures ever executed, giving a pictorial representation of changes wrought in our country during the one hundred years following the declaration of independence. Third. The Bounding Stag, which is an elegant specimen of flourishing and lettering, 24x32 inches in size, and on five heavy plate-paper. Fourth. The Spread Eagle—a beautifully flourished de-Fourth. The sign, same size as Stag. Fifth The Garfield Memorial, which is an elaborate and beautiful specimen of artistic pen-work, 19x24. Sixth The Lord's Prayer, same size as the Memorial, is an elegant and popular pen-picture. Secenth and Eighth. A Family Record, or Marriage Certificate, each 18x22. Also, very attractive and valuable publications.

To a club of two subscribers the Jour-NAL will be mailed one year for \$1.75, and to each subscriber a choice of the above named premiums.

To a club of five subscribers, for \$4.00, with a choice of the eight premiums. To a club of ten subscribers, for \$7.50. with a choice of premiums.

To a club of fifteen subscribers, for \$9.75. twenty-five 15.00 fifty and apward,

The above very low rates for clubs are offered chiefly to enable teachers to place the JOURNAL in the hands of their pupils, and for the larger clubs we shall desire to send the premiums in a lot, by express, to the person who gets up the club for distribution to the subscribers.

Penmen's Papers.

The bringing into competition a ewarm of aspirante to a similar enecess ecems to he a penalty to be paid by every successful undertaking. Since the successful publication of the JOURNAL no less than six penmen's papere have been started, and another formerly published revived. Already three of these have retired from the field, and if their publishers are not fully satisfied with the glory won they are no doubtedly so with a rural penmen's paper as a means of speculating out of pocket

We are not led into making these remarks through any jealousy of these publications, for we most heartily wish them all success; for it is not their success that injures those that servive so much as their failure-each time one fails, more or less persons lose small balances paid for sub scriptions, which lead them to be suspicious and cautious about patrovizing other similar publications; and, besides, one vigorous, well-patronized and well-conducted penmen's paper is capable of doing vastly more for penmauship and its profession than a score of small papers whose influence at best is only local. The facilities afforded by New York for conducting any publication are so greatly superior to smaller towns that, other things being equal, a penmen's paper published in the Metropolis must be the leader of its cless. And we believe that any penman, pupil, or teacher, who takes penmen's paper can best afford to have the best one published, which we are determined shall be the JOHDNAY.

Penmanship in Washington Public Schools.

Those who attended the meeting of the Business Educators' Association last July had the opportunity of seeing the remarkable specimens of writing then on exhibition from the public schools of Washington, D. C. The specimens were from the schools of the eighth grade, the last hefore the High school, and were written under conditions that secured what may properly be called the current work of the pupils. The average age of popils in that grade is not above tifteen years. The specimeus were taken as follows: The examiners, upon entering a school, were to announce the theme upon which the pupils were to each write an essay, within a given number of minutes, in their presence, and at the expiration of the time the essays were all collected and placed in a package and sent to the office of the superintendent. Such specimens were taken in each of the eighth grade schools; no selections were unede, but the work of entire classes was included.

The majority of the specimens showed excellence of form, clean strokes, regular size, slant, spacing and a fair degree of case in execution. The few who were not up to the mark were from pupils who had recently come to Washington from other schools.

The writing in the Washington schools is taught by the regular teachers, no special teacher of writing being employed. teachers are required to have a knowledge of the "Spencerian," and some degree of skill in writing upon the blackboard. Copy-books and charts are used, and at the stated examinations of schools the pupils are questioned in regard to the theory of penmanship.

The idea has been entertained by some of our professional teachers of writing that the use of a published system of writing in schools tends to diminish the demand for their services, but such is really not the case: the real master succeeds hest in a community where considerable is known of his art, and where, consequently, it is appreciated.

In considering the merits of the Washington specimens it should be borne in mind that they were samples of composition as well; that the penmanship was shown in its true relation-that of servant to the

PENMANS LELY ART JOURNAL

Business-Writing.

That writing which is most quickly read, and most easily and rapidly written is, naand most easily and rapidly white its in-questionably, the best for business purposes. Respecting the style of writing heat adapted for secoring these qualities there is a great diversity of opinion. In the present article, we shall endeavor briefly to point out some of those requisites, and offer a few hints for

There is, perhaps, no one criticism that more frequently confronts and autorys, not to say embarrasses, the professional teacher of writing, than that which informs bim that that style which he practices and teaches is not what is employed in business. He is told that his writing is too exact, too vicely touched out with hair line and shade, and too orante with flourishes and other artistic notions; the same objections are often orged against the finely engraved copies in the copy-books. We are not surprised that persons who look wholly to the result to be attained, regardless of the methods of its attainment, should thus think and speak.

It is but natural, when one has for a lifetime witnessed the exact and artistic copies used in the teaching of writing, and who has never once observed such writing in the counting-room should ask, why teach that which is never seen or practiced in business

life?
Writing, in many respects, is the most peculiar of all human attainments. It has to do with nearly every faculty of the mind, as well as the muscular skill of the band and arm, and the ultimate excellence of one's writing depends upon a proper training of all the faculties of the mind and band which are called into use in its execution. First, the eye and judgment must be edueated respecting form, size, proportion, distance, slope, etc.; sccond, a correct taste must be acquired respecting grace of com-busation, and the general elegance of writing; and, third, the muscles of the hand and arm must be trained to the proper position and movements for imparting the greatest accuracy and facility for executing

Now, in all departments of mental or physical culture it is a recognized principle that to be effective every effort must be directed to the attainment of a distinct and specific purpose. The musician must practice for the mastery of the scale and the laws of harmony. The elecutionist must train his voice to precise and exact cunneiation. Neither the student of music, nor of elocution, in the tedious routine of their practice and discipline, present the characteristic of the skilled and accomplished umsician or orator; in each the style and manuer of the learner will differ as widely from the mature practitioner as will the style of writing in the school-room from that of the counting-room.

It is a generally conceded fact that the higher, more stable, and perfect, the object for emulation, the higher and better will be the attainment. This we believe to be true of the pupil of writing. Place before him as a copy, a high standard of perfection, the forms of which shall be at all times the same, and his efforts for its mastery will be productive of far better results than if be should vacillate in his practice between the more crude and ever varying forms that are met with in all writing executed with the peu, and especially that in the busines, world. It is true that many of our skilled masters write copies with a uniformity and perfection well nigh equal to those engraved. Where this is the case, written copies may have the preference as a means of greater inspiration to the pupils.

Such copies-artistic, and of uniform ex-cellence-are necessary for the proper discipline of the eye, judgment, and taste, respecting the requisites of good writing, while the constant exercise of the hand imparts accuracy and facility in their execution, which constitutes a basis for good writing, white constitutes a basis for grow without, but as all practice while learning is done with more or less thought and care, the writing of the painstaking learner must in-svitably present a set, formal appearance, of Cuts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

\$ 1750 Ju Chicago September 20 1883. Livemenths after date I promise to pay Penje Thelley of order One Thousand Seven Sundred and Tifty Dollars value received ... Jul St. Barbow:

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Due AN Simman or order on demand for value received Fire Sunded Sinty Cight and I'm Dollars.

ABBREVIATED WRITING AND CAPITALS FOR BUSINESS.

Writing for Business should be constructed in The plainest manner possible It should be written with a free rapid movement of medium size with little shade and no flourishes.

AGBCDCFBHKJJKLMM への や2 や タオ ロレ 4 と 4 3

Making for Business should be constructed in the plainest manner presette. It should be written with a free rapid movement, of medium size, with little shadt and no flowers how.

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Broadway - N. Y City. - Sir I have submitted your three designs for motes for college use to J. W. Robinson, ast. Solicitor of the Theasury and he finds no

which it eas only be divested is the thoughtless or habitual practice of after life, whom every hand, whatever may have been the schoolroom style, will gradually sesume a peculiar personality which is as certainly and markedly distinctive as are the physingnomies of the various writers; but while the habitual writing of persons may greatly change from their style as learn ers, and, is most instances, degenerate as regards perfection of form, yet the real excellence of their hand will, as a rule. ever sustain a close relation to that with which they left the schoolroom. A careless, awkward, style will change in its awkwardness, while the easy, graceful, and excellent style will change in its case and gracefulness, for the same qualities of mind and practice which have secured a certain quality and style as learners, will continue their molding influence into the habitual or business writing of the man, imparting to it these corresponding qualities.

The difference, as it appears to us, between copy-book and schoolroom writing and that of the business world is much the same as is presented between the sharp jagged outline of a newly broken fragment of rock, and that of the rounded and polished pebble. For the purpose of illustration, we herewith prescut several specimens (cuts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5,) in the standard style of writing as engraved and printed in the copy-books, and give the same in a style changed after the mauner that it should be in its adaptation to business (cuts 6 and 7). It will be observed that in this change the extended letters have shortened, and a tendency to adopt forms of letters that can be completed without raising the peu, while every line and motion of the hand that can be spared and not detract from the legibility of the writing has been omitted.

From this illustration the following inferences may be drawn:

First, that good business writing should be below medium in size, and not occupy by its extended letters beyond two thirds or three-fourths of the space between the ruled line of the paper upon which it is written.

Second, should have very little shade, and be written with a pen of mediane coarseness (not a stub pen), so as to give a clear,

strong, unshaded, line. Third, there should be clearly-defined

spaces between all words. Fourth, capitals, so far as may be, should he of a single and simple type, and he made with one continuous movement of the

Fifth, omit all unnecessary or flourished lives; even the customary, initial, and terminal lines may be omitted.

Sixth, all doubtful forms of letters should he avoided.

Finally, it is an obvious fact that the hand in writing can be carried over short spaces more speedily and with greater ease than over long ones; hence the more contracted the letters, and smaller the writing, the more rapidly and easily it will be written; and fine writing, while it is better in its appearance, is much more easily read than large, from the fact that there is a clearer space between the lines, and less intermingling of the loops and capitals.

As an illustration of the comparative labor and legibility of a small or medium hand and one very large, we have reproduced an exact fac-simile (cut 8) of a few lines of a letter lately received at this office from the U. S. Treasury Department at Washington. It will be seen that in the large writing the contracted letters occupy uearly one-half of the entire space between the ruled lines, while the capitals and looped letters, although dwarfed out of all proportion to the other letters, extend almost over the cutire space - loping clear over and intersecting each other, thereby imparting to the page a massive and cou fused appearance - much more tedious for the eye to follow and distinguish between tines and words than in the open and siry the labor and tardiness of the execution of the large, as compared with the smaller, writing, is more than double.

THE PENMANS WE

By measurement we find that in each stroke of the short letters in the large writing the pen passes over a space of threesixteenths of as inch, and in the loops and capitals three-eighths of an inch; by coust we ascertain that there are about 120 strokes of the pes to a line upon an ordipary letter-sheet, giving as aggregate dis tance of about twenty-five juches that the pen must pass over in each line of writing, and on a page about fifty feet.

While in business-writing, as given above, the pea passes over a little more than one-sixteenth of an inch of space to each stroke of the short letters, and foursixteenths for loops and capitals, and that in covering a similar page would, moreover, only amount to about seventeen feet. And more than this; the long strokes of the pen are more wearisome, and sooner tire and exhaust the hand than do the short ones. It is this style of writing, written with the finger-movement, that produces the "writer's cramp," or pen-paralysis. Small writing, written with the forearm or muscular movement, will not only fail to produce the cramp, but will, if adopted, relieve those who are already its victims.

Upon this subject we invite the opinion of our authors and teachers of practical writing, and, also, we should be pleased to receive specimens of what is regarded as good practical writing, and also specimens of "business writing." The distinction we would make between practical writing for instruction and business writing is: the former is thoughtful, careful, systematic. and adapted for securing the best results on the part of the learner; business writing is practical writing modified by the thoughtless or habitual practice of business, and lacks care and uniformity.

The Works of Chandler H. Peirce

One of the most zealous and skillful penmen of this nineteenth century is Chandler H. Peirce, of Keokuk, Iowa. While he takes a high position as a business educator, and conducts an educational business house in the enterprising city of Keokuk, he has no false modesty about his love for good writing. With persistent and untiring industry Mr. Peirce has become master of the art of writing in its whole structure, from foundstion to dome. He hides none of his genius and its outgrowth into practical and beautiful works, from business men nor any class of his patrons. All the world may know that he esteems and houors all branches of chirographic art-the art of all arts.

One of the recent achievements with the pen by Mr. Peirce is the development of over four hundred extended movement-exercises-all of them rapid, useful, and beautiful. It is probable, that no penman has ever before produced such a great variety of valuable writing - exercises. His magic skill in producing the work-which, bound, comprises a large volume-we believe has never been surpassed.

Mr. Peirce certainly has achieved a very high standard of excellence in this handmade volume. He evidently believes in a standard for writing to which all should approximate, and wastes no energy in trying to differentiate the natural differences and variations between writers' productions and the correct standard they should strive to mulate. The underlying principles of the chiregraphic art presupposes a standard of excellence to which they point and lead the

How to Remit Money,

The best and safest way is by Post-office Order, or a bank draft, on New York : next. by registered letter. For fractional parts of a dollar, send postage-stamps. Do not send personal checks, especially for small sums. nor Canadian postage-stamps

Writing-Lessons.

In the January issue of the Journal Prof. A. H. Hinman will give the first of a series of lessons in practical writing. If we mistake not, this course of lessons will be of grest practical value to all teachers and pupils of writing, and specially so to those who are striving for self-improvement. Mr. Hinman has had a very large and very successful experience as a teacher of writing ; indeed, few teachers in the country have been more popularly before the public during the past twenty years, and it is with the most positive assurance that we say to our readers that these lessons will slone be worth many times the price of a year's subscription.

Autograph Exchangers.

In accordance with a suggestion in the last number, the following-named persons have signified their willingness or desire to exchange autographs, upon the Peircerian plan, as set forth in the August number of the JOURNAL:

C. C. Cochran, Central High School, Pitts-

burgh, Pa. J. M. Shepherd, La Grange, Mo. C. J. Wolcott, Sherman, N. Y. R. H. Maring, Columbus (Ohio) Business

College. Wilson M. Tylor, Marshall Seminary, Eas-

Wilson B. 1 ylor, Marsonii Schmiton; N. Y.
J. W. Brose, Keokuk, Iowa.
J. W. Tisher, Brunswick, Ma.
O. J. Hill, Dryden, N. Y.
L. H. Shaver, Cave Springs, Va.

L. H. Shavef, Cave Springs, Va.
W. D. Stroug, Ottumwa, Iowa.
J. H. W. York, Woodstack, Ontario.
Charlee Hills, 234 11th Street, Philadelphia.
W. E. Erust, Sherwood, Michigan.
E. C. Bosworth, Business University, Roch-

c. U. Bosworth, Business University, Rochester, N. Y.
D. C. Griffiths, Waxshachie, Texas.
C. W. Slocum, Chillicothe, Older, H. S. Taylor, Business College, Rochester, N. W. Westerrelt, Woodstock, Outario.

H. K. Hostetter, Box 1633, Sterling, Ill. C. W. Tallman, Hillsdale, Mich. C. W. Taliman, Finisdate, Mich.
 Randolph Appleby, Jr., Summit Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 D. A. Welch, Medford, Wis.
 C. H. Kimming, 1022 Water St., Phila.,

Pa. I. S. Preston, 104 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn,

G. Bixler, Shanesville, Ohio. W. R. Foster, Troy Grave, Ill.
A. R. Kelley, care of Rituer's Bus. Col.,
St. Joseph, Mo.
W. L. Mace, Mound City Commercial Col-

lege, St. Louis, Mc

When to Subscribe.

While subscriptions are received at any time and for any period to suit subscribers, yet it is desirable that subscriptions begin with the year, and especially so now, as Prof. Hinman will then commence his series of practical lessons in writing; besides, this is a convenient occasion for both subscribers and publishers.

BOSTON, DEC. 3D, 1883,

Editor JOURNAL:-I was quite interested in the article given in last issue, headed "Handy with his Pen." I think, however, this (the concluding paragraph) the author did not intend to be read in Boston: "A man I knew recently paid \$5,000 to another man in Boston as a bonus to him for the privilege to exercise professional card-writing in a certain store." The above I pronounce pure, unadulterated fiction, not to call it by any stronger title, and I am not alone in this opinion. If the man is in this city and "certain store" found here let bim give names, and some persons residing in B., and who consider themselves somewhat well-posted in regard to such matters pertaining to their business, I will give in.

I would suggest, however, that if fiction was the basis of the article in question, the author might perhaps prove more entertaining if he should give to the readers of the JOURNAL some new adventures of "Baron Munchausen," "Sinbad," or "Aladdin."

H. C. KENDALL.



[Under this head answers will be given to all questions—the replies to which will be of value or general interest to readers. Questions which are personal, or to which answers would be without general interest, will receive no attempt of the results of the res

J. M. II , Watkins Run, Ohio. - What is meant by cross batch and stippling? Ans. Cross batch is a tint made by fine lines crossing each other, and stipple is a tint made with fine dots.

O. H. M., Warringtou, Ind .- First, Which movement is best to teach in public schools, where penmanship is considered to be a small accomplishment? Second. For the execution of systematic penmanship, which pen is best adapted, gold or steel ! Third. Why is systematic penmanship more easily executed when writing a familiar sentence, than when writing your own thoughts? Ans. 1. The fore-arm or muscular movement should be taught at all times and in all places; in fact, it is the only movement that ever should be taught for practical writing; but nutortunately, in the class of schools mentioned by our correspondent are always to be found teachers utterly incompetent to teach writing, being themselves without knowledge or experience sufficient to instruct in the proper movements, either by precept or example. Of course in schools conducted by such teachers, or where too little time is allowed to the exercise, it is idle to mention anything but the finger movement, and even were the teacher qualified much time should be given. Ans. 2. A steel pen, because the points, being less round and smooth than are those of gold, cling more to the paper. thereby readering their movements completely subject to the control of the hand, enabling it to produce clearer angles and more perfectly defined characteristics through all the writing. Ans. 3. Because in transcribing a familiar sentence the mind is less diverted from the mechanical operation of the hand than when absorbed with original matter.

W. E. S., Washington, Kas.-1 have great difficulty to keep the correct position of the pen. Can you suggest a remedy? Ans. Yes, a certain one; be sure your position is correct and then stick to it.

A. B., Elizabethtown, N. C.-Which is the correct way of holding the penby placing the thumb under the holder opposite the first finger joint or at the sida? Second. Does it make any difference whether the holder he held above or below the knuckle joint? Third. How bigh should the wrist be above the paper while writing? Should the face of the nails (third and fourth fingers), touch the paper or the end of nails, and would it make any difference if the flesh of the figgers touch. Ans. 1. We prefer that the thumb be held at the side of the holder. Ans. 2. The holder should be held back and below the knuckle joint except for finger movemeut, when it should be in front, as that position enables greater case and freedom of action to the lingers. Aus. 3. The wrist should be only raised clear of the table, while the hand should rest upon the ends of the third and fourth finger nails

R. F. De L , Washington, D. C., asks if e will publish a lesson on pen-holding. Prof. Spencer, in the lessons just closed, has treated most fully that subject, and so, no doubt, will Prof. Himman in his course to begin in the January number. Mr. De L. will find a further unswer to his question in an article entitled " Business Writing." on page eight of this issue.

R. J. H., St. Paul, Minn. - First, Why is it that a writer who can cover page after page in a good legible hand will, when hurried or in any way excited, write crabbed

and irregular? Second. Why is it that some persons when desiring to write their very best, only succeed in writing their very worst ! Third. Why is it, after neglecting to write for several days, the hand becomes stiff, and the letters cannot be freely formed? Ans. 1. A person has a normal rate of speed for writing as well as for speaking or walking, and so long as he is within that rate to which he is habituated, he writes, talks and walks gracefully, but when forced quite beyond this accustomed rate he is, as it were, forced into a new sphere of action to which he is all unaccustomed; his hand, tougue and limbs may thus pass beyond his control, and his pen make awkward motions, his tongue stammer, while his feet stumble. Ans. We do not admit this affirmation to be true, as a rule, though frequently it is! And when so, it is because the writer is not wholly the master of his hand, and his great anxiety to do his best so operates upon his nerves as to produce a restraint that deprives his hand of its habitual freedom of motion. Ans. 3. It is an obvious fact that constant exercise of any of the human faculties is necessary to their highest and hest efforts, and this is no more true in the skillful use of the pen than in any other attainment. The musician, the athlete and the artisan find constant practice no less indispensable to their successful performance than does the pen-



And School Items.

- J. F. Fish has opened a penmanship school at Mt. Gilead, Ohio.
- I. S. Preston is teaching writing in one of the evening High schools of Brooklyn.
- E. J. Keep is teaching penmanship at Granger's Business College, Indianapolis, Ind.
- A. C. Wehh has opened an institute of penmanship at Nashville, Tenn. He writes a good hand, and cuts a graceful flourish.
- B. Musser, of Smithville, Ohio, who writes himself down as one of the "old boys" (aged 69 years) incloses several specimens of practical writing that would furnish worthy examples for many of the "younger boys."

Tickets, elegantly engraved, have been issued for the Eighteenth Anniversary, on Dec. 15th, of the Trenton (N. J.) Business College, conducted by A. J. Ryder. We express our regrets for being unable to accept the invita-

- H. C. Clark, who has for some years past been conducting a business college at Titusville, Pa., has lately opened another college at Erie, Pa. Mr. Clark purposes to take persound charge of the school at Erie. We wish him success.
- E. H. Isaacs, of Valparaiso, Ind., has issned the first number of a publication, entitled The Chirographer, which is an attractive paper of eight quarto pages. It is edited with ability, and hids fair to be a creditable addition to the list of penman's papers,
- J. M. Parson, book-keeper for Spencer & Tucker, Fort Worth, Texas, writes a superior business band. He says: "I have not missed a copy of the JOURNAL for three years. I find myself greatly bruefited by it, especially by your articles on letter-writing."

Thomas J. Risinger, for the past five years superintendent of penmanship and book-keeping in the schools of New Castle and Sharon. Pa., is now teacher of penmanship, theoretical book-keeping, commercial law and letter-writing in the Spencerian Business College, Detroit, Mich.

J. H. Bryant, from the Spencerian Business College of Cleveland, Obio, has been added to the faculty of the Spencerian College in Washington, and entered upon the duties of his position Monday, Nov. 19th, large accessions of students having rendered necessary an increase in the number of teachers.

Messrs. Cubb & McKee, who lately opened a business college at Champaign, Ill., are meeting with encouraging success. The Times of that city says:

The hall occupied is large enough to furnish departments for a hank, jobhing-office, recitation-room and business offices. Messrs, Cobb & Mc Kee are energetic business men and deserve the unbounded success they are making of the husiness college. This college adds one more to the list of educational institutions of which Champaign may well be proud.



[Persons sending specimens for notice in its column should see that the packages containing the same are postage paid in full at letter rates. A large proportion of these packages come short paid, for sums ranging from three cents upward, which, of course, we are obliged to pay. This is scarcely a desirable consideration for a gratuitous notice.]

- O. C. Vernon, Goshen, Ind., a letter.
- J. C. Proctor, Madison, Wis., a letter.
- C. L. Rickette, Keokuk, Iowa, a letter.
- F. A. Frost, Springfield, Mass., a letter.
- Alexander Smith, Chester, Pa., a letter. L. W. Hallett, Millerstown, Pa., a letter.
- A. B. Johnson, Elizabeth, N. C., a letter.
- David T. Morgan, Oberlin, Ohio, a letter.
- Harry Fox, Sharon, Ohio, a letter and cards. W. H. Lathrop, South Boston, Mass., a letter.
- G. E. Youmans, Savannah, Ga., a letter and
- cards. W. R. Foster, Troy Grove, Ill., a letter and
- J. W. Westervelt, Woodstock, Ontario, a letter.
- H. S. Taylor, Business College, N. Y., a
- H. C. Kendall, artist-penman, Boston, Mass., a letter.

Wilson M. Taylor, Easton, N. Y., flourished epecimens.

- W. H. Wright, Baltimore, Md., cards and copy-slips.
- F. S. Heath, Epsom, N. H., cards and husiness capitals.
- H. K. Hostetter, Sterling, Ill., cards and flourished bird.
- C. D. Small, Grand Valley, Pa., a letter and ≠ourished bird.
- A. E. Dewhurst, Utica, N. Y., plain and flourished cards.
- C. C. Maring, Mendon, Mich., a letter and flourished swan.
- Isaac Lowenstein, Trenton, N. J., a letter and flourished bird.
- W. A. McCartney, Randolph, Pa., a design for autograph album.
- C. W. Tallman, Hillsdale, Mich., a letter and flourished wreath.
- I. S. Preston, Brooklyn, N. Y., a letter and elegant card-specimens.
- E. E. Lacey, Jones's Commercial College, St. Louis, Mo., a letter.
- F. P. Preuitt, of the Fort Worth (Texas) Business College, a letter.
- H. C. Clark, of the Erie and Titusville (Pa.) Business Colleges, a letter.
- W. H. Johnson, of the Glen City Business College, Quincy. Ill., a letter.
- J. D. Hayworth, aged sixteen, Kinmundy, Ill., a letter and cards, well written.
- J. W. Pierson, penman at Elliott's Burlington (Iowa) Business College, a letter.
- James McBride, penman at Nelson's Business College, Cincinnati, Ohio, a letter.
- G. W. Hensley, penman at the Indianapolis (Ind.) B. & S. Business College, cards. W. H. Patrick, penman at Sadler's B. & S.
- Business College, Baltimore, Md., a letter. R. S. Bonsull, penman at Carpenter's B. &. S. Business College, St. Louis, Mo., a letter.
- J. H. Bryant, penman at the Spencerian Business College, Washington, D. C., a letter.
- C. R. Wells, special teacher of writing in the public schools of Syracuse, N. Y., a letter.
- E. L. Burnett, Penmanship Department of the Elmira (N. Y.) Business College, a skillfully-executed hand-specimen.

C. N. Crandle, of the Penmanship Department of the Normal College, Bushnell, Ill., a

Uriah McKee, principal of the Writing Department of the Oberlin (Ohio) College, a

H. W. Johnson, penman at Musselman's Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill., a Anna E. Hill, special teacher of writing in

the public schools of Springfield, Mass., a Harry Coho, a student at Vernon & Immel's

Business Institute, Gothen, Ind., flourished apecimena.

- S. R. Webster, of the Corresponding School of Phonography and Penmanship, Rock Creek, Ohio, a letter.
- C. P. Housen, penman at the Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tenn., a letter. He says: "The JOURNAL is of inestimable aid to me in my work."

D. E. Blake, Sayhrook, Ill., a lad of sixteen years, writes a handsome letter, with cardspecimens, and complains that the penmen's papers do not sufficiently encourage the efforts of young penmen, and surgests that some way be opened whereby young writers may enter into a fair competition with each other. We think well of the suggestion, and will hereafter comment specially upon specimens forwarded by such writers under sixteen years of age, and preserve all such in a special collection; and at the end of the coming year name the persons sending the three best specimens during the year, and publish one of each of the best specimens of plain and artistic penmanship in the December, 1884, number of the JOURNAL. All specimens must be well authenricated respecting the age of the writer, and be marked specially for competition, and may be in any department of pennanship.

Comments of the Press on the " Journal."

Below we quote from a few of the many highly-complimentary notices which the press of the country has been pleased to bestow upon the Journal:

"THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL is one of the most attractive and interesting of our exchanges. It is most ably edited by D T. Ames and B F Kelley-both of whom are perimen of great skill and experience, alike as artists and teachers. Their able and skilling conduct of the JOURNAL has certainly placed it a long way la advance of any other paper of its class, and even given to it a very high rank among the class periodicals of our times. Its editorials are powerful appeals for good, practical writing, while the practical lessons in writing and correspondence have been of great value to all classes, and specially so to tenobers and young Indies and gentle men who are seeking self-improvement at home or in the office. We know of no paper that is doing a more useful work thun the JOURNAL, and it really ought to find a place in every home, school, and counting room in the land. It consists of sixteen pages elegantly illustrated, and fine typography."-American Counting-room.

"The PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL Is a sixteen-page lolio journal devoted to the interests of good permanship. Its typographical appearance is extremely neat, and it is hamdsomely illustrated with portraits and views, and fine examples of caligraphy by American penmen. In addition to the interesting and pithy items of general news of the craft it contains writing lessons with novel illustrative diagrams."- London (Eng.) Paper and Printing Trade

"Every number is replete with hints and lessons in emetical writing and a choice collection of literature We cannot speak too flatteringly of this journal. It needs only to be seen to be admired."-House and Home.

- "It is a welcome visitor to our table. It is not only beautiful, but highly entertaining and instructive. It is astonishing how this splendid journal has grown in public favor."— Washington Scutinet.
- "It is really an art journal, and should be in every counting-room and in the hands of every teacher."-Whitehall Times.
- "It is without doubt the best paper devoted to peumanship in the world."-Baylie's C
- "It is without exception the most handsome and foreible educational Journal published."- Winnepeg (Canada) College Journal.

"The success of the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, as a penman's paper of the highest type, is a matter upon which not only Mr. Ames, its publisher, is to be congratulated, but the penmen of America as well. Several atfempts were made to establish penmen's papers before the ART JOURNAL was founded, but they were at best only partially successful. But the ART JOURNAL, as an exponent of pen art, is auquestionably the first publication of its kind in the world. It is well edited, has a long list of contributors to its columns, and in its illustrations of artistic penmanship, by many of the most noted American penines, it stands par excellence. Mr. Ames is an indifatigable worker, and has honestly earned the success he now enjoys "-Jacksonville (111.) College Record

"H is notably beautiful and complete, always interesting and instructive."-The Clerk,

"We do not know how the JOURNAL, either as regards its admirable advice to learners and tenchers of writing, its literary matter, the excellence of its typography, or the art and skill displayed in its profusion of illustrations, can be improved. It is certainly the per excellence of pen-

man's papers "- Peirce's Coll ge Journal, "It is really a megnificera journal; giving festruction in everything pertaining to the art of writing, with the most elegant specimens of penmasship-both plain and ornamental. The JOURNAL is the hundsomest paper we have ever seen, and we have soon several handsome papers."-Shorthand Writer.

"It is superb, and is the most excellent of penmen's periodicals. It is, in truth, a thing of hearty, as well as of the greatest utility, and the low price of subscription (\$1 a year) places it within reach of almost everybody A good time to antiscribe is now, at the beginning of a new volume. We advise all our resilers to send ten cents for a sample copy."-Notre Dame Schola-tic.

. It is one of the most attractive and valuable illustrated periodicals of the day. Its leasons in practical writing are of immense value to every teacher and pupil of writing, while its finely illustrated pages are a feast to the eyes of every admirer of beautiful penmanship." - St. Louis (Mo,) League,

"It is a really artistic and excellent production. There are in it just such things as gludden the trarts of the youth, stimulating them to improve their writing, and are no less appreclated by lovers of the beautiful in artistic and systematic pennianship."-The Book-keeper.

"It is truly an artistic paper and cannot be too highly commended. Each number, by virtue of both its appearunce and its reading matter, claims preservation. For those who aspire to become accomplished penmen, it is simply invaluable."-The Fathful Worker.

"This is the sixth year of its publication; and during this period it has exerted a widespread and powerful influence in every department of penmanship. teacher it has given the experience and advice of the hest masters. To the learner, it is full of lostruction. To the artist it presents the rarest and host specimens of the peninan's art. We believe that anyone interested in fine and correct writing-and everyone should be-can is no way better invest a dollar than to subscribe for the JOUR. NAL"-Beeman's Monthly Hugle.

"It is truly an Art Journal, aud, as surb, all who love the artistic curves of shorthand will be delighted with it. In this issue we quote from the JOURNAL an article on 'Flourished Writing,' which is worth ten times the full subscription-price to prospective amannesses who are inclined to 'fluurish' with the pen "-Hengough's Shorthand Writer.

'The JOURNAL is one of the fivest class papers published, and one need not be a professional penman to appreciate its merits."—The Library Journal, Cal.

" It is one of the finest, most attractive and most valuable of our exchanges."-New England Siftings.

"It is as nearly an inteal paper us we can expect to find to this imperfect world. The appearance is fine, the matter excellent, and its ring numistakable. H. C. Spencer's lessons are the best thing yet done in a penman's paper." - Common Sense in Education,

Persons who are cadeavaring to improve their handwriting will find efficient aid in this JOURNAL."-Frank Leslie's Boys' and Girls' Weekly,

"Every number is worth the yearly subscription-price, as tany family where there are growing boys and girls cannot afford to be without it. Just think of it, young friends, what a privilege it would be to gather around your table at home with pen and paper at hand, and practice plain permanship under one of the best teachers in America. This you can do by simply subscribing for the PEN-MAN'S ART J. PRNAL. Every number is filled with choice reading matter. Penmen from all parts of the country contribute to its columns. Every teacher in our public schools should subscribe for this paper."-Baylie's College Journal.

"It is a most excellent magazine."-Student's Jour-

"It is a practical writing instructor, and should be taken by all interested in self improvement in writing, and in matters pertaining to the chimgraphic art." Shorthand Record,

"It is an elegant sixteen-page paper, and contains matter that will prove interesting and instructive to all who wish to improve to the art of writing "- Hilbborn Miner.

 $^{\rm tr}$ It is a sixteen-paged finely illustrated and excellently printed monthly, devoted exclusively to the art and science of teaching permanship "- Buffalo Journal.

"Besides a large amount of useful and instructive reading and tessons in pen work, it contains several beautiful drawings made by penartists. We can recommend this beautiful and instructive journal to all who wish to attain to the desirable accomplishment of good writing."—Davis City (18.) Commercial,

"No paper comes to us that we prize more highly than the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, published by D. T. Ames, New York,-The Practical Educator

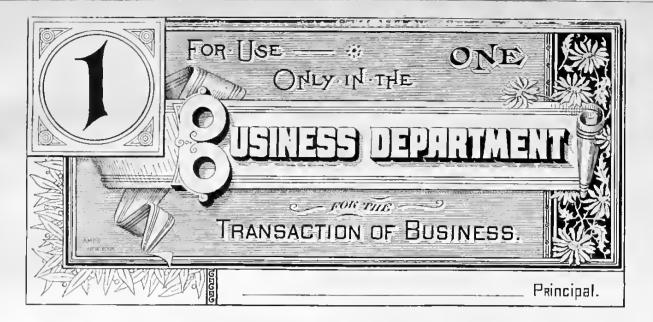
formation and instruction in the penman's art."- Plain

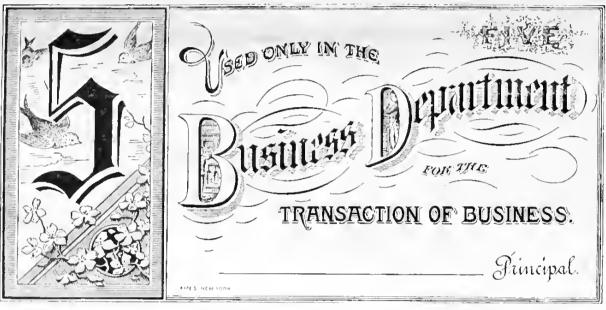
"It is ably edited by D. T. Ames, the arknowledged expert in penmanship, and is a handsome twelve-page monthly, full of valuable information, protucely illustrated with artistic pen-drawings."-N. F. Fireman's Herald.

"The PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL has furnished and is still giving some valuable articles no 'experis la penmanship.' We hope brother Ames will continue his investigations until "the most has clemed away." -- Hook keeper and Penman,

"The illustrations in artistic peomonatrip, from penmen of note, are very superior specimens, but to far the greater number of subscribers the 'Lessons on Practical Penmanship,' which have reached the seventh number, must be one of the most useful beatures of the paper. These leasons are fully illustrated by dinwings, and contain elaborate instructions for the correction of bad habits of writing as well as the formation of correct ones." -- Are Maria.

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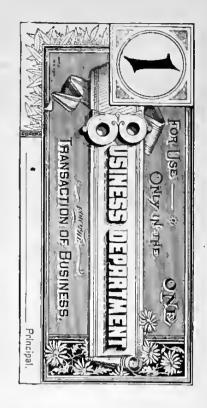
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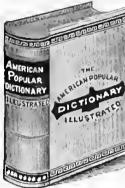
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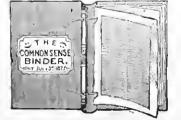
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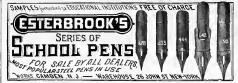
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